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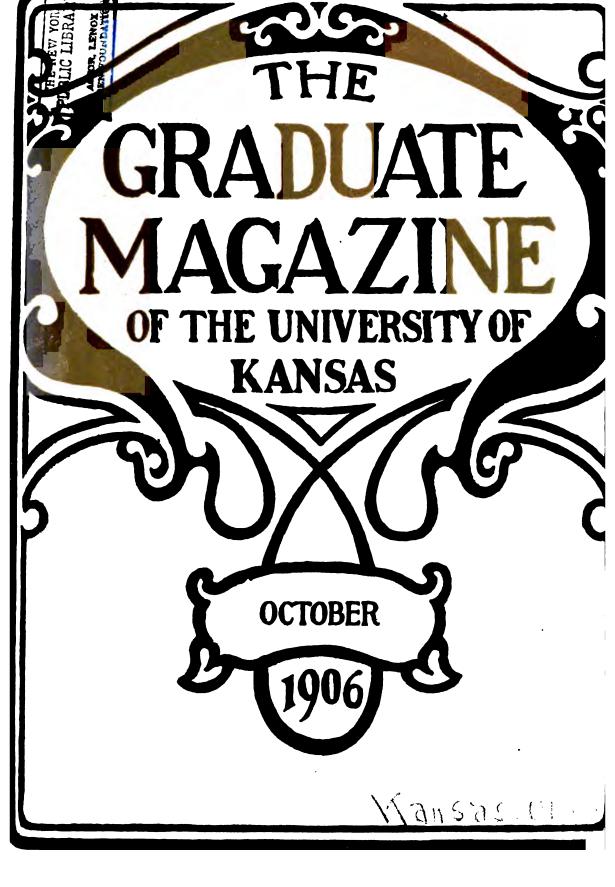
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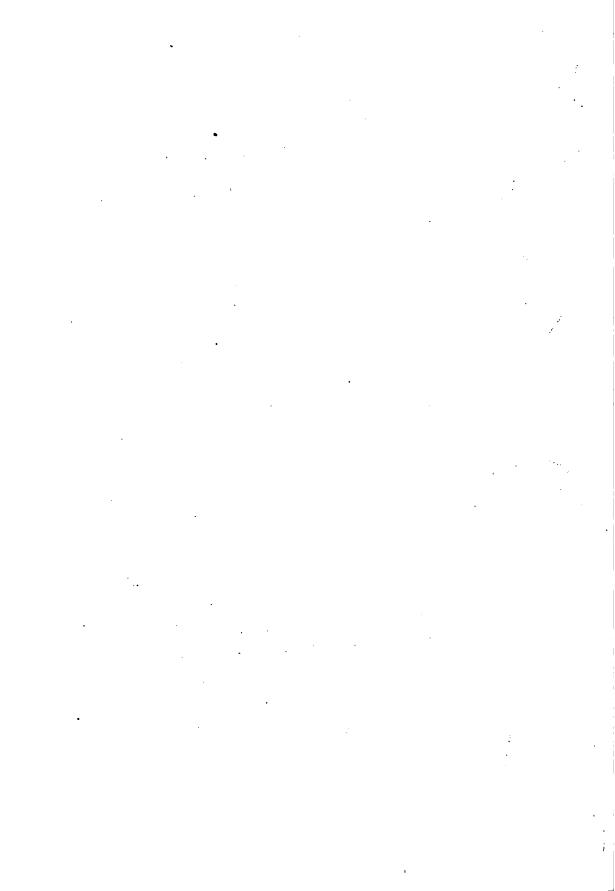
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### The

# Graduate Magazine

# of the University of Kansas

Volume 5

October 1906

Number 1

### THAT WHICH TRAINS AND MATURES THE MAN\*

The identity, the spirit of youth, the ambition of the young manhood and young womanhood, the invisible presence of the immortal soul, the impetuous desire to go out and conquer the world, so saturates this hall that it is suffocating to me—suffocating to one who never attended public school, was never inside the walls of but this one University, whose long summer day, with its birds, its flowers, and its sunshine, is halted for a moment on the top of the "divide" for a regretful contemplation of a rapid descent of the dark, precipitous "western slope," but who, for some occult purpose, is ushered upon this platform to deliver the opening address of the school year to officers, teachers, and pupils of this great institution of universal education.

"Education is said to be a good substitute for brains."—

Mathers.

"To educate means to develop, to cultivate, whether physically, mentally or morally."—Webster.

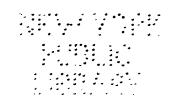
"Education, instruction, teaching, training, breeding."—Synonyms.

"Education must include five branches—physical, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, and religious."—*Encyclopedia*.

The education of a nation is "That which trains and matures the man" for any occupation in life.

<sup>\*</sup>Opening address delivered in University hall, Friday, September 14, 1906, by Thomas Benton Murdock.





A technical education is that which fits man for special work.

A university or universal education brushes away the accumulated cobwebs of the home and the public school, substituting the three graces, faith, hope, and charity, while instilling into the minds of the pupils the truth that the life which recognizes every hour of the day the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, the Golden Rule life, the Square Deal life, is the only one which promises all there is in this world worth having. And if this universal school does that much it will in a legitimate way return to the State something of an equivalent for the vast sums of money biennially appropriated by the State legislature for its support.

The world demands men more than it demands flying machines, or any other twentieth century patent contrivance, and if this institution turns out real men and real women, it is fulfilling its mission and is in every way well worth the cost. But is it? Or does it simply put on the collar to half baked pupils from our public schools?

A universal education must include the five branches: physical, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, and religious.

As I was coming up Massachusetts street this morning, preparatory to my second climbing of Mount Oread, I noticed an "awkward squad" of young women in front of me. They had evidently never been shown how to walk; and yet they should be shown at some time, either at home, in the public school, or at the college or university. It is certainly physical education to teach people to walk properly. This world walks a lot, and instruction in how to do it is not technical education; and no education is complete that does not include physical culture and good breeding.

And good breeding means much, as it stands for correct deportment, behavior, or decorum in social life; for that which adds grace and charm to its possessor. Good breeding is one of the important adjuncts of twentieth or twenty-first century life.

I was seated on the porch of my home in El Dorado on a Sunday evening, a week or two ago. On the steps were bunched nearly a dozen young women—girls delight to bunch -and they were talking as girls do, on Sunday evenings, when they are bunched and when there are no young men about. Well, my young friends, would you believe it? But one of these young ladies, although one was a university graduate-probably an "Arkansaw" University graduatecould talk properly? Articulation, pronunciation, enunciation, modulation all were wanting. These young women do not know how to use properly their vocal organs, since they were not taught such things either at home, in the public schools, or at the university. Edwin Booth, the actor, repeated the Lord's Prayer to a great audience in Boston, and three thousand women cried. I might repeat the Lord's Prayer three thousand times and nobody would shed a tear, because my voice is not trained, not cultivated.

Music is a concord of sweet sounds. The human voice is more perfectly attuned than any musical instrument. People will talk, you know; and does it not occur to you that somewhere, somehow, or at some time in school life pupils should be given lessons in how to use the organs of speech, how to talk properly, to laugh, to read intelligibly, or artistically? Instructed in the proper uses of the human voice? I think so.

Of course these learned professors know how to read, how to walk, and how to talk. They do not wabble, mumble, slouch, and hesitate in anything they do, and they doubtless will give you daily instruction in good breeding, in the science of the beautiful in nature and art, and in all accomplishments that are counted necessary to a universal education.

Two hundred and twenty young people attended the Butler county normal institute in El Dorado last June. At the close there was an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates; and would you believe, my young friends, that the questions submitted by an alleged board of education were

largely "catch" questions, technical questions, that not one person in a thousand in every day life could answer? Immaterial, inconsequential, absurd questions that should have nothing to do with our public schools. And do not these learned professors know that our public schools are yearly graduating hundreds, yes, thousands of young women and young men who can neither read, write, spell, punctuate, capitalize, or form proper sentences? It is a humiliating truth which I know from actual knowledge and from reading some of their declamations, salutatories, valedictories, and papers. Can't read, can't write, can't spell, and yet this State expends from five to six million dollars every year for educational purposes.

From one who cannot walk, talk, write, spell, or sing, because he never attended public school and was never taught much of anything but to work, these remarks may be considered out of place, but then he thanks the Lord every day that he knows how to work.

"'Whether we work or play, or sleep or wake Our life doth pass."

But what is life without work? The world is a great work shop, and it is calling—daily and hourly calling—for brave and honest young men and young women to fill every occupation in life.

"Six days shalt thou work." There is no happiness anywhere, no peace of mind, no enjoyment of life for those who are not willing to work, for those who do not work.

"The man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives and nothing gives."

Of course this great University, this college of universal education, teaches all the five branches: physical culture—which must come first, as no neglected body can support an educated mind—moral, intellectual, aesthetic, and religious training, or "That which trains and matures the man," so that he can go out and meet the world and conquer it.

The nicest thing in the world is a nice woman; and the most interesting thing in the world is a young girl developing into young womanhood. And from you, my young women friends. the world is expecting much. You have thrown down the bars and broken into almost every vocation of life. You no longer nail a dishrag to a broom stick and threaten what you will do, but you have discarded both and are doing it. You are here, everywhere, and it is for you to set the pace. More so now than ever before. The world has placed you upon a pedestal and will continue to fall down and worship you, provided you prove yourselves in every way worthy of being worshiped. "To thyself be true." It is your life to live and that life will be just what you make it. Live the life that is free from that which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; free from that which harms, vitiates, or pollutes. Noble minds are above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable. May the good Lord give you virtue, purity of heart, and nobility of soul.

My young man friend, don't be a chump, a lobster, or a quitter. The world demands men of honesty, ability, and character; and it is for you to meet the demand. Don't drink, don't smoke, don't chew, swear, nor gamble. And above all things don't lie. Be a man every day in the week; be a man at all times; and you will go up head, go to the top, and the world will applaud you. You may fool your parents; you may deceive these instructors; but you can't fool yourself. It is your life you have to live, and if you don't live the honest, decent, square deal life in your youth, you will suffer for it when you go galloping down the western slope.

Right here upon the back of this hand is every cut and scar that it has received from infancy. Every one, and I can account for many of them. So it will be with your life. In after years your youthful follies, your youthful sins, will return to punish you. As you go out from these walls, go with a determination to work; to put forth intellectual exertion, mental effort, or physical toil, directed to some useful end. The world is calling you to work.

And to all of you: please remember that there is no death. There are no dead; there is no waiting for the resurrection. Every death is a resurrection, in that it releases the spirit from the body. If there was a Christ, and there was, and if He said anything while on earth, and He did, He said to Mary at the grave of Lazarus, "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." So my young friends, live the life that promises you an upholstered seat in the "amen corner" of that happier and more glorious world beyond the grave. Live the life that gives you the courage to look the world squarely in the face and say, I am everything a man ought to be and nothing a man ought not to be. I am a man.

Live the square-deal life so that when you are enveloped in the shadow of the borderland of the shoreless stream, about to enter the boat of Charon, to be ferried over the river Styx, you can look out upon the waters and mentally exclaim: "How sweet the moonlight lies upon the peaceful bosom of the river."

### PANAMA SNAP-SHOTS

One day last February as I was trying to pick a good novel from a shelf of poor ones, the proprietor of *The Independent* came into my office. He was in a hurry. He always is. But this time he stopped long enough to say:

"Will you go to Panama for us?"

"Nothing but to keep your eyes open and tell the truth," and then there came a hurry call on the long distance 'phone and he had disappeared.

The conditions imposed upon me were easy. I always keep my eyes open even when I sleep, and it has been from my youth up my invariable custom to tell the truth whenever circumstances permitted. But the difficulty in the case of Panama was to find out the truth hidden at the bottom of the

<sup>&</sup>quot;Yes, when?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Next week."

<sup>&</sup>quot;All right. What do you want me to do?"

ditch. The echoes coming back from the Isthmus were in a very different key from the original reports from Washington, a physical phenomenon which naturally attracted attention. The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals was making up its mind by the usual process of taking volumes of conflicting and confusing testimony from anybody who knew or thought he knew anything about the subject. Those who appeared before the committee in advocacy of a lock canal were sharply prodded by Senator Morgan, who very naturally felt himself tricked because his pet project of the Nicaragua route for the canal was set aside ostensibly because it required locks and was therefore inferior to the Panama sea-level plan. Now, as he perceived, the administration was going to adopt a lock plan for Panama.

On the principle that he who pays the fiddler calls the tunes, Congress was called upon to decide a technical question which, ever since the International Scientific Congress met in Paris in 1879, had been the topic of hot and continuous discussion by the engineers of the world without their coming any nearer to an agreement. In accordance with the American way of doing things, we called upon European engineers for expert advice and then went contrary to it. One Englishman, one Dutchman, one German, and two Frenchmen, skilled in canal constructions, were brought to Washington, sent to Panama, and unanimously decided that a lock canal with a big earth dam as preferred by some of the American engineers, was impracticable, dangerous, and insufficient; accordingly we adopted the lock plan. That is nothing new. De Lesseps also asked the advice of foreign engineers and disregarded it.

With this important question up for Congressional decision and popular discussion, and with newspapers filled with so many allegations of scandalous mismanagement that the official "Spirit That Denies" at Washington had to work overtime, it was obviously the psychological moment for magazine articles. The thought struck all the editors at the same time, as is usually the case. Consequently there was a continuous procession of newspaper men of all races, colors, and conditions of servitude going to Panama during the winter. Correspondents were as thick on the Isthmus as French spies at German army maneuvers. At one time it seemed that there were fewer men engaged in making the dirt fly than there were in throwing mud.

The result of all this activity of brain and leg on the part of periodical writers was the flood of matter on Panama which inundated the public in the spring. You could get "The Truth About Panama," on every news stand in any form you wished, from folio to duodecimo, and for whatever you wanted to pay, one, five, ten, twenty-five, or thirty-five cents. If you were particular about the kind of truth you wanted, you knew which magazine carried your special brand.

The idea has often occurred to me, and I should be inclined to believe in it if I had been able to find any one who agreed with me when I mentioned it, that there is a chance, among so many magazines devoted to timely topics, for one that should differ from all the others in not containing any reference to the dominant news of the hour. For example, when a hundred years had elapsed since the birth of Benjamin Franklin and all the other magazines had articles on his life and letters, "The Untimely Monthly" would publish a character sketch of Julia Caesar, with the usual autographs that are facsimiles and portraits that are not. And this month, after one has read seventeen articles on "The Russian Crisis," would he not like to know where he could buy a magazine that did not mention Russia, but had as its leader an article on "The Present Condition and Future Prospects of Iceland?" Since this is an impractical question of merely academic interest, I leave it to the discussion of the Press Club of the Kansas University School of Journalism, and return to Panama.

February is the best time of the year to visit the Isthmus, that is, for anybody but a muckraker. It is the dry season when there are the fewest mosquitoes, the least disease, and best opportunities for work. It rains almost every day, but they call it the dry season to distinguish it from the rest of the year when you can't tell when it is raining because there is all the time so much water going up and down and standing around in the air, in an undecided kind of way. The mosquitoes are fewer because the pools in which they breed are dried up.

The Sanitary Department has devoted its chief energies to eradicating the mosquitoes, especially the Stegomyia which inoculate with yellow fever germs, and the Anopheles which perform a like service to the bacteria of malaria. The result is that there has been no epidemic of yellow fever for a year, and malarial fever has been cut down a great deal. The dreaded tropical diseases have been conquered, leaving pneumonia and consumption at the top of the death list, as elsewhere, for against these science yet battles in vain.

The Canal Commission has moved its headquarters out of the old French building on the cathedral plaza of the city of Panama up to the top of Culebra, the highest point along the canal. The new buildings are raised about three feet above the ground, and doors, windows, and verandas are screened. The ground is thoroughly drained and kept bare of trees and shrubbery for many rods around. This destroys the tropical picturesqueness, but no way has yet been discovered of getting the picturesque and the sanitary to live in the same house in any climate.

All buildings in the canal zone as well as in the cities of Colon and Panama, from the meanest hut to the palace of President Amador, are fumigated at regular intervals by burning sulphur or pyrethrum. The former is more efficient but it is unpopular, because the fumes of sulphur dioxid spoil the metal work of the rooms and gnaw through the piano wires. The pyrethrum on the other hand has the disadvantage that it only stuns the mosquitoes, and unless they are all swept up, they come to life and resume their nefarious pursuits. When Colonel Gorgas was put at the head of the sani-

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### THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT KANSAS CITY

It has been pertinently said that a newly settled country becomes the "dumping ground" for incompetent doctors. This condition has usually been of little concern to hardy pioneers, but with the softening influences of increasing civilization there has always come a demand for better service, resulting in laws regulating the practice of medicine. As a result there have sprung up small colleges whose purpose is to enable men to comply with the conditions required by law for the practice of medicine. These colleges are on a commercial basis. Their owners view them as moneymaking concerns to be improved only as legal requirements and the competition of other schools are to be met.

Such schools have done much to relieve suffering—so much that the general public seems content, ignorant of the fact that there is a higher plane of medical knowledge where

"No one shall work for money
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working."

In other words, the study of medicine should be on a university basis, where freedom of action and passion for truth are backed by the power and the purse of the State. In agricultural colleges, the diseases of plants and animals receive such consideration at the expense of the State. The Knickerbockers of New York were not ignorant of this principle, for the mother of Katrina Van Tassel said that ducks and geese needed to be looked after, but girls could take care of themselves.

The attitude of the people of Kansas toward their medical school seems to indicate that few of them realize that a desperate effort is being made by a group of men in Kansas City to lift the practice of medicine in Kansas to the highest plane; to place the medical teaching of a State fifty years old upon a level with that of countries that had universities of medicine before Columbus discovered America. It is well

that the leaders have the optimism and enthusiasm of youth. Amid the uncertain standards of the West, they are trying to erect the international standard, which means, roughly speaking, four years of high school work plus two years of university work plus four years of medical training plus one year of hospital service. This is the mark set for 1910. By next year there will be lacking only the second of the university years and the year of hospital service; but this latter the student may do after graduation.

"A local habitation and a name" may be useful for advertising purposes, but they are not absolutely essential to effective work. If Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other would constitute a university, how much more does Dean Hoxie with his numerous assistants, each accompanied by a squad of three or four enthusiastic students, fulfil the requirements of an ideal medical school as they plunge into the surging life of a large city, holding clinics, visiting hospitals, conducting autopsies, answering emergency calls, performing operations,—all actual scenes in the tragedy of civilization and not class-room imitations.

But the "local habitation" is assuming definite proportions through the generosity of Dr. Bell. On a beautiful site in Rosedale, overlooking miles of surrounding country, stands the new hospital, or Medical Pavilion. The building is a three-story structure with two-story wings and covers a space of about one hundred by thirty-four feet. The first story is of cut stone and the others of red and buff brick alternated to secure striking color effects. The great sweep of broad porches, upstairs and down, together with the wide-spreading eaves, are suggestive of the name "Pavilion."

On the first floor, besides the kitchen and the nurses' dining room, are rooms, or booths, in which have been placed the latest scientific aids, including an x-ray apparatus, an electric white-ray bath, an electric tub-bath, an alternating thermal douche, a vapor bath, a partial bath, and massage tables. On the second floor are a large reception or lounging

room, an office, a diet-kitchen, and a general ward, besides two individual rooms tastefully finished. On the third floor are other wards with their complement of nurses' rooms and diet-kitchen. Electric signals from each bed, flashing silent messages in the nurses' rooms, show the detail to which upto-date methods have been followed. The building and its equipment represents an outlay of twenty-five thousand dollars.

A few rods distant the Clinical Laboratory is nearing completion. It also is a three-story structure, one hundred by fifty feet, and of the material and style of the Medical Pavilion, though the lines are more severe. The feature of this building is the large, well-lighted laboratory, one hundred by thirty feet, flanked by four research rooms. These occupy the top floor. On the middle floor are two large lecture rooms, a library, an apparatus room, and a cloak room. On the ground floor, besides the heating plant, there will be special rooms for autopsies and for animal work.

This forty thousand dollar building will not be ready for use before next January. Meanwhile the work for which it is intended is being done on the second and third floors of the Simpson building in Kansas City, Kansas. Here the junior and senior classes attend their respective lectures in the morning, while in the afternoon, divided into small details or squads, they may be found in actual service in almost any part of "Greater Kansas City." Some squad remains in the laboratories in the afternoon and the pathological collection, which is growing rapidly, is not to be excelled for utility and scientific interest. The names of the best physicians in "Greater Kansas City" appear on the list of lecturers, and the best hospitals are open to the students.

Before next February the work at the Simpson building will be transferred to the new buildings at Rosedale. But there is a work that cannot be moved. The inspiring elevation and the pure air of the Rosedale site are of advantage to the hospital, but the social depths and city casualties of the

"North End" are essential to the free clinic and dispensary. This work is located at 918 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, a half-hour journey by car from the hospital. The school has leased the Medico-Chirurgical College building, a three-story brick structure, about fifty by seventy feet, well adapted to this work. On the first floor a large waiting room is surrounded by many small rooms, each fitted for the treatment of a certain disease or group of related diseases. On the second and third floors are larger rooms permitting operations before classes. The necessary rooms are set apart for apparatus and drugs and for the use of students detailed to answer night calls in the neighborhood.

Twelve thousand cases were treated free of charge by the school last year, most of them at this building. When the present lease expires, there may not be sufficient money to renew it. Anybody desiring to do good in a way wholly free from sentimentality or prejudice, could not do better than to furnish the means to make this work permanent.

But what of the State that leaves the training of its physicians dependent on the generosity of private citizens? Perhaps the lack of a knowledge of the facts in the case is the cause of the State's indifference. Perhaps if the alumni will talk the matter over with their friends, a sentiment may be created that will place the best of medical training before every boy in the State, on terms not to be met by mediocre colleges.

W. W. Douglass, '98.

### SUGGESTIONS\*

Some years ago when I first thought of a union like this of ours I said to myself, "We are too far away from the brownhoused mother on Mount Oread to keep in touch with her needs and spirit." During the years, however, graduates of our Engineering School have been more and more wiping out

<sup>\*</sup>Remarks by Miss Kate Stephens, '75, at the dinner of the New York Union of the University of Kansas held June 16, 1906.

space, and here to-night we are gathered. I should like to emphasize what is to me the chief reason of our union.

"Our organization is merely social," one of our members has said. Now, I do not understand sociability to be our end and aim. Sociability is a beautiful and gracious thing, but when a few of us met together a year ago last March for the purpose of forming this union, resolutions were brought forward which named first an ethical issue—that is, our helpfulness to our University. Those resolutions our meeting adopted with some slight changes and afterwards published. Our strongest need and the University's strongest need was our helpfulness, according to my first way of thinking. It seems to me that at this second annual dinner of ours, long enough away from the initial meeting for us to have realized all we then assumed, we should take some notice of our first commitment.

What can we do? Well, look at the University and see. What does she not want? Each of us knows crying needs in the department in which we have especially studied. If we watch we may see how a word here spoken for a book, a picture, a meteorite, an engine, or a turn of the hand there when some desirable and obtainable thing is by, may bring no small gain to her. I think we should formulate some course of action—find what we can best do and how do it best. It is this—an ethical purpose—that I appeal for—some large end, some altruistic aim. Of sociability we may tire. We are too diverse, too various in opinions about sociability to hold together if we have nothing but that as a bond.

I therefore move that the president of our union name a committee which shall take some significant work in hand. If it should be necessary to confer with the members of the University faculty and Regents as to our helpfulness, well and good. Here at this moment I suggest one work we might engage in: that we send a memorial to the governor of Kansas to the end that a woman member of our alumnae be appointed to the Board of Regents. Any institution composed

in part of women should have at least one efficient woman in its governing board. Institutions similar to our University long ago discovered this fact. When I was president of our Alumni Association we used to talk about and work for an alumnus on the Board. Now we have the good fortune to have more than one. The governing and the upbuilding of the institution properly lie in the hands of its graduates—men and women.

Another point: In gratitude to the University for what she has done for us, we, the New York union ought to keep a scholarship open to some unmoneyed boy or girl of the State.

Other points of greater magnitude I have in mind, but now is not the time to speak of them. We are of various trainings and up-bringings—of various race ideals and domestic ideals. We embody all sorts of opinions on various questions -upon social conditions in the large, upon forms of religion, upon values in education, upon conventionalities, upon money and its uses, and so on. No two of us would agree upon such questions as by their biases form the individuals' lives. But there is one ideal from which we shall find no dissenting voice—the helping forward, the enlarging of our University and its beneficent works. That should be our purpose and our bond. It does not mean that we should not have the iolliest times—as to-night—but it does mean that under all this delicious fellowship and giving of the hand of the comrade should be our serious work for our benefactive University of Kansas-which made this union of ours possible. Our dinners should be only the effervescence of our spirit after whatever solid work we can give for our Alma Mater.

Committee meetings not to cease when we are through dining.

## **EDITORIAL**

Words which are meant to be helpful are quite as likely to be worthy of a hearing as are those which are meant to be scholarly. The person whose critical faculty gets in the way of his appreciation of anything falling in some respects below a definite standard, however just, is bound to miss many good things in life. The address delivered at the opening of the University year by Mr. Thomas Benton Murdock, editor of the El Dorado Republican need not be credited with qualities which it did not have to make it entirely worthy of the time and place. If it was innocent of the periods of the academician, it was also free from any of the false assumptions of which learning is sometimes guilty. It needs no apology any more than the life of a man like Mr. Murdock who, lacking the advantages of those to whom he spoke, has vet won success in the world and an honorable name, needs apology. Mr. Murdock's invitation to speak at the University was in recognition of what he is, and for the purpose of introducing to the young people of the University one of the real men of Kansas. The address was like the man, though not so much so as it would have been had he been less keenly appreciative of the fact that he was about to perform an unwonted task. Even this embarrassment, however, served only to bring out a characteristic of the speaker for he promptly confessed to his hearers the difficulty of his position. What he said was said honestly. It was not said because it would sound well, but because it expressed convictions based on first-hand experience. It was worth while to have Mr. Murdock at the University and to see his enjoyment of the genuinely hearty welcome given him.

It is the intention of the Graduate Magazine to publish, from time to time, articles by alumni dealing with matters in which they have had a hand, and which may be thought to have a general interest for the readers of the Magazine. In pursuance of this plan Mr. Edwin E. Slosson, a graduate of the University in the class of 1890 and now literary editor of *The Independent*, was asked to write an account of his recent visit to Panama—a personal narrative of how he came to undertake the trip, how he went, and what he saw. Mr. Slosson's interesting article is printed in this number of the Magazine.

The board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching will meet in November to deliberate as to whether or not members of faculties in State universities shall be allowed to share in the benefits to be derived from the ten million dollar fund set aside by Mr. Carnegie. Not only those in the University faculty who might be directly affected by the decision, but also their friends among the alumni-and all alumni are their friends—will await with interest the report of such action as the trustees may take. When the avowed purposes of the Foundation are considered, it is difficult to see any proper ground for limiting its operation to institutions not supported by the State. A recent article, however, by the chairman of the board of trustees seems to forecast this limitation. Two reasons for such a decision are suggested; first, that the Foundation ought not to be allowed to come between the people and the educational institutions which they maintain; and second, that State institutions are today receiving very liberal support and may be relied upon to secure from the State the means of pensioning their own teachers. The first objection does not seem to have any real substance. William B. Spooner did not deprive the people of Kansas of any interest in the University when he gave the money for Spooner library. The second objection is based on a remote possibility. When the time comes that the State or Federal government is ready to begin pensioning its teachers, the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation can be withdrawn.

An excellent example of one sort of good that may result

from the wise use of this fund—a benefit to the cause of education—was the choice of Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, to be the first one who should, by reason of the independence which this aid gives him, be enabled to devote the remainder of his life to scholarly pursuits.

The trustees have thus far made use of only seventy thousand dollars of their annual income of half a million.

The graduates of the School of Engineering and of what was formerly known as the School of Arts were for so many years the only members of the Alumni Association that even now a member of some older class in some other School is occasionally found who will reply in the negative to the question as to whether or not he is an alumnus,—assuming that the narrow and entirely incorrect use of the term is intended. It is greatly to be desired that there will not long be one among the three and a half thousand alumni who will not realize that all graduates of all Schools of the University are members of the general Alumni Association. All of the larger Schools are represented by membership on the Board of Directors. The support of the projects of the association is coming with equal heartiness from every School. If these things were not true there would be no reason to hope for any considerable achievement.

Any interests which are peculiar to any one School may very properly be looked after by an association of those holding degrees from that School, but the larger interests of the University itself, and of the alumni body as a whole must have the support of all alumni as alumni of the University of Kansas.

## THE UNIVERSITY

NEW INSTRUCTORS

Through the creation of new positions in the faculty, and by reason of the resignation of several of those who were members of the faculty last year, the following have received appointment to the positions named:

Robert Kennedy Duncan, a graduate of the University of Toronto in 1892, has been appointed professor of industrial chemistry. The position is a new one recently created by the Board of Regents.

Dr. Duncan has had wide experience in the application of chemistry to the various industries. He is a discoverer and patentee of a new process for manufacturing phosphorus and of processes of decorating glass. He is a regular contributor of scientific articles to Harper's Magazine and is at present publishing in that periodical a series of articles on "The Relations of Modern Chemistry to Industy."

Charles C. Cochran, of Denver, a graduate of the University of Colorado, is assistant professor of mechanical drawing. Mr. Cochran has had a number of years' experience as a machinist with several Western railways. He takes the position held last year by Mr. Wheeler.

C. M. Young, a graduate in the class of 1904 from the Case School of Applied Sciences at Cleveland, Ohio, is assistant professor of mining. Mr. Young has had both teaching and practical experience. Last year he was engaged in research work in metallurgy at Midland, Michigan.

Dr. A. G. W. Childs, a graduate of Franklin College, 1897, and of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical School in 1900, is instructor in physiology. Last year he was fellow in physiological chemistry at the University of Chicago.

S. E. Hutton takes the place of George Hood, assistant professor of mechanical drawing, who has a year's leave of absence. Mr. Hutton is a graduate of Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa, class of 1903, and has had three years' experience in teaching engineering and three years of practical work.

Arthur D. Pitcher and Ulysses G. Mitchell, graduates of the University last year, have been appointed assistant instructors in mathematics.

Bruce V. Hill who was acting professor of physics and electrical engineering last year, in the absence of Professor Lucien I. Blake, has been retained for another year, Professor Blake having resigned.

B. J. Dalton, a graduate of the School of Engineering, class of 1890, has the position temporarily vacated by W. C. Hoad, assistant professor of civil engineering, who has a leave of absence for this year. Mr. Dalton has had

large experience in railway building, and was formerly city engineer of Lawrence.

Edward M. Briggs is assistant instructor in German. Mr. Briggs received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Nebraska in 1904. Last year he was principal of the high school at Perry. Oklahoma.

James A. Campbell, a graduate of the University of Michigan in 1901, A. M. 1906, is instructor in German. He has had two years' teaching experience in the Pueblo, Colorado, high school.

Sherwood Hinds, a graduate, in the class of 1905, from the engineering course of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, is an assistant in civil engineering. He has had experience in railroad surveying and in structural steele drafting. He was instructor in civil engineering last year at his Alma Mater.

Claude E. Deming, who received the degree of bachelor of arts and of master of arts from the University in 1905, is assistant instructor in American history.

William Underhill Moore, newly appointed associate professor of law, was graduated from Columbia University, New York, in 1900, receiving the degree of master of arts in 1901, and that of bachelor of laws in 1902. He afterwards practised law in New York. Last year he gave a course of lectures at Columbia University.

Richard T. Hargreaves, '02, has been appointed to the position in the Latin department made vacant by the resignation of Assistant Professor A. F. Hendrix. Mr. Hargreaves had been teach-

ing Latin in the Topeka high school since his graduation.

Louis Appy, of Kansas City, has been appointed instructor in violincello. This is a new position. Mr. Appy is a member of a talented family of musicians who formerly lived in Kansas City.

Nadine Nowlin, who received both the bachelor's and master's degrees in 1903, and who had a fellowship at Bryn Mawr College last year, is assistant instructor in zoology.

Richard Scammon, 1904, who took his master's degree at the University last year, is an assistant instructor in zoology.

J. D. Newton of Tularosa, New Mexico, will enter the faculty next term as assistant in civil engineering. Mr. Newton graduated in engineering at Cornell University eleven years ago, was assistant engineer in the United States revenue cutter service for some years, but has spent the last five years in New Mexico and adjacent territory, in practice as a civil and mining engineer. He has also had teaching experience. Mr. Newton would have entered upon his work this term had it not been for an attack of typhoid fever which confines him in a hospital at Kansas City.

The following fellows have been appointed: Nora B. Gentry, in English; George Frederick Zook, in European history; Frank Gephart, in chemistry; Rara Margaret Benn, in French; Gustaf Nyquist, in sociology; William Alfred Starin, in botany; Helen M. Clarke, in philosophy.

### CHANCELLOR STRONG'S AD-DRESS

Chancellor Strong delivered his annual student address at the first formal chapel exercises, September 21, to a body of fifteen hundred people, five hundred of whom were obliged to stand. He said to begin with, that the problems that confront those at the University are fundamentally the same each year; they are always in process of solution and are therefore never solved. "The question that confronts us is always, How to increase the intellectual and spiritual efficiency of the University; how to bring teachers and students more universally up to higher standards of life and influence. The test is not entering the University, but remaining in it and completing its work."

He spoke briefly in regard to the relation of the University to the next legislature; about the very pressing and vital need of new buildings; that the greatest need of the University now is for buildings for the School of Engineering, and that the next legislature would be asked to appropriate \$100,000 each year of the next biennium to go for a general engineering building and for the department of mines and mining. He also called attention to the fact that the University of Kansas must become more and more the center of the intellectual life of the State, and that the University of the State should, so far as lies within its province, do the scientific work required by the State in its organized departments. To this end lectures are being offered to Kansas communities; teachers are being supplied to the high schools of the State; new courses in industrial chemistry have been established to relate the University to the new industrial problems arising in the manufacturies of the State: analyses of foods and drugs are being constantly made under a recent act of the legislature: a water survey of the natural waters of Kansas is being undertaken in connection with the State Board of Health and the United States Geological Survey; bacteriological and pathological examinations for the assistance of physicians of the State are being undertaken and the department of engineering is entering upon the work of good roads and sanitary engineering and the testing of materials. But especially, and of more value than all these, the University is sending out efficient leaders into the various communities of the State. "How can the students assist in these matters?" Dr. Strong asked. By sanity and conservatism, by law and order, by maintaining high standards of conduct. In this connection he said that nothing that had happened for many years had so strengthened the University as the new attitude of the student body toward the various traditional kinds of student disorder.

He strongly counseled self control as the basis of character, and that self discipline is necessary; that it is good for students to have to do things and to be obedient. He also reminded them that they will be the same sort of people in after life that they are in the University; that a man's

personal habits are in a great measure fixed at twenty; his chief lines of growth and development at twenty-five and his professional habits at thirty years. He said further: "There is one point upon which I feel that I must dwell in every opening address. The college man cannot expect to be judged on the same basis as other men. He is a privileged man; his opportunities are great, and so are his responsibilities. He must live up to a higher standard than others. The student who receives the advantages of a university course at the expense of the State must also live up to his opportunities in after life. The State cannot afford to spend its money upon young men to fit them for service as leaders, and then have them fall into the ranks of aimless workers and do the kind of labor that one-tenth of the expenditure would adequately fit them for."

In regard to the social problem of the University he counseled self-control and simplicity. He said, "This problem ever confronts us. I am more at a loss about it than about any other problem of the University. It is the only one in connection with the student body about which loyal graduates of the University feel a deep concern. There can be no doubt that social life in the University within reason is a most necessary and helpful thing. The university man does not by any means get all of his training out of the class room. He gets a most valuable part of it from his contact with others. In regard to our own University I am persuaded that at bottom it is a matter of individual responsibility. And here I am somewhat at a loss. I cannot well understand why the good sense of students does not place a limit upon social dissipation. We have among us many who pay their own way, but prosperity has brought it about that more and more young people are supported here by their parents, and they therefore owe a larger duty than ever to them."

Chancellor Strong discussed the great economic problems confronting the world today: the menace of wealth, the need of control for great corporations, and the necessity for a higher standard of business ethics. He cautioned the students against any haste to change their religious views.

"The University," he said in closing, "has a spiritual aim. It stands for the highest type of Christian culture; for the development of all the powers of the individual to the highest point, and their use for the common good. It also stands for the highest type of democracy which shall condemn snobbery and caste as un-Christian and rest back upon the New Testament as the fountain head of true democracy; which shall make impossible that form of aristocracy which would make wealth the possession of the few and place barriers in the way of the development of the most lowly."

### SPECIMENS FROM ARIZONA

Dr. F. H. Snow made, last summer, his twenty-sixth annual ex-

pedition for the purpose of collecting entomological specimens. Dr. Snow was accompanied by three of his students, and the party did most of their collecting in Pilla county, almost seventy miles south of Tucson, Arizona. The country is entirely uninhabited. The expedition brought home 7,000 beetles, 2,500 butterflies and moths, 3,000 bees and wasps, 1,500 bugs, 1,000 grasshoppers, 300 two-winged flies, and 150 dragon flies.

The most valuable specimens obtained were a number of the rare beetle Amblychila. Only five specimens of these were in captivity before Dr. Snow's expedition, and they are valued at \$35 each.

#### THE REGISTRATION

The enrollment in the University October 1 was 1657. Of this number 1460 are in attendance at Lawrence, 47 at the School of Medicine in Kansas City, and 150 were registered in the summer school.

### MARVIN GROVE

By resolution of the Board of Regents it was last year officially decided to name the so called "North Hollow," which has undergone extensive improvements, "Marvin Grove." This is in honor of the late ex-Chancellor Marvin under whose administration most of the trees now on the University campus were planted. Mount Oread at the time of the inauguration of Chancellor Marvin was almost devoid of vegetation of any kind. It is now one

of the most beautifully shaded spots in Kansas.

### SUPPORT OF STUDENT EN-TERPRISES

Twelve hundred students in the University have contributed two dollars each to a fund for the support of student enterprises during the current school year. The athletic association, the debating council, the mandolin club, the University band, the University orchestra, and the glee club, will each receive a share of the fund. The contributors are admitted without further charge to all entertainments provided by these organizations during the year. This insures a sustaining fund for all lines of student enterprise and provides a series of entertaiments for the students at a very nominal expense.

#### THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The Regents were in session October 12-13. They were mainly occupied in disposing of minor matters. The hospital pavilion at Rosedale was formally accepted. The proposals of two telephone companies to extend their service to the private offices of the University were laid over until the next meeting. The resignation of Professor L. I. Blake was accepted.

The requirements for admission to the School of Law of the University are now the same as for admission to the College, namely, graduation from the four year college preparatory course of an accredited high school.

# THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, l; Pharmacy, p; Medicine, m; Graduate, g; Fine Arts, l a; the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

### SECOND ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW YORK UNION

A paragraph in the Graduate Magazine of last May spoke of the coming dinner of the New York Union of the University of Kansas. The meeting was on the sixteenth of June, at a small dining place down town. weather took a sea-turn, and a pouring rain came with the night. Nevertheless thirty-one present. Among the number were Professor and Mrs. Carruth and Miss Constance straight from the University, and Professor Blake after a larger absence.

We met for good-fellowship at half past six, but plates were not served till near nine. Thereupon we rose and sang with hearty spontaneity "The Alumni Song" -written by our member, R. W. Neal, '98, and then sung in chorus probably for the first time. Following this our Secretary, H. Linville, '93, reported his printed directory of our Union, letters of felicitation upon our organization, and ended his interesting talk with commendations for the democracy for which our University has always stood.

The president of our organization, E. E. Slosson, '90, then introduced Professor Carruth who made the speech of the eveningtelling us of the changes going on at our old home, of the expansion and healthy spirit in all its growth, of the work and devotion of Chancellor Strong and the faculty and Regents. The speech had the directness, sympathy, and heartiness of all Professor Carruth does. Mrs. Carruth followed the Professor with graceful allusion to the ugly duckling experience of our Union.

Next in order Professor Blake spoke in behalf of a retaining of the distinctive marks of Western university life-qualities which our students might lose in more complex environments. After Professor Blake, the toastmaster called upon Kate Stephens, '75, who moved a telegram to our dearly-loved Dr. Francis Huntington Snow, upon completing his forty years of services at the University. Miss Stephens also presented a motion suggestive of a distinct work for the New York Union.

Dr. J. D. McLaren, '86, followed with stories of old times, especially about degree-seeking in various States. The toastmaster then called upon Florence *Finch* Kelly, '81, for some account of New Zeland—from which far-away country Mrs Kelly has lately returned. Aftewards Dr. J. H.

Canfield spoke of his beloved old Kansas days, and the values of the University.

Our toastmaster, Mr. Slosson, who had presided and presented the speakers with great tact and experience, called our attention to the clock. The variety, interest and animation of the speeches had led us to forget that it was near midnight. We sang "A Rock Chalk Song" and "Crimson and the Blue," and separated.

Officers chosen for the following year are: president, Stuart O. Henry, '81; secretary, Henry R. Linville, '93; treasurer, Stella Miller Neal, '94; with Edward F. Burnett, '77; Florence Finch Kelly, '81; and Oslin M. Jackson, '89 completing the executive committee. K. S.

#### A COUNTY ALUMNI CLUB

An association of alumni and former students of the University is being formed in Russell county. The following have signed the constitution of the club: J. C. Ruppenthal, I'95; M. J. Gernon, '03, I'04; Mary K. Gernon, 01; Elizabeth Gernon, 02; Anna Gernon, '01-'03; Jennie Fox, '98-'99; Decima Miles Beardsley, '76-'82; M. R. Smith, p'96-'99; Mrs. C. S. Crain, '76-'77; Mary Barrett Culbertson, '89-'02.

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder, '75, of Morgan Park, Illinois, is president of the Woman's Club of Chicago. The club, which is the largest in the city, has a membership of about a thousand.

Elmer B. Tucker, '76, lives at Kirkman, Iowa, where he is engaged in the growing of small fruits. His wife, whom he married in 1891, was Alice L. Waite. They have three daughters.

M. E. Pearson, n 85, superintendent of schools in Kansas City, Kansas, visited the University September 27.

Harlan F. Graham and Luella *Palmer* Graham, '86, of Holton, have visited the University recently. Their daughter, Helen, has entered the freshman class of the College.

Harry E. Riggs, '86, gave the class day address to the senior engineers of the University of Michigan, last June. Mr. Riggs was in Lawrence recently on a tour of investigation for Eastern capitalists who are interested in building electric railways.

James B. Van Vliet, l '86, is engaged in the practice of law at Frankfort.

Edward C. Franklin, '88, of Leland Stanford University, has received a promotion to the full professorship of physical chemistry.

William Harvey Brown, '88, and Martha *Snow* Brown, '98, are the parents of a son born June 9. Their address is Salisbury, Rhodesia, South Africa.

Richard Horton, l'89, of Omaha, Nebraska, visited the University recently.

Alfred H. Parrott, '99, g' '00, was married, June 6, 1906, to Edna Pearl Canniff, of Fargo, North Dakota. They were in Lawrence, July 10, to visit relatives and Mr. Parrott's Alma Mater. Mr. Parrott is registrar of the North Dakota Agricultural College, at Fargo.

Howard M. Hill, 1 '90, is en-

gaged in farming and stock raising at Lafontaine. Mr. Hill's cattle have won the highest awards in several fairs including the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

W. R. Armstrong, '90, is at Ashton, Idaho. He is still in the employ of the Oregon Short Line railroad.

Virginia Spencer, '91, has become dean of the Normal School for Women at Richmond, Kentucky.

Victor A. Rankin, p '92, is a traveling salesman with head-quarters at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

J. H. Sawtell, '92, has resigned his position as principal of the Woods county high school, at Helena, Oklahoma, to take the chair of history and economics in Epworth university at Oklahoma City.

W. W. Reno, '93, subsequent to examinations taken in Washington last spring, received his promotion to the rank of surgeon in the United States army. Captain Reno expects soon to go to England on leave of absence in order to do advanced work in medical subjects.

W. M. Raymond, '93, was married to Ola Bowman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus S. Bowman, at Newton, September 25. Mrs. Raymond is a graduate of the Kansas State Normal and of the University of Chicago. They will live near Lawrence. Mr. Raymond is engaged in farming, having been compelled by ill health to give up his work in the South.

R. W. McGrath, 1'93, is practis-

ing law at Fredonia. He is a director and vice-president of the State Bank of Fredonia.

J. H. Mustard, '94, is practising medicine in Nome, Alaska, to which place he went in June, 1905.

Arthur L. Corbin, '94, and Mrs. Corbin of New Haven spent a portion of the summer in Lawrence on their way to and from Colorado.

T. W. Butcher, '94, has resigned the principalship of the Sumner County high school to become the president of the Central Oklahoma Normal School at Edmond. At the time of his removal from Kansas, Mr. Butcher was a regent of the University.

J. C. Ruppenthal, l'95, of Russel is the democratic nominee for judge of the twenty-third judicial district, which includes six counties.

Francis M. Brady, l'95, has received the nomination for the office of congressman of the third district, on the democratic ticket.

Claud V. Hickman, 1'95, was married December 26, 1895, to Myrtle A. Lodge, of Pratt, who was a student in the School of Fine Arts the year previous. They have one child, nine years old. Mr. Hickman has practised law in St. Joseph, Missouri, since the year of his graduation. He has taken an active interest in politics, having been secretary of republican congressional committee in his district, and secretary to Congressman Fulkerson. In his practice he specializes in those branches of the law governing titles, estates, and real estate.

Sheffield Ingalls, '95, is the re-

publican candidate for representative in the legislature from an Atchison county district.

Wilbur L. Gardner, '95, 1' '96, and Mabel Scott, '95, were married June 30, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, in Lawrence.

W. J. Squire, e '96, of the Squire Electric company, Kansas City, Missouri, has the contract for the electric installation on the new fourteen story Long building in that city.

Clydus C. Brown, '96, was married, August 8, at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, to Eleanor M. Brazee. They are living at Wichita, where Mr. Brown is teaching mathematics, English, and German in the high school.

C. E. Wallace, '96, formerly instructor in the Kansas City high school, has been elected to the chair of history and political science of Yankton College, at Yankton, South Dakota. He is also principal of the academy in connection with that college.

Ward C. McCrosky, '96, is principal of the Sumner county high school at Wellington, succeeding T. W. Butcher. He visited the University early in September.

Frederick N. Raymond, '96, has resumed his work as assistant professor of English in the University, after a year devoted to study in Paris.

Laura Kirby Fairchild, '97, died October 13 at her home in Buffalo, New York. Her body was taken to Witchita for burial. She was married last June, after the close of Friends University in which she taught, to the Rev. Fairchild, pastor of a Methodist Episcopal

church in Buffalo. She had been in poor health for several months, but became dangerously ill only a few weeks ago.

C. A. Rohrer, '97, has resigned his position in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school, and has taken a position with the Banking Trust Company of Kansas City, Kansas.

Charles W. Fletcher, e '97, was married September 12, to Clara Catherine Westinghouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Herman Westinghouse of New York city. They live at 313 West 105 street, New York.

Maud Landis, '97, is superintendent of Levering hospital at Hannibal, Missouri.

Gomer Thomas, '97, who has been in the business office of the Kansas City Journal for several years, is now assistant business manager of the Kansas City World.

Benjamin L. Miller, '97, is the author of a "Description of the Dover Quadrangle" which article accompanied by maps composes the "Dover Folio" in the geological atlas of the United States now in course of preparation by the United States Geological Survey.

Edward P. Irwin, '97, who had been working on the San Francisco Evening Post, recently took a position on the staff of the Honolulu Bulletin. Mr. Irwin was married last summer to Pauline Clark of San Francisco.

Eugene C. Alder, c and g '97, was married at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 3, to Helen Cilley. They visited in Lawrence on their way to and from Colorado where they spent the summer. Mr. Alder is now senior

German master in the Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

Percival John Parrott, '97, g'99, was married September 5, at Geneva, New York, to Florence Mildred Hubbard. Afterthe first of January their address will be 65 Genesee street, Geneva, New York.

W. W. Douglass, '98, is teaching English in the Central high school of Kansas City, Missouri. His citizenship, however, is still on the Kansas side of the line.

Wilkie C. Clock, '98, was married during the summer to Margaret McCullick, formerly superintendent of nurses in Bethany hospital, Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Clock was formerly superintendent of the hospital. He and Mrs. Clock are going as missionaries to Prima, India.

Alonzo D. Wilcox, l'98, of Muscotah, is the candidate for the legislature on the democratic ticket in Atchison county.

William T. Walker, e '98, is engineer for the Jackson and Corbett Company, General Contractors, of Chicago. He is married and has a son two years old. His address is 566 East 62 street, Chicago.

Thomas Bravais Henry, '98, has left the teaching profession, and is in the fire and accident insurance business at Independence. He visited the University recently.

W. C. Hoad, e '98, who has been granted a year's leave of absence from the University, will spend the next school year in the Graduate School of Engineering Research of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His

work there will be principally along the line of sanitary engineering and will include a study of water and sewage purification plants in the New England States.

Anna Heloise Abel, '98, g'00, formerly of Wells College, is now a member of the faculty of the Woman's College of Baltimore.

Stella M. Case, '99, was married August 23, 1905, at Ashland, Oregon, to Fred Day Wagner. They have one child, a son. Mr. Wagner is an editor and banker at Ashland.

Olive Lewis Chamberlain, p '99, wife of Lawrence S. Chamberlain, '98, died August 24, 1906, at the home of her father in Topeka. An infant daughter born the same day died with her mother. Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain had come to Topeka from their home in Cedros Island, Mexico, where Dr. Chamberlain is chief surgeon of the Esperantes Mining Company. Mrs. Chamberlain received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Kansas Medical College in 1902. She was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

Robert Wilson Neal, '98, g'99, has been elected assistant professor in English in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and returns to college teaching, which he left in 1904 on joining the editorial staff of The World's Work, of New York City. He contributed "A Sailor of Fortune" to The World To-Day, Chicago, for May; "The Traveler," to Bob Taylor's Magazine for July; and "New York's City of Play," to The World To-Day for August. The latter is an

estimate and analysis of Coney Island and its influence. Mr. Neal was also supplying the editorial discussions in *Madden's Magazine* before the suspension of that hopeful but premature periodical.

Frank P. Pratt, '99 and May Frances Cartney were married September 3, 1906, at Rome City, Indiana. Dr. and Mrs. Pratt will live at Kirksville, Missouri.

C. Eugene Klise, '00, was this year elected principal of the high school at Belmont, a suburb of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He went there from Maynard, Massachusetts, where he had been principal of the high school for four years.

Frederica Bullene, '00, and Chester Woodward, \$\nu\$'96, were married October 10, at Denver. They will live at the Lenox, corner of Huntoon street and Topeka avenue, Topeka. Mr. Woodward is in the brokerage business.

C. H. Simpson, '00, and wife are teaching in the intermediate school in Santa Maria, province of Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands. They have a daughter born in August 1905.

Frank Post, '00, until recently Guthrie correspondent for the Kansas City Journal has left that paper to establish an independent news bureau at Guthrie. His successor in charge of the Journal bureau is O. D. Hall, who was in school, '96-'00.

J. Roy Mains, '00, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Whiting, bought a drug store at that place last year and is conducting it in connection with his practice.

Victor Walling, e'01, and Ora Griesa, '04, were married September 19, at Lawrence. They will live at Cananea, Mexico, where Mr. Walling is engaged in mining engineering work.

James Huston Felgar, '01, was married August 29, to Henrietta Judd, of Melvern. Mr. Felgar is a member of the faculty of the Oklahoma Agricultural College at Stillwater.

P. P. Lester, m '01, who is practising medicine at Walsenburg, Colorado, visited the University late in September. Dr. Lester was married September 30, 1903, to Edith A. Phillips, a student in the University in the early nineties. They have one child, a girl two years old.

Tessie Miller Porter, f a '01, died August 19, at Caldwell.

Walter S. Hall, e '01, is the father of a boy born July 30.

Blaine F. Moore, '01, who is superintendent of a school division in the Philippines, spent eight weeks in Europe this summer. He visited the University August 17, on his way to his former home at Cherryvale.

Charles Leland Davies, '02, was married to Nellie Breidenthal, October 10, in Kansas City, Kansas. Their home will be 37 North Valley, Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Davies is cashier of the Riverview State Bank.

I. D. Crofoot, '02, visited the University October 5. Mr. Crofoot is to teach in Barton county this winter. During the summer he was in the ice business at Wilson.

W.A. Wheeler, e '02, and Esther Gabrielson, '05, were married

October 6, at the bride's home in Hutchinson. They visited the University on their way to Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Wheeler is assistant chief draughtsman for the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company at Rankin.

Carl M. Holmquist, 1'02, formerly at Salina, is now practising law at Hays City.

Herbert Bailey, '02, is an instructor in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing.

William Mustard, '02, is the father of a girl born July 29, 1906. He and Mrs. Mustard with the help of one native teacher are doing the work of the intermediate school in Candon, province of Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.

Clarence J. Hindman, '02, is practising law at Tulsa, Indian Territory, where he has formed a partnership with E. Roy Adams, 1'04, who was formerly at Kansas City, Kansas.

M. T. Gernon, '03, l' '04, is the democratic candidate for county attorney of Russell county.

Mary Patterson Clarke, '03, g' '05, has a fellowship in European history at Bryn Mawr college.

C. W. Nester,  $\rho$  '03, has purchased the drug store in Minneapolis, Kansas, formerly owned by E. A. Sweet,  $\rho$  '00. Mr. Sweet has moved to Orange, Texas.

A. T. Noble, p '03, is in the real estate business at Meade. He is secretary of the Artesian Valley Investment Company.

Helen M. Clarke, ,03, who taught last year in Perry, Oklahoma, is this year fellow in philosophy in the University.

J. A. Searcy, p '03, and Anna

Mickey Searcy, '03, are the parents of a daughter born August 6. Mr. Searcy is manager of the Valley Center Drug Company at Valley Center.

George H. Wark, 1'03, is practising law at Caney.

Elmer McCollum, '03, g'04, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Yale University last June. He is now instructor in chemistry at Yale. Several articles by him have appeared recently in chemical journals.

Nadine Nowlin, '03, g'03, who has a travelling scholarship from Bryn Mawr, will go to Europe next year. For the present year she is assistant instructor in zoology in the University.

C. C. Jones, e 03, is in the employ of the Bankers Trust Company, Kansas City, Missouri. His address is 1623 Lister avenue.

Julian Jenkinson, p '04, captain of the 1901 football team, has purchased a drug store at Esbon and is now engaged in business for himself at that place. He visited friends at the University recently.

Marie A. Greene, '04, g'06, is in the clinical department of the School of Medicine at Kansas City.

Maude Long, p '04, has been compelled to give up her position as clerk in a Hill City drug store on account of ill health. She is succeeded by Charles Pedroja, p '06.

Mabel McLaughlin, '04, was married August 30, at Hiawatha, to William Beck. Their home is in Holton, where Mr. Beck is in the newspaper business.

Edward S. Cowdrick, '04, was

recently married to Mrs. Nellie Garlinghouse, at Topeka. Mr. Cowdrick is doing newspaper work in Topeka.

Frederick Rollin Feitshans, e '04, was recently married to Celia Traber, at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Feitshans will live at 625 Euclid avenue, Los Angeles.

Fred W. Epps, e'04, and Myrtle Lasley Epps, '02, are the parents of a son, George Lasley Epps, born in June, 1906. Their address is 2444 Central avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Epps is draughtsman for the Brown-Ketcham Iron Works.

Roy Moodie, '05, spent the summer collecting fossils in the Wyoming geological fields in the interests of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. An interesting and important collection of specimens was secured by Mr. Moodie.

Albert Draper, '05, is in the employ of the Deming Investment Company at Oswego. He visited the University recently. Mr. Draper is president of his class.

J. A. G. Shirk, g '05, has gone to Ottawa University as head of the department of mathematics. He spent the summer doing special work in the University of Chicago.

Lilian Axtell, '05, was married June 27, 1906, at Newton, to Dr. John Grove who was a student in 1900-2, and was president of the sophomore class. Dr. and Mrs. Grove live in Newton.

Roy S. Filkin, e'05, and Ethel L. Murphy, '04, were married September 4, at Edwardsville. Their home is in Rosedale. Mr. Filkin is a civil engineer for the Orient railway.

Frank Chapin, p '06, has a position in a drug store at Delphos.

J. F. Terrass, p '06, is in a drug store at Hope.

H. M. Springer, p '06, has moved from Leavenworth to Burlingame where he has a position in a drug store. The first of last summer he was in the drug store of H. L. Raymond, p '86, at Lawrence.

Aileen M. Weaver, '06, has been awarded the national Pi Beta Phi sorority scholarship to Barnard College, the undergraduate College for women at Columbia University, New York.

Perry C. Cook, 1'06, of Gove City, died suddenly in Kansas City, Missouri, August 26. He had been taken to a Kansas City hospital for treatment.

Wilbur E. Broadie, 1 '06, is practising law at Winfield.

Ada E. Bechtel, '06, is teaching botany in the Portland, Oregon, high school. Her address is 180 East Fifteenth Street.

A. D. Pitcher, '06, did work in mathematics in the summer school of the University of Chicago last summer.

Harry L. Heinzman, '06, has the position of secretary of the boys' department of the Topeka Young Men' Christian Association. Mr. Heinzman was president of the University Y. M. C. A. during the past year.

Mabel Davis, '06, was married August 8, at Garnett, to William A. Byerley. They live at Humboldt, where Mr. Byerley is engaged in the banking business.

E. B. Black, e'06, has a position as civil engineer for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

His present address is Dallas City, Illinois.

Ralph C. Henderson, m'06, is practising medicine at Parsons.

L. S. Weatherby, '06, is assistant professor of chemistry at Baker University this year.

#### FORMER STUDENTS

Frederick Funston, '86-'87, was temporarily in command of the troops in Cuba during the recent change in the government there. He was chairman of the disarmament committee and had the task of disposing amicably of the revolutionary forces. General Funston will soon return to his command on the Pacific coast.

W. J. Krehbiel, a student in the early nineties, is owner and editor of the *McPherson Republi*can. He is also mayor of his home town.

Wade Moore, l'99-'00, was manager last season of the Galveston, Texas, base ball team.

Horace G. Swazey, *l* '95-'96, died recently in New York. Mr. Swazey had been married only a few months.

Homer Neff, p '02-'03, was married recently to Augusta Crawford, of Paola. Mr. Neff is a druggist at Spring Hill.

Robert Edmondson, e '97-'98, who played base ball with the Houston, Texas, professional team last summer has been transferred to the national league team of Washington, D. C.

Byron N. Rooks, '67-'72, visited the University last spring. His permanent address is Lexington, Missouri; but his business headquarters are in Washington, D. C. For more than thirty-five vears Mr. Rooks has been in the business of instructing bankers, and others who handle large amounts of money, how to recognize counterfeit bills and coins. He has perfected a system, known by his name, and has travelled in almost every portion of the United States teaching his methods. His last previous visit to the University was in 1894.

Fred L. Mendenhall, '96-'97, has gone to Nanking, China, near which city he and his wife will be engaged in missionary work. Mr. Mendenhall was graduated from a theological seminary at Auburn, New York, last year. He has been in the Orient before, both as member of the United States army and as a mission worker and explorer.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

The officers of the Pharmacy Alumni Association of the University met at the office of the treasurer, H. L. Raymond, Saturday evening, September 22, 1906, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions in the resolution adopted by the members of the association at the annual meeting held May 4, 1906. This resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, that it is the consensus of this association, in view of the reorganization of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas on the plan to admit to active membership graduates of all departments and Schools of the University, that more benefits will accrue to the School of Pharmacy and to the University by uniting our active membership with that of the general association, than by longer maintaining a separate active organization.

"The officers of this association are hereby instructed to add to the roll of active members of the general association for the year 1906-7, the names of all the members of this association who are not in arrears. Any money remaining in the treasury of this association after the above transfer, is to be added to the endowment fund of the general association.

"Hereafter graduates of the School of Pharmacy will be by virtue of that fact members of the Pharmacy Alumni Association of the University of Kansas."

The treasurer's books showed a balance of \$71.46, of which five dollars was held in trust for the pharmacy class of 1905, leaving a cash balance of \$66.46. This amount, which includes the subscriptions of the paid up members to the Graduate Magazine for the year 1906-7, was endorsed to the order of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas for the purchase of an electric motor to run the alumni printing plant. This motor is to be known as the Pharmacy Alumni motor.

Officers present: Maude Long, secretary; H. L. Raymond, treasurer; and L. D. Havenhill, corresponding secretary.

H. L. RAYMOND, Permanent Secretary.

Following is the list of the paid up members of the Pharmacy Alumni Association, who have been credited with their dues in the general association for the year 1906-7: Charles E. Mollett, H. M. Fuller, A. E. Topping, D. G. Cochran, D. G. Hamilton, C. W. Rankin, W. S. Wilson, H. W. Lahr, L. K. Adams, Long, P. E. Maude Kaler. Verne Mitchell, D. H. Spencer, C. R. Braden, H. P. Temple, M. S. McCreight, W. B. Trible, O. L. Hankins, A. B. Scanlon, B. N. Gleissner, A. F. Wulfekuhler, M. R. Mason, S. E. Himoe, D. C. Kennard, R. L. Sanford, R. H. Needham, L. R. Chattelle, C. A. Funchess, C. W. West, H. A. White, H. L. Raymond, A. B. Carter, M. E. Gilmore, F. R. Ireland, A. W. Youngberg, E. B. Bernet, Mrs. Mabel B. Cooke, L. D. Havenhill.

## The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

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Changes of address should be promptly reported to the Secretary of

the Association to insure delivery of the Magazine.

### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

### DIRECTORS.

R. D. O'Leary, '931909	Rose R. Morgan, '94
Wilbur Gardner, '95, 1'961909	Harlan F. Graham, '86, g 901911

### OFFICERS OF LOCAL ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS.

Kansas City, Missouri: President, E. F. Robinson, '93; Secretary, C. Nichols, '02.

J. C. Nichols, '02.

New York City: President, Stuart O. Henry, '81; Secretary, Henry R. Linville, '93.

Chicago, Illinois: President, E. S. Riggs, '96; Secretary, E. B.

Branson, c and g '03.
St. Louis: Chairman, Edwin W. Norton, c '98; Secretary, Daisy Dean, '02.

Wyandotte County: President, W. C. McCrosky, '96; Secretary,

Ralph Nelson, 1'02. Brown County: President, Grant W. Harrington, '87; Secretary, dith Johnson, '02.

Topeka: President, Robert W. Blair, 1'87; Secretary, Rose R. Morgan, '94.

The headquarters of the Alumni Association are in the alumni room on the first floor of Fraser Hall.

The annual dues of active members are one dollar, to be paid on

or before the first of January of each year. Active members receive the Graduate Magazine and all other publications of the association. To provide funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of the association and to establish and maintain a permanent endowment fund, there has been created the "endowment membership," which involves a payment for the year of four dollars besides the annual

Remittances should be sent to,

The Alumni Association of the University of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas.

### The

# Graduate Magazine

## of the University of Kansas

Volume 5

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November 1906 .

Number 2

## THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF SOME SCIENTIFIC WORK IN THE UNIVERSITY\*

There have been some remarkable and interesting developments recently in this country, which emphasize the intimate relation which some of the applied sciences hold to the public welfare. We are likely to think that science as taught in the schools is one thing, and practical living is entirely another thing; that there is very little relation between the two. The time has come, however, when without the help of the men who have been trained to study and observe natural phenomena, some great reforms, to which the people are fully entitled, could not be practically carried out.

For more than sixteen years the nation has been urging upon congress, especially upon the senate, that it pass an adequate pure food law. Finally, at the last session of this body, not daring longer to attempt to stem the tide of public opinion, legislators were carried forward on the crest of the "square deal" wave that was passing over the country, and almost as a necessary outcome of that movement, the pure food act that will go into operation next January, was passed. There was much that was far too sensational in the attack of the press of the country on the products of the packing houses; but as a result of this, and of other forces pulling in the same

<sup>\*</sup>The second of a series of articles suggesting the practical relationship of the University to the welfare of the State.

direction, an adequate meat inspection bill was also passed at the last session of congress.

Finally, a bill that should allow the sale without the payment of an internal revenue tax, of alcohol which has been so "denatured" as to be unfit for use as a beverage, was passed last summer. Some of the most important manufacturing industries have for years been urging upon congress the necessity for such a measure.

In all of the above legislation, the scientific departments of the University, especially the chemistry, pharmacy, and bacteriological departments, are greatly interested. Experiments to show the necessity for such legislation had been for years directed by the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture at Washington. State boards of health and agricultural colleges have pushed their investigations and have used every argument to arouse the people. At last we can congratulate ourselves that the forces of public opinion have carried the citadel of conservatism almost by storm.

In accordance with a law passed by our legislature at its last session, the department of chemistry of the University and that of the State Agricultural College began the crusade for pure food more than a year ago. The State board of health has published a monthly bulletin that is distributed all over the country, giving the result of this investigation.

During the past year, the departments just named have paid special attention to giving publicity to some of the impositions that are so freely practised on the food consumers. They have examined certain baking powders and told which contain alum and which are cream of tartar powders; they have tested the various packing house products for preservatives; they have shown what are the spurious vinegars; they have traced the "pure maple syrup" to the cane brakes of Louisiana; jams and jellies have had their compositions so exposed that if they had not been already as red as aniline colors could make them, they would have blushed to acknow-

ledge that no fruit whatever had been used in their manufacture. The Manhattan laboratory has shown that the short-weight pound of butter from the creamery often contains so much water and so little fat as to render the dealer who handles it liable to a heavy fine.

Some changes may be needed in our State pure food and drug law, although it is an excellent one which has been on the statute books since 1901. As the federal legislation only affects inter-state commerce, certain restrictions will have to be made to control the preparation of food that is made and consumed in the State. All large manufacturers, however, will be desirous of making their products of such good quality that State lines shall not limit their consumption. In this way a large proportion of the food will really be under government control. With the aid given by federal legislation, which is especially welcome at this time, and with the help of the rules adopted by our own board of health, there is every prospect of seeing a much more satisfactory food supply upon the markets in Kansas.

The present campaign is not directed so much against the food manufacturer who puts preservatives and coal tar color in the jelly, jam, and fruit juices, who puts starch in the sausage, cane sugar in the "pure maple sugar," and cracker dust in spices, as it is to bring it about that every food product placed upon the market shall be labeled for just what it really is.

There is no objection to our using an "extract of lemon," made by the use of a good quality of water, aniline yellow, and a little alcohol, on which the shadow of a lemon has been allowed to fall; a fruit juice may be preserved with salicylic acid or borax; it may be sweetened with saccharin, a coal tar sweetening agent, or even with glucose or "corn syrup;" it may be colored with "vegetable" red from coal tar, and flavored with compounds from the same source; it may be entirely the product of the chemist's laboratory, and we may partake of it as much as we please for "interior decoration"—but

the label must state the *source* of the delectable compound. When we stop to think about it, although we admire the artistic effect of the decorations that go to make up the "pink tea," and the "orange luncheon," is it not about time to stop carrying the aesthetic idea into the food which is supposed to nourish the body and not to poison it?

The packer of canned fruits and vegetables may strive to cover up the defects or carelessness in his process by the use of chemical preservatives, or he may avoid the use of cane sugar to make his sweet corn sweet, by the use of saccharin, but the *label* must state these facts. This statement on the label must be in letters of such size that "she who runneth home from the grocery just before dinner," may read. It must not be printed in microscopic letters, as has too often been the case in the past.

It has been made to appear in some publications that the public demands spices containing so much ground hard-tack that the flavor of the original spice can scarcely be detected; that it demands cheap, low grade cream of tartar, even though consisting of seventy-five per cent of gypsum; that it must have highly colored Frankfurter sausages, even if color and preservatives conceal inferior qualities, and often dangerous decomposition. Is this true? Did not the manufacturer first tempt the people, and were they not deceived and led to believe that they were getting "something for nothing," while this was all to the financial advantage of the said manufacturer?

It is probable that in the understanding of the public the word "compound" will come to have an additional and even a sinister meaning, for it will be used to define mixtures not consisting wholly of the product named—mixtures of such products with various substances which are somewhat like the designated food stuff in appearance, taste, or color; but which are cheaper and can therefore he added with profit by the manufacturer and which make a product seemingly "just as good." We shall, after a while, learn to beware of a

"compound lard," "compound butter," or "compound preserves." "Compound" sounds milder than "adulterated" or "reduced in strength," but the word will have to bear the burden of just this meaning, and nothing less.

The federal government will in the future pay special attention to the misbranding of foods, not only as to quality, but as to origin or place of manufacture, and here again it will greatly assist State boards of health. It will hereafter not be possible to label sweet corn as "Kennebec" when it is really packed in Iowa; and "Neufchatel" cheese, unless made in that Swiss canton, must bear the label "Neufchatel style" cheese. There will be no necessity for our State laboratories to trace a food product to its source, for federal inspectors will, if the laws are well enforced, prevent frauds in this direction, as goods will not be shipped by the common carriers unless they conform to the government regulations.

The chemistry department has also been investigating the quality of some packing house products, and as a result finds that they frequently contain borax, sulphates, or other preservatives, and that some products, especially sausages, are colored to give the impression of greater freshness. It is interesting to notice, however, that all the large packing houses are making every effort to live up to the government regulations recently put in force. They have largely given up the use of preservatives and coloring matters, and it is a special cause for congratulation that they are striving to make their premises clean and sanitary. From a personal inspection I am convinced that the packers are spending thousands of dollars in admitting more light into the buildings, giving the rooms better ventilation, cleaning and painting the wood work, and in putting in floors and tables of cement or other sanitary material.

It will be seen that such reforms are permanent, for not fewer than one hundred and fifty inspectors, mostly veterinary graduates, are constantly employed in such a packing center as Kansas City, so that all meat products, in the various stages of manufacture "from the hoof to the can," will continue to be thoroughly inspected. Diseased animals are rejected, placed in a separate room, and under the direction of the inspector are placed in tanks for the manufacture of fertilizers.

Another, and a closely related subject is also under investigation at the University, namely the size of the cans and containers used for food. The government will rule that it is not necessary for the manufacturer of a food product to put upon each package the exact weight; but if he does put the weight upon it, the food contained must weigh as much as the label states.

If the grocer tells the jobber or the manufacturer that his customers are complaining at the short weight of his goods, there will soon be a reform, for he cannot get along without the customer. All this improvement, then, is in the hands of the consumer, and if he does not get better weights and measures, it is his own fault.

Pound packages originally contained sixteen ounces, and quart cans held two pints; but the commercial conscience slept, and while it slept the thrifty manufacturer, in order to further increase his profits, trimmed off an ounce here, and half a gill there. What is the result? Professor J. T. Willard, who has been examining butter, tells us that of twentyone samples of creamery butter that he examined this summer, only one was fully sixteen ounces in weight, and one was below fourteen ounces. The quart bottle does not contain a quart. It will probably be maintained by the dealer that it is a well understood fact "in the trade" that weights and measures are not up to the advertised amounts, and that the public show their ignorance in making such a fuss about it, as though they had made a great discovery. The retail customer buys these pounds and quarts, so called, and the profits from the stolen ounces go to someone who handles the food. The weights have been cut with the sole object of increasing the profit.

Since publicity has been chosen as the means for over-coming some of the evils that have been referred to, the University and the State board of health are giving all the information possible to the people both through the bulletins and the press. One of the most recent of these bulletins is entitled "Some Simple Kitchen Tests to Detect Adulteration of Food." Several thousands of these bulletins have been distributed throughout the State. The simple tests given demand no special knowledge of chemistry, and only a few chemicals, such as can be bought at any drug store, are required.

When the cook has a sufficient knowledge in regard to the difference between good food and bad, between those products which are wholesome and those which are not, the manufacturer will be very ready to prepare the food products according to her specifications, for in that way only will he secure the trade.

A recent author in summing up the matter says, "While there exist adulterations injurious to health there is much greater injury to the morals of the community, and loss to the pockets of the people. In other words, the point to which the public attention should be mainly directed is the paying of a high price for an inferior article."

For many years the University has been interested in the water supply of the State, and many investigations have been made in reference to the quality of the water of the rivers and the water supplied to the various cities. The results of these investigations have been published in the scientific journals and occasionally in the newspapers. No systematic study of the wells and of the surface waters has so far been possible. A volume upon the mineral waters has also been published by the chemistry department.

This year, however, under the joint control of the United States geological survey and of the State board of health, the University has inaugurated a thorough water survey of the State. This work will include, first, a mineral analysis of

the waters of the larger streams for the purpose of finding out how much material and of what kind, is carried down by the rivers. It will determine the amount of suspended matter or sediment transported, to show the character of the water and its suitability for use in manufacturing operations in steam boilers, for city supply, and for the irrigation of growing crops. About twenty stations have been established on the principal streams. At these stations, daily samples will be taken, and will be forwarded in mailing cases, under government frank to the chemical laboratory for analysis.

It is only by such a careful and systematic study of the water of a river, that it is possible to know the difference in the quality of the water at the high and low stages, and at different seasons. The United States geological survey has sent Mr. H. N. Parker assistant hydrographer, to take charge of the field work. Although his headquarters will be in Lawrence, he will spend much of his time in different parts of the State studying the local conditions, and becoming acquainted with the local needs of the various communities. Some important tests upon the water, such as those for turbidity, color, rate of flow, and so on, are made in the field.

The second important subject investigated will be the effect of the sewage of cities, the drainage from stock pens, the waste from mines, mills, and factories, upon the quality of the water. In some parts of the State this has already become a serious problem, for the refuse material, thrown into the streams, has rendered the water too foul to use for domestic purposes, and has even killed the fish.

Third, for the consideration of certain problems, the sanitary analysis of a water will be undertaken, in any special cases where it seems desirable. Samples of water for this purpose must be collected with special care, and the analysis must be made before the water has an opportunity to change in composition.

As the State becomes more populous there is an increasing need for some general supervision, such as the board of

health could give, over the streams, and there should be some competent authority to consult on the subject of water supplies. There is already a tendency to pour the sewage of a city into the most convenient stream, but the people are utterly careless of the fact that this same water is used for drinking purposes by the population of some city a little farther down the stream. With the right kind of a general supervision, such a proceeding would not be tolerated.

The sanitary analysis will be applied to present and prospective city supplies, whether these waters be from rivers, or from shallow or artesian wells. In some sections of the State it is difficult to obtain a good water for domestic purposes, and it is believed that the water survey will be especially welcome to people in these localities, for every effort will be made to suggest the most wholesome and abundant source of supply.

Fourth, it has been frequently observed recently, that with the improvements in the manner of living, and the introduction of such modern improvements as water service and bath rooms into many houses, especially in villages where there is no sewage system, the soil is becoming polluted. This is on account of the cess pools that are constructed in or above the water bearing strata to take care of the sewage, and the consequence is that the water of wells in the vicinity is contaminated. This is a serious problem, and one that has an extremely important bearing on the health of the community.

Fifth, the bacteriological department of the University proposes to carry on an independent investigation upon the waters, in order to study the micro-organisms that are present. This work will be planned for selected areas, where streams or other sources of water supply will be chosen, and samples of water, collected in sterilized tubes packed in ice, will be forwarded to the laboratory for examination. There are some special organisms which are supposed to indicate sewage from cities, and Kansas will afford an excellent field for the study of waters from unpolluted sources, in

comparison with those waters which are obviously polluted. It is hoped that these investigations may be carried on for a series of years, so that the results may furnish valuable data for the detection of dangerous contamination in water.

The chemical laboratory also renders important service in the work of the State geological survey, by making analyses of minerals, ores, rocks, coals, limestones, clays, and other natural products. Considerable work was done during the past summer upon the composition of Kansas petroleum. By the distillation of products from the various fields, some very important facts have been made known in regard to the quality of oil from these localities, and interesting comparisons as to their value have been made.

A special investigation has been carried on upon the natural gas from different parts of the State. Not only have rare substances such as helium been discovered in the gas;— a fact of great interest to the scientific world—but it has been shown that some of the natural gas is extremely poor in heat-producing constituents. If natural gas of this character is added to the better quality of gas, it will very much decrease its value for heating purposes, and consequently this diluted gas will not be worth as much per thousand feet to the consumer. Although a dilution in kind, yet it decreases the value of the product.

It seems wise that efforts towards the preparation of pure and unadulterated foods and drugs, and for an uncontaminated water supply and undiluted gas, should be made in connection with the State educational institutions, since they are supported by the people of the State for the common good. We have the laboratories and their equipment, the library, and the men who are trained to this sort of work, and who are already conversant with the subjects on the broad lines necessary to secure results that will be of permanent value.

In some States, the plan of establishing laboratories for this kind of work, independent of the State institutions, has been tried. With this method of procedure, however, there is always the unnecessary expense of the duplication of plants, and the multiplication of State officials. A somewhat more generous support of existing institutions will solve the problem much more satisfactorily, and will bring better results.

E. H. S. BAILEY.

### THE PHARMACY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The first serious movement in the organization of the alumni of the School of Pharmacy was made by the graduating class, June 5, 1898, when they appointed a committee consisting of D. H. Spencer, M. R. Smith, and H. B. Kohl, to draft a constitution.

This independent movement on the part of those especially interested in the welfare of the University of Kansas, through the School of Pharmacy, was directly due to the factionalism existing in the University at this time, which forced the graduates of the School of Pharmacy, if they would serve their Alma Mater in a concerted way, to organize a separate and distinct association.

The burden of this work of organization fell to the lot of the resident member of the committee, D. H. Spencer. In the spring of the next year, a constitution was presented to the senior class for approval. The aims of the organization were stated to be: first, "To perpetuate good feeling among the alumni of the school;" second, "To render assistance in obtaining good positions for those desiring them;" third, "To assist employers in obtaining reliable clerks;" fourth, "To further the growth and success of the University of Kansas." Membership in the association was not limited to alumni, but was open to those who had completed three full terms' work in the School. Provision was made for the nomination and election of officers by mail, or in case of a tie vote, by the members present at the annual meeting.

This constitution was approved, but much work still remained, and again Mr Spencer took the initiative, and with

the timely assistance and advice of Professor L. E. Sayre, succeeded in completing the final arrangements February 1, 1901. The association started with a membership of one hundred and eighty-nine.

The first annual meeting was held May 3, 1901, in the new chemistry and pharmacy building, D. H. Spencer acting as president and Miss A. L. Smith as secretary and treasurer. At this meeting the constitution was formally adopted, and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The second regular annual meeting was held May 2, 1902. At this time Professor L. E. Sayre complimented the association on its good work and suggested that the president appoint a committee to arrange for a mid-winter reunion of alumni. This committee arranged for a lecture and banquet which were given in the Eldridge House, Friday evening, March 20, 1903. Professor E. C. Franklin gave an entertaining and instructive lecture and demonstration on liquid air. The banquet was held in the dining room of the hotel, D. H. Spencer acting as toastmaster. R. H. Needham, as corresponding secretary, rendered noteworthy assistance to Mr. Spencer in building up and strengthening the Association. During this year, the officers, believing that the association should have a means of receiving news from the University. began sending the University Weekly to its members. This action met with such hearty approval from the members of the alumni that an amendment to the constitution was offered, raising the initiation fee to two dollars and the annual fee to one dollar, so that the Weekly could be continued for another year. This amendment was carried by a two-thirds majority at the third annual meeting held May 1, 1903. this meeting a motion was carried to the effect that another reunion of the alumni be held in the latter part of January. 1904. This second annual reunion was held in Everett Hall. Lawrence.

The fourth annual meeting of the association was held May 13, 1904. At this meeting it was decided that the Uni-

versity daily paper then being proposed would not suit the needs of the association, and besides it would be too expensive. In the succeeding year, however, the *Kansan* was issued and the association contributed a liberal subscription to its support.

This year the members of the senior and junior classes in the School of Pharmacy gave their spring party, Friday evening, April 14, 1905, in Fraternal Aid Hall, to which the members of the alumni were invited.

The fifth annual meeting of the association was held May 9, 1905, at the residence of Professor L. E. Sayre. The question of forming an Alumni Association of the University of Kansas which should include all Schools, was discussed, and a committee was appointed to represent the association at the conference to be held June 6, 1905. The instructions to this committee were such that it was impossible for it to arrange a union with the general alumni association.

A motion was carried to the effect that each year a party be given by the senior class and the alumni association. Later in the year it was decided that this party would be given by the Pharmaceutical Society of the School of Pharmacy and the alumni. In accordance with this idea, the friends of the School of Pharmacy assembled in the Eldridge House, Monday evening, June 4, 1906, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the School of Pharmacy, and Professor Sayre's connection therewith as dean. Throughout this year as in the year previous the association maintained its subscriptions to the Kansan.

During this year the affairs of the association so shaped themselves that it was believed that the association could, and should unite with the general association. A resolution to this effect was submitted to the members, and at the sixth annual meeting held May 4, at the residence of Professor Sayre, it was found to have carried.

The affairs of the association were concluded in the manner stated in the minutes of the last meeting, published in the September number of the Graduate Magazine. The association retains its former treasurer, H. L. Raymond, in the capacity of permanent secretary. All graduates of the School of Pharmacy will be, by virtue of that fact, members of the Pharmacy Alumni Association as well as members of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas, and all members who pay their dues will receive the Graduate Magazine. The original aims of this association will in no way suffer. Aims one and four will be cared for especially by the Pharmaceutical Society of the School of Pharmacy, while aims two and three will receive the same careful attention from the dean of the School of Pharmacy that they have had in the past.

The officers of the association with the dates of their terms of office have been as follow:

Presidents: A. L. Smith, '01-'02; D. H. Spencer, '02-'03, and '04-'05; H. L. Raymond, '03-'04; Verne Mitchell, '05-'06; W. S. Wilson, '06-'07.

Vice presidents: W. J. Rothrock, '01-'02; Dora C. Fisher, '02-'04; Julian Jenkinson, '04-'05; W. S. Wilson, '05-'06; H. M. Springer, '06-'07.

Corresponding secretaries: D. H. Spencer, '01-'02; R. H. Needham, '02-'06; L. D. Havenhill, '06-'07, and acting secretary, '05-'06.

Recording secretaries: A. L. Langworthy, '01-'02; Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, '02-'03; Mary C. Chapin, '03-'04; Ina L. Stilson, '04-'05; Lois M. Carlile, '05-'06; Maude Long, '06-'07.

Treasurers: Jessie W. Sanderson, '01-'03; O. L. Hankins, '03-'04; H. L. Raymond, '04-'07.

L. D. HAVENHILL, '03."

## **EDITORIAL**

There is ground to hope that the spirit of the times has put an end to the customary use of railroad passes in enabling students of the State educational institutions to go home to vote. It was announced some time prior to the recent election that no such free transportation would be forthcoming this year, and so far as is known to the Graduate Magazine the announcement was made in good faith. There is, of course, no reason why railroad companies should be expected to furnish the means by which the young men in the schools of the State may be enabled more easily to perform the duties of citizenship; but there is certainly every reason why a young man should cast his first vote—and almost in the same degree, his later ones—without the possibility of having a shadow of feeling that there is any obligation upon him. except to vote as he believes. The young man has trouble enough liberating his mind from prejudice, and from the spirit of the mob, and perhaps from the dictation of petty self interest, in order that he may vote sanely—any of us do for that matter-without being further encumbered by a sense of gratitude for some favor, however small. An education is not what it should be that does not convince the young man that the only consideration which may influence the vote of a good citizen is the general welfare. Respect for the party affiliations of one's father or one's grandfather is not likely to bring about anything worse than a surrender of independence in the exercise of the privileges of suffrage, or failure to attain such independence; but subservience to a feeling of indebtedness, however ill founded, can only result in loss of self-respect.

If it were the custom in this matter to place transportation freely within reach of all students equally, without regard to party, the evil would be lessened. But alumni who were familiar with this feature of the political game when in school

#### FINE ARTS ALUMNAE

The Alumnae of the School of Fine Arts have organized an association and have elected the following officers: president, Mrs. Mabel Fisher Popenoe, '98; vice president, Mrs. Anna Drake McClung, '96; secretary and treasurer, Alice Taylor, '06; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ida Burr Bell, '92.

The alumnae of this School are planning to have a reunion at commencement, in June of next year.

Henry S. Tremper, '76, is one of the proprietors of the Pioneer Iron Works at Olympia, Washington.

William Herbert Carruth, '80, has been elected a director for three years of the American Unitarian Association.

Festus Foster, '82, is secretary of the Associated Charities of Kansas City, Kansas. His address is 738 Grandview.

Susa Hubbard Breck, fa '83, is teaching music in the Epworth Seminary at Epworth, Georgia.

W. Y. Morgan, '85, of Hutchinson has been reelected to the lower house of the Kansas legislature.

W. C. Stevens, '85 g '92, professor of botany in the University, is completing a new work on histological botany to be published in the spring. Professor Stevens spent the entire summer in his laboratory at the University upon the manuscript for this volume, which will be used as a college text. It will be a book of about two hundred and fifty pages.

A. L. Adams, e'86, visited the University, October 26. He came from his home in Oakland, California, to see his aged mother who lives in Topeka. Mr. Adams, who is a consulting hydraulic engineer, occupied an office in the Kohl building in San Francisco at the time of the great fire. The lower floors of the building were burned; but the fire stopped at the seventh story, in which Mr. Adams's rooms were situated. Mr. Adams, however, moved his office to Oakland.

Solon T. Gilmore, '86 l'88, of Kansas City, Missouri, visited the University last month.

H. Ballinger, 1'86, is engaged in the practice of law at Port Townsend, Washington.

R. L. McAlpine, '87, is city engineer of Kansas City, Kansas, having been first appointed to that position in 1901. After the floods of 1903 he was employed by Wyandotte county to design and superintend the construction of the Kansas river bridges near Kansas City. He was reappointed city engineer in 1905.

Gertrude Crotty Davenport, '89, is in charge of microscopic methods in the biological laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

Bruno Hobbs, ! '89, and H. H. Tangeman, '00, !'02, have formed a partnership and are practising law in Denver. Their office is in the Equitable building.

Ella W. Brown, l'91, is pastor of the Congregational church at Powhattan. Her husband, John C. Brown, died September 19, 1904. For five years after receiving her degree from the University she practised law at Holton

in partnership with Mr. Brown. She was city attorney of Holton two years. From '96 to '99 she was president of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having previously held important offices in that organization. She was editor of Our Messenger and The Advocate from '97 to '99. From '96 to '03 she was teacher of English in Campbell University, receiving the degree of master of arts from that school in 1899. In 1903 she began her work as pastor of the Congregational church at Powhattan. She was ordained as minister in April, 1905, and called to the permanent pastorate of the church in August of that year.

Charles P. Chapman, '91, is temporarily engaged in home missionary work at Mazeppa, Minnesota. His permanent address is 711 Forest avenue Kansas City, Missouri. He plans to resume his missionary work in Ecuador as soon as Mrs. Chapman's health will permit.

Clifford D. Bower, 1'91, is farming near Delphos. He was married in 1899 to Ida J. Miller. They have a son four years old.

Marshal A. Barber, '91, is chairman of the health committee of the University, and has been making frequent tests of the water supply in what may be called the University districts of the city. He has also investigated general sanitary conditions under which students' boarding clubs and rooming houses are conducted.

E. Geneve Lichtenwalter, fa '92, c' '99, has been engaged this year to teach piano in the Kansas City Conservatory of Music and Art.

Miss Lichtenwalter is at the head of the faculty in her department and is the subject of a very complimentary announcement by the Conservatory.

Fred S. Jackson, l'92, of Eureka, has been elected attorney general of Kansas on the republican ticket.

Herbert S. Hadley, '92, and Agnes *Lee* Hadley, '99, of Jefferson City, Missouri, are the parents of a second son, born September 10.

James F. Noble, '92, has a position with a telephone company at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

J. E. Dyche, '92, is assistant postmaster at Lawton, Oklahoma.

Parker W. Cress, '93, is practising law in Perry, Oklahoma. He is a member of the firm of Doyle and Cress.

Eli Cann, '94, / '95, is practising law in Denver. His address is 420 Ernest and Cranmer building.

A. H. Couch, '94, is teaching in Cooper College at Sterling.

Stanton Olinger, '95, is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Great Bend. He is moderator of the Larned Presbytery.

C. A. Burney, '95, l' '97, has a law office in the New York Life building, Kansas City, Missouri.

George T. Herrington, e '95, is manager of the Flagstaff Electric Light Company, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Clyde W. Miller, '95, *l* '97, is secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, having been re-elected to that position at the beginning of the last campaign.

Karl E. Kimpton, '95, 1' '98, was married in September, 1905, to Lynn Kennedy of Lawrence.

They live in Kansas City, Missouri, where Mr. Kimpton is practising law. His address is 310 Massachusetts building.

F. B. Wheeler, l'95, and John L. Kirkpatrick, l'04, have formed a partnership, and are practising law at Pittsburg.

John G. Hall, '95, is teaching in the North Carolina State Agricultural college at Raliegh. For several years he was an instructor at Harvard. His special line of work is in botany.

Sheffield Ingalls, '95, of Atchison is the father of a girl born October 10.

Madge Lyman Schaum, '95, and Dr. John S. Wever, who attended the University in the early nineties, were married November 14 in Leavenworth. After their return from a wedding trip to Eastern States, they will be at home at 2606 East Tenth street, Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Wever is practising medicine in Kansas City, having an office in the Bryant building.

John R. Thierstein, '96, is president of the South Dakota Mennonite College at Freeman, a position which he has held since 1904.

Francis E. House, '96, 1'98, has formed a partnership with Hardin B. Manard for the practice of law in Kansas City, Missouri. His address is the same as formerly, 613 New York Life building.

Robert T. Madden, '96, has resigned his position as principal of schools at Hays City.

Helen *Mosher* Riggs, the wife of Elmer S. Riggs, '96, died at Lawrence, October 20.

Albert V. Schroeder, e '96, is at

Decatur, Illinois, where he has a position with the Illinois Traction Company.

William J. Watson, l'96, is an attorney at Pittsburg. He has been postmaster at that place since 1902.

Christian Rohrer, '97, is the father of a boy born in August of this year.

Charles M. Sharpe, '97, g'99, professor of Semitics in the Bible College of Missouri, will have leave of absence for one year beginning January 1. He will study in the University of Chicago.

Alta Stanton, '97, is teaching at Austin, Minnesota.

Thomas E. Wagstaff, l'97, was renominated for the office of county attorney by the republicans of Montgomery county, but was defeated at the election. Mr. Wagstaff's vigorous policy of law enforcement is said to have made him many political enemies.

Alfred J. Wise, e '97, is at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he holds the position of assistant engineer of the Arkansas division, Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railway.

E. C. Marshall, f a '97, has resigned as director of music at the Northwestern Oklahoma Normal, at Alva, Oklahoma, and has opened a studio at Oklahoma City.

Harry P. Temple, p'97, is the father of a girl born August 3, 1906. Mr. Temple is in business at Granby, Missouri.

Adna G. Clark, l'97, c'00, was graduated in August from the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He is stationed at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, one of the defences of Boston harbor, situated on an island about seven miles from the city. His rank is that of lieutenant.

Joseph E. Smith, '97, is now teller in the First National bank of Beloit. For six years following his graduation from the University he had a position in a bank at Kansas City.

Leslie C. Gray, '97, is State agent for a Massachusetts fire insurance company. His address is Kansas City, Missouri, box 333.

Roy M. Robinson, '97, is a member of the committee on meetings and speakers of the "Judiciary Nominators" of New York county, New York. The judicial election in that county was of special importance this fall on account of the increased number of judges to be placed on the bench, and the "Judiciary Nominators," under the leadership of Joseph H. Choate and Alton B. Parker, put an independent ticket in the field.

Will McMurray, '97, is city attorney of Laramie, Wyoming, where he has been practising law for four years.

W. L. Myers, '98, was married, July 3, to Nellie Blankenship of Eldorado. They live in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Myers is in the real estate business, and has an office at 21 East Ninth Street.

John W. Crooks, '98, is practising medicine in Seattle, Washington. His address is 514 Lumber Exchange. He received his degree of doctor of medicine from the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Nellie Dryden, '98, is now Mrs. Henry Knight, of Laramie, Wyoming. Her husband is an instructor in chemistry in the State University of Wyoming.

Alice Spencer, '98, was recently married to Ernest McWayne, of Malden, Massachusetts.

W. M. Kyser, '98, is principal of the Labette county high school at Altamont.

Carey J. Wilson, '99, who is in the life insurance business in Topeka, visited the University recently.

Ida M. Case, '99, is a member of the faculty of the Oregon State Normal at Ashland.

Harry G. Kyle, l'99, and W. B. Cline, l'98, have formed a partner-ship for the practice of law in Kansas City, Missouri, under the firm name of Kyle and Cline. Their office is in the Gumbel building. Mr. Kyle is police judge of Kansas City.

Frank H. Chamberlain, 1'99, is claim adjustor for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway company, with headquarters at Wellington.

Frank L. Jewett, '99, who holds the Texas Bible Chair in the University of Texas at Austin, visited the University during the opening week. Mrs. Jewett, who was Margaret Caughey, '99, spent most of the summer at the home of her parents in Horton.

Lulu Grosh, '00, is teaching in the Great Bend high school.

Stella Earnest, '00, has been re-elected assistant principal of the high school at Alva, Oklahoma.

Edmond C. Fletcher, l '00, and Adrian Sherman, '93, l '97, are practising law in partnership in

Kansas City, Missouri. Their office is in the Exchange building.

Willis Henderson, '00, is resident manager of the Henderson Hay Company at Toronto.

James Howard Torrance, 1'00, is practising law at Ellinwood.

Nettie E. Manley, '01, is teaching English in the Emporia high school.

Carrie A. Reece, '01, is in Helena, Montana, where she has a position in the high school. Her address is 713 North Warren Street.

James H. Felgar, '01, has this year become a member of the faculty of the mechanical engineering department in the State University of Oklahoma at Norman.

Jefferson P. King, '01, is teaching English this year in the Sumner high school, Kansas City, Kansas.

H. J. Brownson, p '01, is in the drug business at Chickasha, Indian Territory.

Thomas McCampbell, p'01, is a member of the drug firm of McCampbell and Houston, corner Twenty-third and Vine streets Kansas City, Missouri.

R. M. Rath, p '01, of the firm of Rath and Bainbridge, druggists, Dodge City, visited the School of Pharmacy, October 8.

Beulah Roberts, '01, is principal of the Higginsville, Missouri, high school.

Alice Spaulding, '01, g '02, was married at Lawrence, October 18, to Melvin Taylor, a student of the University in the late nineties. Their home will be at Lyons.

Orville H. Brown, '01, who is practising medicine in Saint

Louis, spent last summer in Europe. He writes of having met Earle Murray, '02, at Vienna. Inez Chapman, '01, is principal of the Council Grove high school.

Esther M. Wilson, '01, g '02, wentto Europe last August. She expected to enter the University of Berlin this month.

Lillian Barth Webb, '01, is now at home at Garden City, where Mr. Webb is agent for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway. They moved to that place from Newton, November 14. Mr. Webb was formerly a travelling auditor for the road named.

Ethel Luther, '01, and Ruth Barnett, '06, have positions in the Clay county high school at Clay Center.

G. M. Sharrard, '01, who taught Latin in the Topeka high school last year, is doing graduate work in Latin and Greek at Cornell University, having received a scholarship from that institution.

Benjamin R. Ward, '02, g' '03, is assistant professor of English in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

J. F. Beaman, e'02, is employed in the bridge building department of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad at Fresno, California.

M. C. Blanchard, e '02, is employed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad company on double track construction work. His address is Medill, Missouri. Mr. Blanchard was formerly assistant engineer for the Kansas City Belt railway and had charge of working up data for the new union station at Kansas City.

Ernest F. Weise, '02, is attending Drew Theological seminary at Madison, New Jersey. He has been employed in the Union Pacific shops at Armstrong, Missouri, since 1902.

M. Trueheart, '02, is a member of the staff of the Sterling hospital and training school for nurses.

E. B. Krehbiel, '02, is associate in European history in the University of Chicago. He has taken his examinations for the degree of doctor of philosophy and passed them summa cum laude.

Milton D. Baumgartner, '02, g'03, is doing work in German in the University of Chicago lookingtoward the degree of doctor of philosophy. Last year he was acting assistant professor of German in the University of Missouri, and taught in the summer school of that university. He visited Lawrence in August.

P. J. McCarthy, e '02, has for the past six months been locating engineer for the Carolina Company, builders and contractors, and has been locating railway lines in North Carolina. His address is Union Mills, North Carolina.

B. E. Hammers, '02, is an assistant to the chief chemist of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway, and has his headquarters at Arkansas City, Kansas.

E. Blanche Pilcher, '02, is instructor in Latin and English in the Rawlins county high school at Atwood.

lda E. McKnight, '03, g'04, is teaching in the Topeka high school.

Frances E. Taylor, '03, is instructor in English and history in the Argentine high school.

Samuel Adams, '03, is attending a medical college at Topeka.

Ernest Barkman, e'03, has gone to Colima, New Mexico, to superintend bridge construction work. He is in the employ of the Missouri Valley Bridge company.

Albert Worley, c '03, is in the employ of the Midland Bridge Company at Kansas City, Missouri.

Eugene E. Sallee, '03, was appointed, this year, to the principalship of the University Preparatory School in Kansas City, Missouri.

Verne Mitchell, p '03, has sold his drug store in Delphos.

L. W. Baxter, 03, received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, last June. He is practising medicine at Columbus.

Kate Dinsmoor, '03, has gone to Albany, New York, to complete a course in the New York Library School. This is Miss Dinsmoor's second year in that school.

E. S. Andis, g '03, has charge of the American school at Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico. In a recent letter he says: "This is a great country—fine climate and picturesque scenery."

Fred Keplinger, c and g '04, formerly of the mathematical department of the University has been appointed assistant examiner in the patent office at Washington.

Warren S. Wilson, p '04, of Burlington, and Agnes Unruh, '04, were married in Chicago July 5. Their home is in Burling-

ton. Mr. Wilson is a travelling representative of the Evans-Smith Drug Company of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Wilson was principal of the Larned high school in 1904-5 and taught in the Holton high school the following year.

Jonta Marcellus, e'04, is now assistant engineer for the Seattle and Inland railway with head-quarters at Oaksdale, Washington.

Trussie Smothers, '04, is teaching in a private colored school at Kansas City, Kansas.

George T. Guernsey, '04, who was a student in the School of Law last year has entered the Yale law school.

Edward S. Cowdrick, '04, was married recently to Miss Nellie Garlinghouse, of Topeka; not, as stated in the October Magazine, to Mrs. Nellie Garlinghouse.

W. E. Keef, p 04, has recently purchased a drug store at Glen Elder.

Earl Brandon, p'04, is proprietor of a drug store at Clyde.

Ethel C. Peters, '04, is teaching Latin in the Mankato high school. Bertha V. Roberts, '04, is teach-

ing in the Caldwell high school.

F. W. Moore, p '04, is employed as clerk in a drug store at Pleasant Hill. Missouri.

Willard Hines, p'04, has a position as clerk in a drug store in Coffeyville.

LeRoy Williams, p'04, is proprietor of a drug store in St. Louis, Missouri.

Bertha J. Virmond, '04, is an instructor in the Gove county high school at Gove.

Eleanor Morse, '05, has resigned her position in the Junction

City high school on account of ill health, and is at her home in Mound City.

Lillian Bunton, '04, is doing graduate work in natural science in the University.

Vera Hull, '05, has lately returned to her home in Wichita from a summer spent in Europe.

Roy. G. Hoskins, '05, g'06, is teaching the natural sciences in the Chanute high school.

Birdie Greenough, '06, is doing graduate work in the University this year, at the same time teaching a class in mathematics.

May Williams, '05, is an instructor in mathematics in the Arkansas City high school.

Clara Carr, '05, g' '06, is teaching history and English in the Maple Hill high school.

Lesley Hill, '05, is instructor in English and botany in the Lawrence high school.

Herman C. Allen, g '05, succeeds C. A. Rohrer, '97, as instructor in physics in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school.

Edna Henrichs, '05, has a position in the Humboldt high school.

Alfred B. Cope, '05, g'06, is superintendent of the Hillsboro schools.

Lulu Walton, '05, has the principalship of the Glen Elder high school.

Daisy Dean Dryden, '05, is instructor in English in the Eldorado high school.

Vivian Roberts, '05, is principal of the Augusta high school.

B. F. Stelter, '05, is teaching English in the Leavenworth high school. During the past summer he did graduate work in English at the University of Chicago.

Henry Asher, 1'05, has been elected, on the republican ticket, clerk of the district court of Douglas county.

J. I. Gregg McElhinney, fa '05, was recently married to Mayme Adams of Lawrence. They will live in Lawrence, and Mr. McElhinney will continue his work in the mail service.

Wiltz B. Trible, p'05, is a pharmacist at Chanute, being manager of the store in which he is employed.

Elsie Watson, fa '05, was recently married to David Perkins, in Kansas City, at the home of Mrs. George Rising.

Edith R. Levan, '05, was married, in October, to Louis J. Flint. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother, in Lawrence. Mr. Flint was in the University in '00-'03. He is now in the employ of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company of Chicago. They will live at 1312 Leland avenue, Chicago.

John A. Naill, l '06, is assistant postmaster at Herington. His father, D. W. Naill, is postmaster.

Floyd P. Breneman, e '06, is chemist for the Poydras Plantation at Poydras, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana. He left the University, where he was doing graduate work, to go to Poydras, November 1.

Lois Borland, '06, is teaching English in the Norton county high school, at Norton.

Ella Nash, '06, has a position in the Lyons high school.

Willis H. Carothers, '06, has the principalship of the Holton high school.

Benjamin F.T Sinclair, '06, is

superintendent of the Havensville schools.

Lou Kinne, '06, is principal of the Herington high school.

John F. Bender, '06, is principal of the Arkansas City high school. He teaches Latin and German.

Georgia E. Pilcher, '06, is teaching German, history, and botany in the Anthony high school.

Harry F. Roller, '06, is in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His address is Lawrence.

Ora Yates, p'06, is employed as clerk in the Tillotson pharmacy at Latham.

Warren Dennis, p '06, has a position as clerk in a Turon drug store.

Jesse W. Kayser, '06, who has been employed on the staff of the Kansas City Star, is now connected with the Chickasha Star, at Chickasha, Indian Territory.

King Joslyn, p, '06, pharmacist at Cheney, will leave Kansas in a few weeks, to take a position in California.

Winifred Luther, '06, is in Vineland New Jersey, where she has a position as teacher in the sixth grade of the public schools.

Abby E. Beckwith, '06, is principal of the Waterville high school.

Celia Lindsay, '06, has a position in the high school at Ada.

Mabel Kent, '06, is an instructor in the Paola high school.

J. B. Martin, e '06, who took the course in chemical engineering last year is employed in the water analysis department of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad at Topeka.

### FORMER STUDENTS

Frank S. Wyatt, who was a student in the early nineties, has been elected director of physical training at the Northwestern Oklahoma Normal school, at Alva, Oklahoma.

Mary Bowen, '00-'02, was married last spring to Robert N. Snyder, of Independence. Mr. Snyder is assistant treasurer of the Kansas Natural Gas Company. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have just returned from a trip to

Europe.

Eva Brown, '96-'97, is appearing this season as leading lady in George Ade's comedy "The College Widow." Herstage name is Evelyn Vaughan. Miss Brown left a Kansas City stock company some years ago to follow her profession in the larger field offered by Eastern cities.

W. J. Reese, of Holton, a special student last year, is assistant chemist with the Peet Brothers' Soap Company of Kansas City,

Kansas.

E. T. Nelson, a graduate chemistry student of last year, is employed by the Beet Sugar Com-

pany of Garden City.

Wade A. Gutherie, 1'04-'05, and Hazel Renshaw, fa'04-'05, were married recently at the home of the bride in Enid, Oklahoma. They will live in Bartlesville, Indian Territory.

Taylor Riddle, p '02-'03, is employed in a drug store at Smith

Center.

Ruth Williston, '00-'01, is teaching in the Hiawatha high school.

Harry B. Leach, a student in the University, '05-'06, visited the School of Pharmacy, October 3. He is in a drug store in Alton this year.

J. A. DeMoss, '78-'80, M. D. '82, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, recently visited his daughter Edith who is a junior in the University. Dr. DeMoss is engaged in the practice of medicine at Thayer where he has lived for twenty-four years.

Barnum Brown, '93-'97, who is assistant paleontologist for the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, visited the University, October 4. He had spent the summer collecting vertebrate fossils in Montana, and was on his way to New York. Mr. Brown was married in 1903 to Marion R. Brown of New York, a graduate of Wells College and Columbia University.

John G. Kaiser, a student in the University in '99-'00, visited the School of Pharmacy, October 4. He and his brother, George F. Kaiser, p'89, are partners in the drug business at Ottawa.

W. F. Wheeler, a mining engineering student of last year, assisted Professor Bartow in the Illinois State Water Analysis Laboratory last summer. Mr. Wheeler is now chemist for the Illinois State Geological survey which is directed by the State University, at Urbana.

J. H. Davidson, a student in chemical engineering last year, who has been with the Portland Cement Company, of Colorado, during the summer, will be in the water analysis laboratory of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway at Topeka this year.

### BOOKS AND ARTICLES

A BOOK OF POEMS

Merses by a Commonplace Person," by Esther M. Clark. Crane and Co., Topeka, 1906. \$1.00.

Esther M. Clark, of Chanute, special student at the University in 1904 and 1905, is the author of a dainty little booklet of what might almost be called Kansas University verse. It is entitled, "Verses by a Commonplace Person;" but the verse is very far from being commonplace; it is all good, and much of it is genuinely and sincerely poetic, notwithstanding the author's implied disclaimer. A few verses by Miss Clark were printed while she was in the University, and those who have read them or knew of her taste and skill as a writer will be glad to see something more of her work; while after reading. the booklet they will be likely to wish to see more of it still. One or two of the pen portraits may be recognized by those who know; they are not caricatures, but are sincere and witty, graceful and dainty as the little book itself. One of these is the sketch of "the little girl with taffy-colored hair," beginning,-

"Oh, I couldn't do without her!
There's an atmosphere about her
That dispels my deepest moods
of black despair.

I forget that life is tragic, In her presence, for there's magic In the little girl with taffy-colored hair."

Perhaps the deepest, truest note, spontaneous and unaffected

like the rest, is touched in the lines entitled, "When the Young Lie Down to Die:"

"All the beauty, all the freshness of the world is theirs by right;

And before their souls know bitterness, before their hearts know blight,

know blight,
Ere the hand that shifts the
scenes of life hath ushered in
the night,

They, the flower of all the earth, lie down to die.

"Fold the empty hands that never of Earth's dross shall have their fill;

Shut the eyes that saw but beauty, where our older eyes saw ill; Close the lips God made for laughter, now the heart beneath is still,

When the young,—so fair, so young!—lie down to die.

"Dim are eyes that see, through falling tears, how fair Death makes his own;

Trembling hands shall push the curls away from foreheads white as stone;

Aching hearts shall question, "Why?" and have no answer to their moan,

When the young, the loved and young, lie down to die.

"Closed behind them are the gates of all the things that were to be,

That their quiet hands shall never er touch, their eyes shall never see:

see; And, O Death, thou hast thy sting! O Grave, thou hast thy victory! When the young,—dear God, the young!—lie down to die."

The author of such verse as this can hardly be thought of as altogether a Commonplace Per-

The book is beautifully made and printed, with illustrations by Miss Ina Martin. E. M. H.

### A TEXT-BOOK IN ZOOLOGY

"Text Book in General Zoology, Linville and Kelly. 450 pp. 233 illustrations. Ginn and Company, Publishers.

Dr. H. R. Linville, member of the College class of '93, has recently published, jointly with Dr. H. A. Kelly, a text book in general zoology. The subject is introduced by the usual, but well adapted type, the grasshopper. The plan is to give prominence to one of the more common representatives of each group and then succeed this by a discussion of allied forms belonging to the same group.

In this manner the first fourth of the book is devoted to insects: the next fourth to chapters on the doctrine of evolution, spiders, crayfish, clams, other mollusks, the earthworm and its allies. The third hundred pages deals with the star fish, the sea anemone, the sponge, the amoeba and their near relatives; then a chapter on evolution of invertebrates. The last fourth is devoted to the vertebrates, and treats of fishes, frogs, reptiles, birds, the gray squirrel and its mammalian allies. The concluding chapter is on the historical development of zoology.

From this it will be seen that the authors have succeeded fairly well in their "endeavor to present all the important aspects of zoology in a well balanced account."

The plan of treatment of subject matter in each chapter is the usual one. The order of presentation of the various groups differs, descending from the "jointed foot" animals, to the simplest forms, the animals composed of a single cell; then ascending from fishes to man. It has been a mooted question whether introduction to the subject should be through the logical but difficult course leading from the simplest of animals to the most complex, or along the more practical way from familiar higher forms downward. Usage at present seems to favor the latter plan. Ecology, or "the lore of the farmer, gardner, sportsman, and field naturalist," receives due attention.

Such texts must obviously be abridged. In some cases, however, notably certain portions of the chapters on evolution, sufficient data are not given to enable the mind unassociated with the mass of facts to comprehend the phenomena set forth. Probably the best presentation is the chapter on the earth worm. The book throughout is written in a simple straightforward readable style. The illustrations and presswork are uniformly good. The authors have prepared a work which is certain to rank high among texts of its class.

S. J. H.

### A VALUABLE REPORT

Under authority of the University Geological Survey, a volume of the "Reports" has been issued dealing with the lead and zinc industry of Kansas. The report is

the result of several years' work on the part of E. Haworth, '81, of the University faculty, W. R. Crane, '95, now of Columbia University, and A. F. Rogers, '99, g'00, who is teaching in Leland Stanford University.

The work is divided into three parts. Part I, is by Professor Haworth and deals with the geography and geology of the lead and zinc mining areas of Kansas. Part II, by Professor Crane, deals with methods of prospecting, mining and milling in the Kansas districts. Part III, by deals with Professor Rogers, the mineralogy of the lead and zinc district. The report contains information valuable both to students and to residents of the districts covered. It treats in a thorough manner of every phase of the lead and zinc mining industry. The report consists of over five hundred pages, and contains many plates, maps, and engravings. It is printed on good book paper and bound in cloth.

The research work was done by advanced students and members of the faculty without any aid from the State. The greater portion of the data was collected in 1904, but owing to the delay of the printer, the book was slow in being issued.

### BOOK BY PROFESSOR BAILEY

"A Text Book of Sanitary and Applied Chemistry," by Professor E. H. S. Balley of the University of Kansas. Published by the Macmillan Company.

As stated in the preface, this book is primarily intended as a text book on applied chemistry suitable for students who have

already completed a course in elementary general chemistry. The matter is divided into two parts: the first, comprising about one-third of the book, is devoted to sanitary chemistry and deals with such subjects as the atmosphere, fuels, heating and ventilation, lighting, water, purification of water supplies, the disposal of sewage and other waste. cleaning, disinfectants, antiseptics and deodorants. The second part of the book treats of foods. their prepartion, composition and relative values.

In connection with each topic, a series of practical experiments is outlined, such as may be performed in the ordinarily equipped laboratory without the necessity of using special or expensive reagents or apparatus.

The work includes many tables, curves, and materials compiled from government reports and other sources, and is intended for a book of reference as well as a text.

The work commends itself to the reader especially by a clearness of style and logical arrangement of materials which appeals not only to the special student. but to the general reader who desires applied science presented in a readable form. This object is attained not only by including what is pertinent to a work of this scope, but by the omission of details and technicalities which might unnecessarily involve or otherwise obscure the meaning. The author's long experience in research and teaching in the subject of applied chemistry adds a special quality to this work

which might be designated as scientific common sense—the practical view of the subject which appeals to those who desire to apply information to the affairs of every-day life. This characteristic should find the book a place on the kitchen shelf as well as in the student's library.

The work is timely, since recent agitation and legislation have directed the public attention to means of securing wholesome, unadulterated food, and the book is, on the whole, one which adds materially to the usefulness of the University of Kansas in the State and nation. M. A. B.

### W. S. FRANKLIN AS AN AU-THOR

"The Elements of Electrical Engineering," Vol. I, Direct Current Machines, Electric Distribution and Lighting, by W. S. Franklin, '87, and W. Esty, both of Lehigh University. 517 and xill pages, published by the Macmillan Company.

This book deals with direct current machines and with electric distribution and lighting. It seems to be one of a series of text books which the authors are preparing on electrical engineering subjects, the other one out at this time being an advance edition of a laboratory manual on direct current machines. The text aims to cover the ground of direct current work with sufficient completeness for all students of engineering not specializing in electrical engineering, and is also designed to be used as an introductory course by regular electrical engineering students.

This two-fold purpose is hard to accomplish and the authors seem to have come as near to it

as, perhaps, can be expected. In regard to the first aim of the authors, the book is one of the best that has yet appeared. It is generally clear and is not too difficult for the average student, and it gives information on many points that are often omitted from more advanced treatises with resulting loss to the student. In regard to the second purpose in view, opinions of teachers will differ. Many teachers of electrical engineering students would prefer at the start a more complete work on dynamo machinery strictly, and would reserve the other subjects for subsequent courses, while other teachers would be well suited with the arrangement adopted by the authors. On the whole, the book is worthy of the authors and is deserving of a wide use both by teachers and by outside electricians. M. E. RICE.

### PAMPHLET BY PROFESSOR NEWSON

H. B. Newson, professor of mathematics in the University, has published a pamphlet on "Graphic Algebra," for use in secondary schools. The pamphlet is intended by the author to meet the growing demand for graphical methods and illustrations in connection with the teaching of elementary algebra in secondary schools.

The School Review says of this pamphlet: "The subject matter is clearly expressed, and would not be difficult of comprehension by the average student. In the exercises, which are well planned,

the pupil is directed to construct the graphs of the different equations, and then to verify his constructions by solving the equations algebraically.

"The author has done his work admirably, and the pamphlet would be a valuable and interesting supplement to the ordinary high school algebra."

One of the chief merits of Professor Newson's work is that he has avoided going to extremes in presenting his subject; but has kept constantly in mind the proper relation between it and the subject of algebra in general.

### A MANUAL IN ZOOLOGY

Among the text books on zoology that have appeared during the past year, there is one that is This is a laboratory unique. manual bound in such a manner that the students' drawings may be inserted and become an integral part of the book. Twentyone types of animals are treated, each after the same general plan. This number makes possible selections to meet the needs of different localities. The handling of the subject is clear, concise, and logical, and in practical use the book will prove itself valuable. It will be especially useful to the young teacher, for many of the stumbling blocks in the way of the beginning laboratory instructor have been removed. This adds another to the list of text books from the hands of University graduates, since it is written by Theophilus Scheffer, '95, assistant professor of zoology in the Kansas State Agricultural College. The publishers are P. Blakiston's Sons and Company, and their work has been well done.

### A SECOND EDITION

The second edition of "Outline Studies in the History of Education," by Arvin S. Olin, g '94, professor of education in the University, appeared in September. Much of the text of the first edition was rewritten for the second and seven new outlines were included. The bibliography has been enlarged and many new citations to recent works have been added. The book is well adapted to serve a definite purpose in work along the lines which it follows.

Dr. W. L. Burdick of the School of Law is the author of the article on "Husband and Wife," in the last volume of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure." This is the most recent and most authoritative treatise on law known to the profession, the last four volumes having been issued last summer. Dr. Burdick's article comprises six hundred pages in the last volume.

Florence Finch Kelly, '81, g '84, is the author of several articles published in recent periodicals. Among these are: "How New Zealand Controls its Wealthy," in the Independent; and "A New Civilization—What New Zealand has Accomplished by her Experiments in Social and Economic Legislation," in the August and September numbers of the Craftsman.

In the American Journal of Physiology for July, 1906, appeared an article on "A Reflex Respiratory Center," by Ida H. Hyde, professor of physiology in the University. The research was conducted in the physiological laboratory of the University, and in the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods. The attempts to determine whether the respiratory center in man is automatic or reflex in character have been fraught with insurmountable difficulty owing to the impossibility of isolating that center from all others. In the form selected for investigation by Dr. Hyde it was possible to isolate that center and its character was determined to be reflex.

William Allen White has become one of the editors of the American Magazine. Mr. White contributed an important article to the October number of that publication on "The Partnership of Society."

In the "Contributors' Club," in the July Atlantic Monthly, was an article entitled "Women and Woman," by Kate Stevens, '75, of New York. Herbert A. Clark, e '98, is the author of an article on "Optical Properties of Carbon Films," printed in the November number of the *Physical Review*, and republished in pamphlet form. Much of the work in preparation of this article was done in the laboratories of the University of Nebraska. Mr. Clark is now a member of the faculty of Syracuse University, New York.

In the July number of *Poet Lore* was published an article by W. H. Carruth, '80, on' 'Great Poets.' Professor Carruth's poem, "Each in His Own Tongue," is included in the new edition of "Golden Poems" prepared by Francis Fisher, editor of the *Dial*. This poem, together with a note regarding the author, and a portrait, appeared in the *Critic* for August.

Dr. A. M. Wilcox had an article in a recent number of the Outlook describing the various kinds of religious activity in the University, and taking exception to the statement of a previous contributor to the Outlook that "State universities have neither chaplain nor chapel."

### ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

### PROMPT ACTION NEEDED

Some weeks ago there was mailed to each alumnus a letter explaining the special needs of the association for the current year. The necessity of completing the alumni printing plant by the purchase of a cylinder press was explained, and it was proposed that two hundred alumni, at least, take out endowment memberships, thus making it possible to do the thing that needed to be done, without delay.

Thus far, one hundred and sixty two endowment memberships have been received. There are surely many alumni who have merely deferred favorable action in this matter. It is not possible to believe that there are not two hundred alumni, among more than three thousand, who are able and willing to do what has been asked.

It is very important that those who intend to send in "endowment agreements" for 1906-7, should do so without delay. This involves no obligation beyond the present year, though the person who continues to pay his life membership in five-dollar endowment subscriptions will have the advantage of being paid up sooner; and he will have the satisfaction of helping in a special way to put the association on a

permanent basis. Twenty years from now, when the alumni body has grown to several times its present size, the attitude of any single individual will not be of such moment as it is now.

### THE MID-WINTER REUNION

Preliminary arrangements have already been begun for the annual K. U. reunion in Topeka during the meeting of the State Teachers' Association. The banquet will be served by the ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal church in the parlors of the church, Thursday evening, December 27. There are facilities and room for three hundred guests, and an effort will be made to have that many members of the K. U. family present. This is legislative year-an important one for the Universityand this reunion ought to be a rallying point of all the University forces in the State. Every graduate and former student who attends the meeting of the State Teachers' Association should plan to be at the banquet. The alumni whose homes are in Topeka are expected to help make this vear's mid-winter reunion the most successful one that has been held.

# The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1904, at the post office at Lawrence, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The Graduate Magazine is published on the fifteenth of each month, except July, August, and September, by the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas.

Changes of address should be promptly reported to the Secretary of the Association to insure delivery of the Magazine.

### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Geo. O. Foster, '01, Lawrence......Treasurer

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Brown County: President, Grant W. Harrington, '87; Secretary, Edith Johnson, '02.

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The headquarters of the Alumni Association are in the alumni room on the first floor of Fraser Hall.

The annual dues of active members are one dollar, to be paid on or before the first of January of each year. Active members receive the Graduate Magazine and all other publications of the association.

To provide funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of the association and to establish and maintain a permanent endowment

fund, there has been created the "endowment membership," which involves a payment for the year of four dollars besides the annual dues.

Remittances should be sent to,

The Alumni Association of the University of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas.

### The

# Graduate Magazine

### of the University of Kansas

Volume 5

December 1906

Number 3

# THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR THE NEXT BIENNIUM

As the time approaches for the convening of the Legislature of Kansas, the interest of a great number of people in the State and outside of it is directed towards the University and its needs. Chancellor Strong has prepared the following interesting statement, based on his official reports:

To the Graduates and Friends of the University of Kansas:

I wish again to call your earnest attention to the situation of the University, that you may have an intelligent idea as to the requests we are making of the next Legislature. Please note, in the first place, that the appropriations asked for, as shown in this communication, have been already favorably acted upon by the Auditor of State and by him recommended to the Legislature.

The alarming condition of two years ago has been partially relieved as to the general income of the University. That the relief has been partial only, will be seen from the growth of the University during the past biennium, which has more than kept up with the increase in income. Other institutions also have increased their income more rapidly than we. So far as I can tell, therefore, we are in not much better relative condition than we were two years ago. We suffer from the handicap arising from the fact that what we are doing

now to relieve the University should have been done five or six years ago. The desperate effort of two years ago, therefore, merely served to stop our comparative decline. Other universities with which we were once, on even terms, like Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa, are now far in advance of us so far as income and general equipment are concerned.

The University, however, has not been relieved from its alarming situation of two years ago as to buildings. condition now is much worse than it was then, and immediate and large relief is absolutely imperative. I give below, in detail, the needs of the University, together with some tables showing the comparative situation in Kansas and other States. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the size and complexity of an institution like the University of Kansas. The University has at present about three thousand two hundred graduates, and twenty thousand separate students have been within its halls, nearly all of whom live in Kansas. There were, last year, eighty-nine counties of Kansas represented in the student body, together with sixteen other States and two foreign countries. According to the general atlas of 1903, there are about two hundred cities in Kansas, and less than fifty of them are larger than the University with its enrollment of students and teachers. other words, the University would make one of the larger of the Kansas towns. It is already larger than the Universities of Brown, Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Wesleyan, Princeton, Leland Stanford, Bowdoin, Boston, Johns Hopkins, and many others of equal rank, and will soon have a student body of twenty-five hundred to three thousand. It has about one hundred and sixty-five laboratories and more than sixty separate teaching departments offering nearly seven hundred courses of study.

You may wonder when this struggle of ours for adequate income and equipment for the University is going to end. We might as well look matters in the face. The struggle

will never cease as long as Kansas grows in wealth and population, and as long as the University keeps up its vigor. As I stated two years ago, however, the last biennium and the one we are about to enter will be decisive as to the future of the Daiversity.

drive, in the first place, a statement of the present income for general maintenance, the estimated income for the next biennium, the increase, and in what the increase consists, as follows:

From appropriations (an increase of \$46,900)\$216,900
From fees collected from students
From income on land fund
From Chancellor's contingent fund 500
<b>PML</b> 上
ESTIMATED INCOME FOR NEXT BIENNIUM
From appropriations (an increase of \$28,576)\$245,476
From fees collected from students
From income on land fund
From Chancellor's contingent fund
Total
Increase asked for\$ 28,576
IN WHAT THE INCREASE CONSISTS
Increase in salaries of present teachers and employeesabout\$ 5,470
Increase for new teachers, (12)
Increase for general equipment
Increase for labor and supplies " 3,285
Increase for incidentals and miscellaneous " 3,155
Total increase\$28,576
Increase granted two years ago\$46,900
Increase asked for the next biennium
Decrease\$18,324
I give below a statement of the income of the University
for buildings and special purposes for the present biennium:
Buildings\$115,000
Grounds
Total
or an average of \$64,000 per year.

Following is the income asked for and recommeded by the Auditor of State for buildings and special purposes for the next biennium:

For buildings	\$257,000
For special sewers, heating, etc	31,800
Total	\$288,800
or an average of \$144,400 per year.	

A great emergency need exists at the University for buildings, sewers, heating extensions, etc.

The total income for all purposes from all sources would be, on the basis of the above, for each year of the next biennium:

From State for maintenance	\$245,476
From fees for maintenance	
From interest on public land, for maintenance	7,500
From contingent fund, for maintenance	500
Total	\$279,476
From State for buildings, (average)	\$128,500
From State for specials, (average)	15,900
Total	\$144,400
Total income from State and other sources	\$423,876
Same for biennium just closing	314,000
Increase	\$109,876

of which increase \$28,576 is for general maintenance, and \$81,300 for emergency need for buildings, sewers, heating extensions, etc.

The extraordinary prosperity of Kansas at the present time makes it of vast importance to the University that these emergency needs be met NOW.

I call your attention, as I did two years ago, to the fact that it is the policy of the administration of the University of Kansas not to ask for things that are merely convenient and not entirely necessary, with the expectation that the budget will be cut down. This policy was definitely approved by the Honorable Auditor and the Legislature of 1905, the Auditor recommending to the Legislature and the Legislature

lature granting for maintenance and repairs the exact amount called for in the budget of the University. Even greater care, if possible, has been taken to make the estimates herewith submitted accurate and conservative. Each item has been closely scrutinized, and nothing has been admitted except what is necessary.

The necessity for formulating our plans for two years in advance makes it of great importance that our estimates be so carefully and conservatively drawn that it will not be necessary to change them and thereby upset, in a great measure, well matured plans for the University.

### REMARKS ON THE ESTIMATES

As you will note from the foregoing statement of income, the increase for maintenance and repairs asked for for the next biennium is \$28,576, or \$18,324 less than the increase asked for two years ago. That increase was, comparatively speaking, a very large one and was made necessary by the alarming condition of the University income. It, however, has enabled the University of Kansas to recover only in part its position among universities of its rank in the United States, for the reason that the increase, while relatively large, could not make up for past deficiencies and also care for the added enrollment of the present biennium. We continually labor under the handicap of having to make up for lost time.

The budget asked for would give the University a total of \$279,476, a much smaller income than other universities of its class receive for carrying on their work. The University long ago fell out of the first rank of universities according to income, in which it once was, and is now striving if possible to retain its place along with the universities of Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa. It is, however, finding great difficulty in doing so because of its lack of buildings, income, and general equipment.

The handicap under which the University of Kansas is

working is well shown by the following table, which gives the annual income from all sources including appropriations for buildings and also the income for general maintenance:

	Total Income from All Sources	General-Male-« tenance
Kansas*	\$ 314,000 424,000	\$250,000
Nebraska	472,477	431,000 473,000
Missouri Iowa#	440,406	363,245
Minnesota† Ohio		590,000 460,000
California	905,755	855,000 916,400
Wisconsin Michigan*	802,975	742,256

From the foregoing table it will be noticed that in three of the States there listed the universities are separate from the agricultural colleges. Wherever this is true, the expense of maintaining the two institutions separate is somewhat greater than it would be if they were together, which difference is no doubt made up by the additional advantage which arises from the fact that the agricultural college is enabled to maintain a standard of entrance low enough so that it acts as a general industrial school for the State, and performs a service which is of great value to the commonwealth. The following table gives the combined expense in the three States where the institutions are separate. It will be noticed that in Kansas the amount, comparatively speaking, is surprisingly small, being only a little over half as much as the combined expense in the two other States that are in this class with Kansas. There can be no justifiable objection, therefore, to increasing very largely the income and equipment of the University on the ground that the combined expense of the two institutions is too great. This table gives the total income from all sources including new buildings. Part of that income comes from fees and productive funds and

Agricultural Colleges separate in these States.

<sup>†</sup> In 1888 the income of the University of Kansas was \$10,000 more than the income of the University of Minnesets.

therefore the cost to the State is considerably less than the amounts given.

	University	Agricultural College	Total
Iowa	802,975	\$538,000	\$978,406
Kiokigan		179,184	982,159
Kansas		212,000	526,000

### THE COST OF EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY

The per capita cost at the University of Kansas is small smaller than it should be. For the present year, the cost, based upon the total income for maintenance and the total enfollment of the University, will be about \$135. The per capita cost for the next biennium, on the basis of the appropriations asked for, will be about \$130. The cost per capita among other Universities, according to the official statistics of the National Association of State Universities two years ago, was between \$175 and \$200. The average at the present time is about the same. According to figures prepared by our own Agricultural College, the average among agricultural colleges reaches \$186. Our per capita cost ought to be raised instead of lowered, for cheap education makes cheap men. It should be borne in mind, however, that in general the cost of modern education is increasing. Universities and colleges are not to blame for this. The so-called practical man is to blame for it, for he is the one who demands practical education in science and engineering; who insists on laboratories, machine shops, highly specialized work in chemistry and physics, etc. The whole modern industrial and economic development is to blame for it. The increased complexity of our civilization is to blame for it.

#### NUMBER OF STUDENTS TO EACH TRACHER

The number of students to a teacher in the University of Kansas, based on the total enrollment of the University and the total number of regular teachers in the University, is for the present biennium about sixteen to one. For the present year it is eighteen to one. For the next biennium it will

be somewhere between eighteen and twenty to one. The ratio is too large, much larger than the average in American universities of its class,—probably larger than in any one of them. Statistics gathered by the Science Magazine a short time ago, which are substantially accurate now, showed a general average of twelve students to a teacher. In such universities as Yale and Harvard and Cornell, it is about nine to a teacher, and any man of discernment who familiarizes himself with modern university work in the machine shop and laboratories with their intricate machines and microscopic and other work, who understands modern work in chemistry, physics, mathematics, history, and languages, will see at once that it is an absolute impossibility in the modern university to have a large average of students to a teacher. Irrefutable proof of this lies in the experience of every one of the larger and more complex universities of this country and of Europe.

No friend of the University need fear for a moment that the cost of education at the University is too high, or that we have too many teachers. On the other hand they must recognize that the modern university is large, complex, and costly.

#### ENROLLMENT

It is possible at the present date (November 3) to make an accurate statement of the enrollment for the present year, because of the fact that nearly all of the students of the University register before November first of each year. The report of the Registrar shows that the enrollment for the present year will be about eighteen hundred and fifty. That of a year ago was seventeen hundred and six, that of the last year of the previous biennium, fourteen hundred and forty-six. In other words, the increase in the number of students to be cared for at the University during the present biennium is somewhat over four hundred. The increase for the previous biennium was one hundred and fifty-two. The increase for the next biennium for which the appropriations must be

TABLE I.—Registration at the University of Kansas for the Years 1901-02 to 1906-07.

Year	Graduate School	College	School of Engi- necting	School of Fine Arts	School of Law	School of Pharmacy	School of Medicine	Semion Semion	Total
1902-03 1902-03 1902-03 1904-04 1905-06 1905-06	   සහසයවේ 	988 985 975 757	838888	858858	22.24.28.88 88.88.88	282828	ងនឧឧឧ	8885:::	22212222 222123222 222123222 222123222 222123222 222123222 222123222 222123222 222123222 22212322 22212322 22212322 2221232 2221232 2221232 2221232 2221232 2221232 2221232 222123 22212

\*Betimated enrollment for the year.

TABLE II.—University of Kansas, Summary of Enrollments.

	'	-									10 3007			8	
	7	1837-18			26-86 28-88 28-88		₹	1889-1900			1800-01			1901-02	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Graduate School	၉	14	4	33	9	42	37	8	27	41	4	88	\$	න	88
College	317	242	9	315	243	3	3	277	2	ξ	8	8	ğ	305	619
School of Programme	Š	•	38	120	3	; ;	3 5	;	35	185	į -	38	į	}-	Ş
ביותה הי היות איות ביותה	3	•	3	777	•	377	31	41	à!	38	٠,	38	3	٠,	3 .
School of Law.	\$	20	727	3	9	8	172	n	177	135	-	3	172	4	173
School of Pharmacy.	ß	9	6	ጃ	_	61	2	4	2	7.	4	200	8	_	<b>%</b>
School of Fine Arts.	17	145	183	22	151	176	7	6	89	6	101	110	7	8	8
School of Medicine							75	(1)	37	4	m	47	ළ		න
Summer Session								,							
Duplications	ห	9	33	24	4	83	3	7	89	8	16	47	ਲ	15	49
Total	83	604	1062	674	413	1087	757	333	1150	738	416	1154	<u>8</u>	434	1233
	_	1902-03		_	1903-04		1	1904-05		_	902-06		1906	1906-07 Nov. 15,'06	92,51
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Graduate School	8	27	ន	32	25	8	4	37	200	35	8	8	R	18	B
College	88 88	88	8	277	89	615	8	33	673	355	88	714	355	Ŕ	719
School of Engineering	240	2	242	8	7	28	34	-	342	378	_	379	9	-	9
School of Law	168	7	17	4	-	145	123	_	124	136	m	33	167	m	170
School of Pharmacv	8	6	8	63	147	22	8	<b>V</b>	8	9	00	8	22	_	8
School of Fine Arts	9	102	112	'n	8	8	13	8	100	8	149	167	Π	136	147
School of Medicine	8	က	ଷ	7	-	2	8	2	8	157	S	183	102	S	107
Summer Session				8	7	13	8	100	195	125	107	233	g	\$	8
Duplications	37	17	ቖ	88	4	8	8	6	991	155	8	241			241
Total	813	481	1294	8	486	1319	912	<b>5</b> 5	1446	1124	282	1706			1697

made, will at a conservative estimate be the same as for the present biennium, four hundred. In other words, at the end of the next biennium the enrollment will undoubtedly be about two thousand two hundred and fifty. That is to say, the University is getting to be one of the great universities of the country, not only in the quality of its work but in the number of its students.

### NEW BUILDINGS

The attention of the Legislature of two years ago was called to the very critical need of the University as to buildings, and it was asked to grant the University a new engineering building as well as a gymnasium and auditorium. It did not see its way clear to granting an engineering building. That building is again asked for in two parts. First, the general engineering building, to cost with complete equipment \$150,000, and second, a mining engineering building to house the school of mines, the economic geology, mining, and geological survey, and to cost with equipment \$50,000. While the condition two years ago was critical and gave the University great anxiety, it is now alarming. Because of circumstances beyond its control, the buildings which the University has received during the last six years have, two out of three, been buildings that cannot be used in any way for recitation or class purposes. The third building, Green Hall, was a special building for the use of the School of Law alone, and also adds very little to the equipment of the University for general class work.

It has happened for six years, therefore, that practically no relief in this direction has been received, while during that time the enrollment has increased over six hundred. The result has been to crowd the University in every direction and to limit very seriously the efficiency of the School of Engineering, which during the last six years has more than doubled. It has made it impossible for the Engineering School to have the requisite equipment in the way of class

and drawing rooms or to undertake a very large and important part of engineering work. That is to say, while every department of engineering has been seriously handicapped, it has been practically impossible to develop the mechanical engineering, which in the present economic condition of Kansas is especially valuable and necessary. The School of Engineering is almost entirely without mechanical laboratories, which are absolutely essential to the right conduct of full rounded engineering work. The steam engineering laboratory is a mere plaything and of little account in connection with our engineering courses. It is impossible for me to go into detail as to what ought to be done. Suffice it to say that the University has got along without necessary equipment until it is impossible to expect it to go further.

The situation in regard to mining engineering and the school of mines is in some ways even worse. The work is scattered all over the University, in the basements and garrets of the different buildings, one part so detached from another as to seriously handicap the work. Part of it is in the basement of Fraser Hall, part of it in the attic of Snow Hall, part in the basement of the Chemistry Building, and the Geological Survey occupies rooms on the first floor of Snow Hall. In addition, the crowding of other departments of the University will make it necessary before the two years of the next biennium are up, to occupy much of the room in which this work is now located. The time has come when it is entirely impossible to ignore this alarming condition of affairs, and the fate of the School of Engineering as a highgrade, well developed school of engineering, hangs in great measure on what is done for the next biennium.

A comparison of the University of Kansas, as to its buildings and general equipment, with other institutions,—our own Agricultural College on the one hand and universities like our own in other States—will show at once that the University should have had relief in the way of buildings four to six years ago, and should have been enabled to build at

least two buildings in a biennium. The result is a condition that demands immediate and large relief. It is not so much the next two years, but the past five or six years that are pressing upon us. The University is now so large and complex and important that some permanency of plan is necessary. To get permanency of plan, permanency of income is essential, and there should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of the University, which is composed of as careful and able men as any board of control in this country, the sum of at least \$100,000 a year for five years for buildings.

Let me call your attention further to the fact that the sums asked for are not a dollar too high. They are, if anything, too low. Engineering buildings and equipment are the most expensive part of the building of a university, and it would be a positive blunder to undertake to provide for even the present need of the School of Engineering of this University for anything less than what I have named. A visit to the engineering buildings of other universities would make this fact plain at once.

Besides the buildings I have named, there is the greatest need for the construction of a general repair shop for the University. At the present time the carpenter shop of the University, where the general carpenter work is done, is in the basement of Fraser Hall, under the Registrar's office where all the records of the University are kept. There is no vault in the building and the carpenter shop, with its shavings and oil, is a constant menace to the largest and most central building of the University, to say nothing of the records of the thousands of students who have attended the University. The pipe shop, where the plumbing and repair work of that sort is done, is in a very small and curiously inadequate frame building. All of these shops should be assembled in the one building of brick or stone, as nearly fire-proof as possible. The cost of this building would be about \$7,500 to \$10,000.

Fowler Shops is already too small to accommodate the

work of the University and it should be added to at once, or taken for other purposes and a larger building erected. \$50,000 would no more than put the University in a thoroughly efficient condition in this respect.

The power and light plant of the University has already reached its limit and a new power plant will be necessary the moment the new engineering buildings are erected.

These are a few of the things that should have been done in the last six years. I fully realize, however, that all of them cannot be done at once and that the buildings of vital necessity are the ones named in the Auditor's recommendation.

The reason why the University of Kansas is falling behind in building equipment is well shown by the following table of buildings erected at various institutions:

Name	Number Built During Present Biennium.	Number Built During Last Four Years.	Total Number at Present.
Kansas	1	2	13
Nebraska		7 1	24
Missouri		6.	<b>5</b> 0
Iowa	2	5	13
Minnesota		8	30
Ohio	5	8	25
California		6	<b>123</b> 30 25 32 30 26
Wisconsin		l . !	30
Michigan	3	4	26

### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

I give below some of the needs of the University as to special equipment and repairs:

For boiler and full flush front brick setting, piping, valves, fittings and smoke flue, all complete to fire up on, to heat	
new gymnasium,	1830.00
For addition to boiler house 55 feet long, west of brick stack,	
to hold new boiler, . ,	2267.00
For 670 feet of tunnel to connect main tunnel with the gymna-	
sium building, to hold steam mains,	2416.50
For steam main and return connecting the gymnasium build-	
ing with the steam plant,	1238.37

For water main and supply,								•		819.25
For sewerage connection						_	-	_		
Chemistry Build Street,	ing sewe	_								1113.50
For combination of		•				•		_		
Chemistry Build	ing and	to a	poir	it 60	0 feet	eas	it, es	tima	ted	
cost,			•	•				•	•	2348.00
For completing wall	ls of Fr	aser	Ha	11,	٠.					2392.50
For rewiring Fraser	Hall, ar	ıd ne	ew t	rans	torm	ers f	or sa	ıme,		807.75
For Law Library,					•					6000.00
For equipment for t	he Dych	e co	llect	ion,						7000.00
Bor weights and me	asures,									3200.00
For lights for the ca									•	400.00
•	Total.			_					. 3	1.832.87

In this connection, I wish to call your attention in the first place to the necessary special repairs and additions to the equipment of the University. It will be impossible to heat the gymnasium building until the boiler capacity of the heating plant is added to. The present building is completely filled with boilers and an addition will have to be built to contain any further increase of the heating plant. In order to conduct the steam pipes to the gymnasium a new tunnel will have to be built. The very critical situation of the University as to sewage calls for immediate attention. The Chemistry Building, Fowler Shops, Blake Hall, Medical Hall and a part of Snow Hall have no sewer system, and the sewage is deposited in various parts of the University campus, making a revolting spectacle and a menace to the health of the city and of the University. Unless provision is made at once the new gymnasium will be in the same category. The other buildings of the University are also very poorly provided for in the way of sewer facilities.

The other repair items of the special appropriation are also very necessary—in fact several other items aggregating \$10,000 or more were cut out of this estimate in order that it might show merely the most desperate needs of the University. In this list is also an item for the law library. The University has a fine law building and a large and well equipped Law School, with the exception of the very important matter of a law library. This library contains from three to four thousand volumes, many of them old and obsolete text books, and is without any question entirely inadequate to the needs of a modern law school. As every lawyer will comprehend at once, the laboratory of a law school is its law library.

There is also an item for plate glass to cover Dyche's collection—a collection of great value, gathered together through years of expert work. In order to preserve it, some arrangement must be made to protect it from dust and to put it in condition to be displayed. After years of experimentation and consideration of this problem, Professor Dyche recommends covering the collection with plate glass, as the best and safest way of preserving it.

The other items are as necessary as the ones above specified, and are a few of the special things that have been needed for years but have been held back on account of the vital necessity of getting the general maintenance of the University raised as rapidly as possible.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion let me say that it is, to my mind, a great lack of judgment for us to do as we have in the past, refuse to look the future in the face and see that the University of Kansas can never cease growing as long as the State of Kansas grows in wealth and population, and that instead of standing still it must ever go on with increasing impetus. Provision must be made for the University of the State adequate to its needs and consistent with the unprecedented growth of the wealth of the State. The Legislature should make it possible for the administration of the University to make permanent plans for the development of the institution with a practical assurance of permanency in the in-

crease of income for general maintenance and for equipment and buildings, so that the University may not lose, as many universities have in the past, from a lack of continuity in its development. We might just as well look at things as they are to be. The University of Kansas will soon be one of the largest and greatest of the State universities, if properly supported, and will have a student body of three thousand, and a large and increasing teaching force. Its magnificent site, to which hardly another in the United States is comparable, will be covered with great and noble buildings. Instead of its expenses lessening they must rapidly increase. We are living in the twentieth century and cannot do things on the basis of the first half of the nineteenth century. There are only two ways of dealing with the emergency, either to do away with the institution and hand its work over to some other agency, which is unthinkable, or else adequately to provide for its present and future needs.

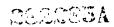
> FRANK STRONG, Chancellor.

### **EDITORIAL**

The first article in this number of the Magazine is not intended merely as interesting reading matter, but it is published in the belief that it will be studied by a large number of alumni with as much care as they ever devoted to a lesson in a text. This should be especially true of alumni in Kansas. They are the ones upon whom the University depends primarily to see to it that the people of the State and the legislators of the State shall have the right attitude towards such questions as may arise affecting the welfare of the University. How many alumni-excluding recent graduates-are acquainted with the conditions at the University on which are based the estimates of the money required for the next biennium? How many are familiar with the steps being taken in other States to advance the interests of higher education, and the relative position which the University of Kansas holds as regards income and equipment? And yet these are matters on which every graduate should be prepared to speak, when occasion arises. And if the occasion does not arise often it ought to be sought.

Chancellor Strong's policy of making the University budget conform exactly to the requirements of the situation is becoming so well understood that it is seldom that one hears the once familiar remark, "How much of this amount that you ask for do you really have to have?" The Chancellor and the Regents of the University believe—and rightly—that they can discharge their duty to the State only by making a conservative and business-like statement of what the University must have, and then insisting that nothing less be considered. All alumni and friends of the University may safely support them in that position.

The growth of the School of Engineering, for which buildings are now asked, has been more rapid than that of



any other branch of the University. It is the last of the larger schools to have its needs presented to the Legislature. Certainly the alumni of other Schools may be relied upon to take active interest in the matters that are now on hand.

Several things have combined to make the football season of 1906 especially interesting and noteworthy. The large attendance of students at the games, due in a measure to the voluntary fee system of paying admission, resulted in a more active interest in the team. It also made possible. under unusually efficient leadership, effective and well regulated "rooting." The style of playing resulting from the new rules added much to the general enjoyment of the game. The first game with the University of Nebraska, following the resumption of athletic relations with that institution. was the occasion of an acute state of expectancy, followed by an equally acute state of joyfulness. The personnel of the team, and the work of the coaches have been excellent. In respect to victories won, the season has not been exceptional, the number of points scored by opponents being relatively large. The season ended with a comfortable balance in the treasury of the association.

The importance of the musical organizations in the University is likely to become more generally recognized as a result, partly at least, of the voluntary fee system. When so large a number of students hold certificates admitting them to the concerts of the musical clubs, it is to be expected that many who are usually indifferent will put themselves in the way of becoming interested. That has been the experience this year, and the effect is sure to be to encourage students with musical talent to seek membership in the clubs. Nothing is more important than that these organizations which go out into the State to represent the University, and to make friends for it, shall be of high character, both as regards the personality and the talent of their members.

## COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor of the Graduate Magazine:

I notice a report in some of the daily newspapers to the effect that the Regents of the University have been considering the question of accepting money for a Fine Arts building from Andrew Carnegie, and while no formal action was taken the impression was left that the Regents would not consider such a proposition favorably.

I do not know what conditions, if any, were tied to the acceptance of whatever offer may have been made. The canny Mr. Carnegie is somewhat given to imposing restrictions upon his gifts which make them in many instances of doubtful value. But assuming that in this instance there were no burdensome or humiliating conditions, and that the question before the Regents was merely the abstract one of accepting or refusing to accept a gift from Mr. Carnegie, I beg to volunteer the opinion that whatever doubt may remain in the Regential mind should be resolved in favor of the gift.

The gift can hardly be refused on the ground that it is contrary to the policy of the State to accept gifts from private parties. The University of Kansas owes its very foundation to a private gift, while the Spooner Library, the Chancellor's residence, the Bell Hospital, and the Fowler Shops are only some of the more conspicuous among almost innumerable evidences of the extent to which the University has been enriched by private benefactions. It would hardly be argued that the University had suffered, materially, morally, or mentally, by the acceptance of these gifts. On the contrary it has been almost incalculably benefitted by them. The proffer of a gift from Mr. Carnegie can not be refused, therefore, if precedent is to be observed and if admitted results are to be cast into the balance. If the gift is refused

it must be, not because it comes from a private person, but because it comes from Andrew Carnegie; and I presume that if it is refused on this account it must be because Mr. Carnegie's money is "tainted money."

Well, with the profoundest deference to the opinions of those who think differently, I beg to be permitted to say that about ninety-nine per cent of the talk about "tainted money" has always seemed to me to be unadulterated "rot." I would not approve of a church's going into the saloon business in order to get money to send missionaries to the heathen: but if I were a church I should not have the least hesitation in using any money which a saloon keeper who happened to get within reach of the contribution box might cast into the missionary fund. I know a Methodist preacher-and love him, too-who went into every joint in the town where he was stationed, soliciting money to pay the debt on his church. Every jointist contributed, and as he took the money my little preacher said: "God bless you brother, and help you get out of this miserable business!" He did not allow one of those saloon keepers to believe for a moment that he approved of their business, but he took their money—"tainted money" if there ever was any—and he washed it clean by putting it to a noble use. I would not approve of accepting a gift from Mr. Carnegie if that acceptance carried with it an obligation which would compel any member of the faculty to teach a doctrine which he did not believe was true or resign his chair; and neither would I favor the acceptance of a gift from the cleanest-won fortune in the world if it imposed a like condition. But if the only question in the acceptance of this particular gift grows out of the personality of the giver, if our Regents are hesitating, not because they do not want the gift nor because of embarrassing conditions, but because it is Andrew Carnegie who gives it, it really looks to me as if the alumni should take the matter up and try to see whether there is any real ground for objection, or whether the hesitation of our official governors is in fact due to a fanciful and unwarranted sentiment,—whether it is what Fred Funston called a case of inflamed conscience. It is true that Mr. Carnegie does not construe literally the Scriptural injunction that alms be given in secret. He is rather fond of seeing his name across the front of the houses he builds, and it may be a little "grinding" to our modest Regents to contribute to his further glorification by branding the name of Carnegie across the fair brow of a building dedicated to the worship of the beautiful. But why not smile at a harmless idiosyncrasy, instead of worrying about it? It is a good, well balanced, mouthful of a name, why let it get upon our nerves? Why not practise the philosophy of the man who allowed his wife to larrup him with her broom stick whenever she desired, on the principle that "it doesn't hurt me and it does her a power of good?" If we need a Fine Arts building and Andrew Carnegie is willing to give it to us on the small condition that his name go across the front of it, for goodness' sake take it,—and pray for more men who are willing to pay as high a price for the gratification of a like harmless vanity.

CHARLES F. SCOTT.

### THE UNIVERSITY

THE FOOTBALL SEASON

The football season of 1906 ended with the usual Thanksgiving day game between the Universities of Kansas and Missouri. The interest in this game was considerably less than in the game with the University of Nebraska, played at Lincoln. The general interest manifested in the team was greater than usual.

The schedule was a heavy one, a fact held responsible for the loss of a game on at least one occasion. It is expected that, so far as number of games is concerned, the schedule next year will be considerably lightened.

No training table was established until about the middle' of the season, when the athletic board decided that the efficiency of the men on the team required that they be allowed a special bill of fare.

The scores made by the team this year were not so large as usual. The new rules were largely responsible for this, but not for the increase in the number of points made by opponents. Last year the team scored two hundred and fifty-two points to the opponents' twenty-six; this year they scored but one hundred and forty-eight points against fifty-three for the contesting Eleven teams. games played each season.

Dr. A. R. Kennedy, '95-'98, has served the second year of his

term as coach. Considering the difficulties which followed the change in the style of play, and the heavy schedule, his work was decidedly successful. The team had been developed to play old style football. Experience showed, however, that the new rules meant new methods, and that the team must change its style, without changing its personnel.

Arthur St. Leger Mosse, '96-'98, secured excellent results from his work as coach of the freshman team, which finished the season undefeated, and will furnish some valuable men to the University team next year.

Under the management of Mr. Lansdon, the athletic association has been freed from debt, and has enough money in its treasury to support the spring athletics. Should the present income of the association remain constant for the next few years, there will be enough money in the treasury to make possible the removal of McCook field to its future location near the new gymnasium.

A pleasing feature of the season was the popularity of two men on the team who have played continuously for four years with excellent records, and who will not be eligible next year: Captain Prentice Donald, '07, and Emile Brunner, '06, *l* '08.

Following are the scores for the season: September 29, with

William Jewell, K. U., 18, W. J., 0; October 3, College of Emporia, K. U., 25, C. of E., 0; October 6, St. Mary's College, K. U., 18, St. M. C., 0: October 13. University of Arkansas, K. U., 37, U. of A., 5; October 20, University of Oklahoma, K. U., 20, U. of O., 4; October 27, University of Colorado, K. U., 16, U. of C., 0; November 3, St. Louis University, K. U., 2, St. L. U., 32; November 10, Washburn College, K. U., 0, W. C., 0; November 17, University of Nebraska, K. U., 8, U. of N., 6; November 24, Kansas State Agricultural College, K. U., 4, K. S. A. C., 6; November 29, University of Missouri, K. U., 0, U. of M., 0.

### THE NEW BUILDING

The new gymnasium and auditorium building, which has been in course of construction since May 1, will probably be ready for use during Commencement week. The roof will be finished shortly before the first of the year. The steel girders have already been placed. The main room, in which the graduating exercises will be held, is one hundred by one hundred and twenty-eight feet and will seat three thousand people.

### THE BAND

Unusual interest has been manifested this year in the University band. John Hawkinson, '07, of Marquette, was elected leader, a position which he has held for two years. The band was provided with uniforms by means of funds subscribed for the purpose. It accompanied the football team to Topeka, and to Lincoln, and to Kansas City.

### UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS

All of the accredited colleges in Kansas now require the same preparation for admission to their collegiate departments. This is of great advantage to the Kansas high schools, enabling them to systematize and unify the work of preparing students for advanced study. The University of Kansas for years has maintained a higher standard for admission than the other colleges of the State which, in a way, made the work of arranging high school courses of study more difficult than it will be under this new system of uniform admission requirements to all colleges.

There are a hundred and forty Kansas high schools that bear accredited relations to the University. Last spring these high schools graduated two thousand five hundred young men and women. As a result of the action of the college conference, all of these young people may enter the freshman class of any college in Kansas without examination.

### THE GRADUATE CLUB

The officers of the graduate club for the present year are: Dean Templin, honorary president; William A. Starrin, '06, acting president; Helen M. Clark, '03, vice-president; Lucy Dickinson, secretary and treasurer. Fred W. Farragher, '05, and Grace Heyward, '05, were elected to serve with the other officers as an executive committee. The club meets once a month as last year. Its objects are social and educational.

### THE SPRING MUSIC FESTI-VAL

The spring music festival committee has made more elaborate plans for the festival this year than ever before, and the festival will attract wide attention. For the first concert, Madame Schumann-Heink, the contralto, who has recently chosen America as her home, and given up grand opera for the concert stage, has been engaged. The second concert will be given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Alexander Von Feilitz, the noted German composer. The third concert will be given by the festival chorus and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, assisted by four distinguished singers, who will unite in rendering two cantatas, "The Swan and the Skylark" by Goring Thomas, and the "Stabat Mater" by Rossini. The festival will be given early in May.

# THE FRESHMAN FOOTBALL TEAM

Four points were scored against the freshman football team this season. The scores made by the freshmen were as follow: with the Kansas City Veterinary College, 0; with the Lawrence high school, 16; with Midland College, 23; with the Holton high school, 44; with Campbell College, 53; with the Kansas State Agricultural College freshmen, 26, to 4 points by their opponents.

The men on the squad were from four different schools: from the School of Law, 6; College, 5; School of Engineering, 5; School of Pharmacy, 1.

### THE CAMPUS

The University has made considerable progress lately in beautifying the campus. Under the direction of E. F. Crocker, superintendent of the buildings and grounds, a large number of men and teams have been at work much of the time during the last ten months. The ground north of the Spooner Library has been graded and new sidewalks laid. The hill north of the Museum has been terraced and put in condition for blue grass. This work, in addition to what the city has done in grading and paving Oread avenue and what improvements are being made by property owners, will make the campus and its approaches among the most beautiful in the country.

### **ALUMNI AS TEACHERS**

More than thirty of last year's graduates of the College of the University are teaching in the high schools of the State. Very few of the high schools maintaining accredited relations with the University are without University graduates upon their teaching staffs. The present number of graduates and former students so employed exceeds two hundred.

### POLITICAL CLUBS

As a result of the interest in politics this fall, a republican and a democratic club were organized by students in the University. Both of these clubs had a large membership and held a number of meetings for the purpose of discussing campaign issues.

### FOR THE ALUMNI LIBRARY.

Mrs. Abbie E. Noyes Raymond, '68-'70, of Lawrence, has presented to the alumni library an interesting collection of University documents and publications, together with some other like material having reference to the University. In the collection are the University catalogues for the following years: 1867-'68, '69-'70, '71-'72, '72-'73, two copies, '73-'74, two copies, '80-'81, '81-'82, '83-'84, '84-'85, '86, '87, '88, '89-'90, two copies, '90-'91, three copies, '91-'92, '95-'96, two copies, '96-'97, two copies, 1900-'01, '02-'03.

Besides these catalogues are several numbers of the University Quarterly, the Agora, the proceedings of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, catalogues of the School of Pharmacy, the "College Comedy" given by the class of '94, copies of the Kansas Review, the University Review, and "Medicinal Flora" by R. J. Brown, programmes, clippings and addresses.

Further additions to the alumni library and memorial collection will be gladly received, especially the addition of such things as have a bearing on the early history of the University.

### EDWARD BARTOW PRO-MOTED

Professor Edward Bartow, formerly of the University faculty, stopped in Lawrence November 21 on his way to attend a meeting of the American Public Health Association held in the City of Mexico. Professor Bartow has been promoted to the full professorship in chemistry at the University of Illinois. He is also director of the State water survey of Illinois.

### FORMER MEMBER OF FACUL-TY DEAD.

Mrs. Cora McCollum Smith died last month at the home of her sister in Waterloo, Iowa. Funeral services were held in the Unitarian church at Lawrence, November 18. Mrs. Smith was assistant professor in physical education in the University during the years 1898-'03. She was a graduate of the Columbian School of Expression.

From Lawrence Mrs. Smith went to Morehead, Minn., where she became an instructor in the State Normal. From there she went to the State Normal School of Illinois at Bloomington, On account of ill health she was granted a leave of absence and went to the home of her sister at Waterloo. Mrs. Smith is survived by one daughter, Louise.

### FOOTBALL CAPTAIN FOR 1907

Carl Rouse, who has played at left end on the University team for the past three years, was recently elected to the captaincy of the 1907 team. Rouse came to the University in 1904, having previously attended the State Agricultural College. He is a junior in the School of Engineering.

### THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, l; Pharmacy, p; Medicine, m; Graduate, g; Fine Arts, l a; the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

### DIRECTORY OF CLASS SEC-RETARIES

The following class secretaries have been elected by their respective classes or are serving by appointment until such time as their classes shall elect. Changes of address or news items may be sent to these secretaries or to the office of the general secretary at Lawrence.

- '73, L. D. L. Tosh, Kansas City, Kansas, 21 S. Valley.\*
  - '74, Hannah Oliver, Lawrence.\*
- '75, Kate Stephens, New York City, 374 Central Park West.\*
- '76, James A. Wickersham, Terre Haute, Indiana.\*
- '77, Carrie M. Watson, Law-rence.
- '79, William T. Byrd, Lawrence, R. F. D. 9.
- '80, Annie O. Gilmore, Eudora, R. F. D. 3.
- '81, Mina Marvin Wilcox, Lawrence.
- '82, Ethel Allen Hamilton, Toledo, Ohio, 2317 Leotwood avenue,\*
- '83, Miles Wilson Sterling, Lawrence.
  - '84, Clara S. Gillham, Lawrence.\*
  - '85, W. H, Johnson, Lawrence.
  - '86, Olin Templin, Lawrence.
- '87, Olive Thompson, Waterville.\*
  - \* Serving by appointment.

- '88, William E. Higgins, Lawrence.
- '89, Vernon L. Kellogg, Leland Stanford, California,\*
- '90, Edwin F. Stimpson, Law-rence.
  - '91, M. A. Barber, Lawrence.\*
  - '92, E. F. Engle, Lawrence.\*
  - '93, S. J. Hunter, Lawrence.
  - '94, May H. Spencer, Lawrence.
- '95, Edith Clarke, Lawrence.
- '96, Agnes Thompson, Law-rence.
- '97, Ada Faxon Filkin, Rosedale, Kansas, 113 C. street.
- '98, Blanche Ward Foster, Lawrence.
  - '99, Grace Poff, Lawrence.
  - '00, D. F. McFarland, Lawrence.
- '01, Eliza Luella Renn, Wellington.
- '02, J. C. Nichols, Kansas City, Missouri, New York Life Building.
- '03, Kate Dinsmoor, Albany, New York, 48 Lancaster street.
- '04, Ora Griesa Walling, Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.
- '05, Eugenia Winship, Law-rence.
- '06, College, Maude Olander, Kansas City, Missouri, 418 North Seventh street. School of Law, Sadie Clelland, Lawrence. School of Engineering, Lawrence, Brett, Lawrence.

Mary Louise Simpson Walker, wife of Oliver D. Walker, '83, died at her home in Salina, August 24. From 1885 to '87 she was instructor in drawing and art decoration in the University. The year '87-'88 she spent in study in Europe, becoming, on her return, instructor in oil painting. This position she held until her marriage to Dr. Walker in 1890. She leaves two daughters aged fourteen and twelve years.

E. Haworth, '81, g'84, was engaged last summer in the work of the Kansas geological survey. He is preparing a volume of the series of reports dealing with the cretaceous and tertiary formations.

Lloyd Duffee, e'84, is surveyor of Douglas county.

Charles F. Foley, l'84, of Lyons, was elected, in November, to represent Rice county in the lower house of the Legislature.

Frank T. Oakley, '86, is at Franklin, Pennsylvania, in the employ of a railroad company.

Alexander C. Mitchell, l'89, was elected a representative to the Legislature, from Douglas county, at the last election.

Seba C. Westcott, l'90, of Galena, Cherokee county, is a republican member-elect of the Kansas Legislature.

Carl Phillips, p '90, is coroner of Douglas county.

George J. Graves, e '92-'94, is assistant engineer for the eastern division of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe, with headquarters at Topeka. During the summer, he was engaged in construction work for that road in the State of Illinois. Mr. Graves was mar-

ried in 1897 to Grace Love of Topeka, and has two children.

Gordon L. Finley, 1 '93, of Dodge City, has been elected judge of the thirty-first judicial district. His district includes Gray, Ford, Kiowa, Meade, Clark, and Comanche counties.

James Owen, '93, 1'95, of Cripple Creek, Colorado, has been elected district judge for a term of six years. He is just finishing his term as State senator from the Cripple Creek district.

Rollin E. Blackman, '94, is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Chinook, Montana.

Charles F. Humphrey, 1'94, was married in 1899 to Elizabeth Warren of San Francisco. They have two sons aged five and two years. Mr. Humphrey is the senior member of the law firm of Humphrey and Hubbard of San Francisco. He also has offices in Tonapah, Nevada, where he is associated with W. H. Atkinson, a graduate of Leland Stanford University. Besides his law practice, he has interests in mining and oil.

John F. Carlson, '94, is proprietor of a store at Cleburne.

Hugh Means, l'95, was elected probate judge of Douglas county at the last election.

J. C. Ruppenthal, l'95, was elected judge of the twenty-third Kansas district at the last election, after an interesting campaign in which Mr. Ruppenthal made speeches both in English and German throughout the several counties of his large district.

Sheffield Ingalls, '95, and Alonzo D. Wilcox, 1'98, were opposing candidates for the Legislature in

Atchison county. The vote was a tie. The State canvassing board drew lots, the result being in favor of Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Wilcox began contest proceedings, asking for a recount of votes. The matter will go before the Legislature.

F. B. Wheeler, 1 '95, of Pittsburg will represent Crawford county in the next Legislature.

John A. Edwards, '95, of Eureka, will represent Greenwood county in the next Legislature.

Thomas Harley, l'97, will soon begin serving his second term as county attorney of Douglas county.

Adna G. Clarke, 1 '97, c '00, lieutenant in the United States army, his wife Birdie Baxter Clarke, and their three children are the subjects of a page article in the Boston Herald of November 25. The article describes the Fort Warren kindergarten and school which was planned by Mrs. Clarke, and of which Lieutenant Clarke is superintendent.

Robert E. Everett, '97, 1'00, is at Pawhuska, Indian Territory, where he went some months ago to become manager of an ice plant.

Schuyler Opp, '97, is travelling in Europe. He wrote to the Magazine, November 3, from Oxford.

Robert Wilson Neal, '98, g '00, wrote an article for the Northampton Daily Herald of November 16 on the proposed "People's Lobby," to be maintained at Washington in the interests of legislation desired by the general public.

N. F. Daum, '99, is superinten-

dent of the schools at St. Mary's. Clifford H. Nowlin, '99, is instructor in physiology and psychology in the Central high school, Kansas City, Missouri.

Elmer Kelley, '00, and Ralph E. Chadwick, 1'96, are members of the firm of Berry, Kelley and Chadwick, stereoscopic photographers, with offices at 238 South Camac street, Philadelphia. Their Western office is at 919-921 North Clark street, Chicago.

John E. Cook, '00, is in the insurance business at Wichita. He is also manager of an office building at that place.

Margaret E. Casey, l'00, is practising law in Topeka. Her address is Suite 36 Columbian building.

Elma Van Fleet, '00, is teaching English and German in the Woods county high school at Helena, Oklahoma. She is also preceptress of the school.

Edgar Martindale, l'00, recently bought an interest in the *Hi-awatha Democrat*, published by Grant Harrington, '87.

Charles E. Taylor, '01, is pastor of the Methodist church at Nortonville.

Helen Blair, '01, g'02, is serving her third year as teacher of history in the Enid, Oklahoma, high school.

Blaine F. Moore, '01, is principal of the high school at Rossville.

Frances C. Slocombe, '02, is a teacher in the county high school at Glendive, Montana.

Estelle Riddle, '01, went to New York City recently, where she expects to engage in literary work. She has written several articles on her experiences in New York to the Sunday Kansas City Star. Her address is 250 West 112 street.

Charles E. Cooke, '02, is editor of the *Kiowa County Signal*, published at Greensburg.

Charles L. Woodbury, '02, is teaching science in the high school at Lincoln, Nebraska.

J. R. McKnight, e '02, is assistant cashier of the Pierre National Bank at Pierre, South Dakota.

Sarah Evelyn Stanton, '02, is teaching in the Sumner county high school at Wellington.

Rufus M. Emery, Jr., '02, was recently elected county attorney of Nemeha county.

William A. Anderson, '03, is superintendent of the Oskaloosa schools.

William M. Shepherd, '03, is teaching history and English in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school.

Leverett A. Adams, '03, g'06, has the position of curator and taxidermist of the natural history museum at the State Normal School of Colorado, at Greeley. Mr. Adams has had experience in this work in the museums of the University.

William G. Sherrett, e '03, has a position with the Western Electric company at Chicago. His address is 2206 West Adams street.

Elizabeth Leslie, '03, is principal of the high school at Pond Creek, Oklahoma.

Angie Horn, '03, g'04, has been compelled to give up her work as an assistant bank cashier in Burr Oak, on account of ill health, and has purchased a ten acre

vineyard in California. Her address is East Dunne avenue, Morgan Hill, California.

M. J. Gernon, '03, l'04, was elected county attorney of Russell county at the recent election.

Joseph R. Ramsey, l'03, was married at Lawrence, November 21, to Della S. Frazier, '96-'98. They will live at 1301 Vermont street. Mr. Ramsey is agent at Lawrence for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway.

Maud Rush, fa '04, is instructor in piano at the Eureka high school.

Jennie B. Wasson, '04, is teaching this year near Lawrence. Her address is R. F. D. 7.

Arthur Basye, '04, g '06, is doing graduate work in history in Yale University, where he has a fellowship.

E. W. Metcalf, e'04, has gone from Beaumont, Texas, to Tope-ka. He is working for the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railway.

Caroline E. Jaycox, '04, is living at Walla Walla, Washington, 605 Catherine Street.

George H. Willis, '04, is teaching Latin in the Sumner county high school at Wellington.

Florence Forrest, '04, is studying domestic science at the State Agricultural College.

W. H. Livers, '04, formerly superintendent of the LaCrosse schools, is taking a course in the Salina Business College. He recently visited his brother who is in the University.

W. H. Anderson, l'04, and Guy Pees, l'05, are managing a banquet to be given during the holidays by the Allen county University students and alumni to the graduating classes of all the high schools of the county.

Chester A. Smith, e '04, and John S. Worley, e '04, are employed by the Riggs and Sherman company of Toledo, Ohio, as superintendents of construction. Mr. Smith is now at Adrian, Michigan. Mr. Worley is at Bluffton, Indiana, Mrs. Worley was Mayme Baker Worley, fa '02.

Kate Clark, '04, is enrolled in the Graduate School this year. She is doing advanced work in Botany.

Myrtle Sellards, '05, is teaching in Pond Creek, Oklahoma.

Mildred Newman, '05, is teaching in the Lawrence high school.

Albert Beach, '05, is studying law in St. Louis this winter.

Robert E. Gentry, '05, will finish his course in medicine at Johns Hopkins University this year.

Laura E. Kreamer, '05, is instructor in Latin and German in the Beloit high school.

Maude Cramer, '05, has a position in the Galena high school.

Samuel E. Bartlett, '05, is instructor in history and mathematics in the Minneapolis high school.

Edetha M. Washburn, '05, is assistant in English at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

John J. McCurdy, 1'05, is county attorney at Lincoln, Kansas.

R. H. Thompson, 1'05, is practising law at Gove City.

Stella Wangerein, '05, who spent last year at Bryn Mawr, is assistant principal of the McPherson high school.

Frances Curl, '05, is assistant principal of the Sterling high school.

Jennie Fones, '05, is teaching English in the Junction City high school. She expects to spend next summer in the University of Chicago.

Hortense Street, '05, is at home in Alma, Colorado.

Hendry Alford, '05, is a Lawrence agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

Katherine Hosford, '06, is principal of the Pleasanton high school.

S. Van Arsdale, '06, is superintendent of the Pleasanton schools.

Mabel E. Kent, '06, is teaching Latin and English in the Paola high school.

Frances E. Lahmer, '06, is teaching in the mathematics and language departments of the Horton high school.

Olive Collins, '06, is teaching mathematics and science in the Hartford high school.

Georgia Virmond, '06, has a position in the Ellsworth high school.

Lita Battey, '06, is principal of the Belle Plaine high school.

Trilla Reed, '06, is instructor in mathematics and botany in the Bartlesville, Indian Territory, high school.

Rial Catlin Rose, '66, is teaching science and German in the Atchison high school.

Inez Kilgore, '06, is teaching in a graded school at Oxford.

Joseph Alford, '06, and David Robinson, '06, are studying medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Ira J. Adams, e'06, is working in the testing department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

Florence B. Mitchell, '06, is teaching at La Harpe.

Carlotta Clark, fa '06, is at home in Sharon Springs.

Glen Parker, e '06, is in the engineering offices of the Burlington railroad at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Ernest B. Black, e'06, is in the office of the Riggs and Sherman Company, Consulting Engineers, of Toledo, Ohio.

### FORMER STUDENTS

Charles L. Davidson, '77-'80, is a newly elected member of the Legislature from Sedgwick county. He lives in Wichita.

Wirt G. McCarty, '03-'04, is sporting editor of the *Denver Times*.

Frank Carruth, e '04-'05, received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Ore-

gon last June. He is now studying law in Topeka.

Scott Sterling, '04-'06, is attending Yale University this year.

Edith M. Sweezey, '02-'06, of Olivet, was married recently to Herbert A. Rice, a member of the University faculty in the School of Engineering.

Charles L.Van Fleet, '02-'06, who did the work in journalism in the University, has a position as reporter on the *Kansas City Post*.

Charles O. Lasley, who was a student in the early nineties, is now in Toledo, Ohio. He is employed as assistant engineer by a railroad company.

William H. Houston, a student in the School of Pharmacy in '05-'06, is finishing his course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Lyman L. Humphrey, '98-'00, is in the loan business with his father, Ex-Governor Humphrey, at Independence.

Anna Gernon, '01-'03, is principal of the Bunkerhill schools.

## The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1904, at the post office at Lawrence, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The Graduate Magazine is published on the fifteenth of each month,

except July, August, and September, by the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas.

Changes of address should be promptly reported to the Secretary of the Association to insure delivery of the Magazine.

#### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Geo. O. Foster, '01, Lawrence......Treasurer

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Russell County: J. C. Ruppenthal, l'95, President; Anna Gernon, '01-'03, Secretary.

The headquarters of the Alumni Association are in the alumni room on the first floor of Fraser Hall.

The annual dues of active members are one dollar, to be paid on or before the first of January of each year. Active members receive the Graduate Magazine and all other publications of the association. To provide funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of the

association and to establish and maintain a permanent endowment fund, there has been created the "endowment membership," which involves a payment for the year of four dollars besides the annual

Remittances should be sent to.

The Alumni Association of the University of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas.

### The

# Graduate Magazine

### of the University of Kansas

Volume 5

January 1907

Number 4

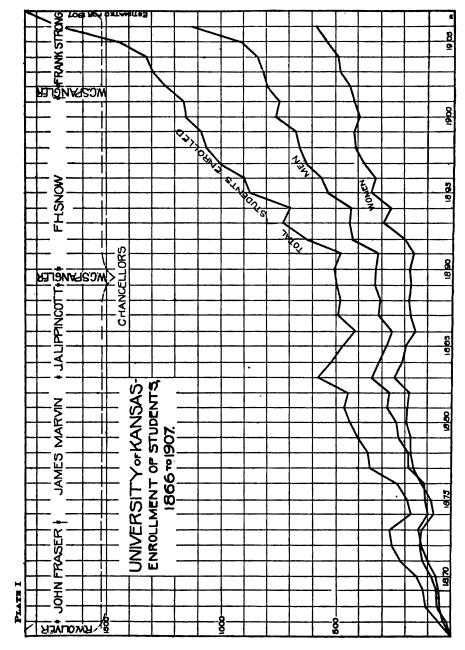
#### A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE GROWTH OF THE UNI-VERSITY AND ITS PRESENT NEEDS

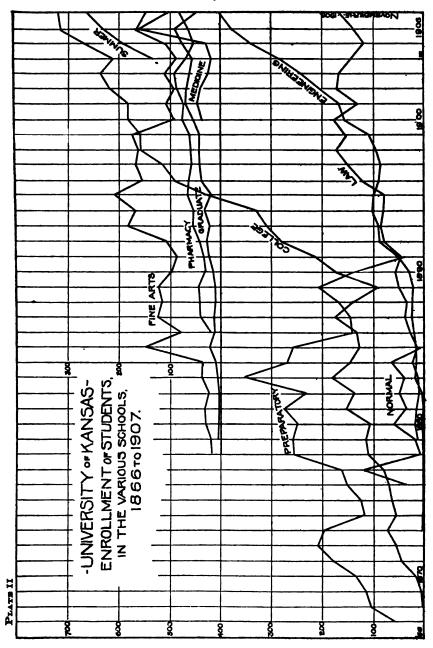
To one who has been an observer of the development of the University for over thirty years, there are many things to be recalled which were of vital interest when they happened and are of historical interest now. It is, however, the purpose of the writer of this paper to make a brief survey of the University's growth rather than to print a chapter of reminiscences.

In Plates I and II, on the following pages, is given a graphical showing of the enrollment of students from the University's first year, 1866, to the present time, a period of forty years. In Plate I are shown the total number of students of all grades and Schools, the division of these by sex, and the limits of the administrations of the several Chancellors. Chancellor R. W. Oliver held his office but a year. Being an Episcopal clergyman, and in the active work of that church, he assumed the headship of the institution only until a permanent leader could be found. During his service, the University was launched, its first faculty of three chosen,—one of whom, Dr. F. H. Snow, is still with us—and its first students admitted.

Chancellor John Fraser's administration was characterized by growth in number of faculty and students, by the erection

## The Graduate Magazine





and partial completion of the main building, now known as Fraser Hall, by the establishing of real College courses, and the graduation of the first seniors. General Fraser's personality was strong and vigorous on the one hand, carrying his measures that made a University possible against opposition, and on the other, full of an enthusiasm and magnetism that endeared him to the students of those early days.

Dr. James Marvin's administration began January 1, 1874, between the two disastrous summers of '73 and '74, when the scourge of locusts overran the State, leaving discouragement and despondency behind. It was hard work indeed to secure needed money for current expenses, and harder still to obtain funds with which to finish the building. The legislature treated the University as a purely Lawrence institution, and Douglas county members were compelled to bargain for votes with others who had local interests elsewhere. Yet in spite of difficulties, funds were obtained for a larger faculty, the further finishing of Fraser Hall, the grading of the rough and rugged grounds, and some increase in the equipment of apparatus and library. The number of students rapidly increased, reaching a high water mark at the end of Dr. Marvin's service.

His administration was further characterized by the inauguration of the system of close connection between the University and the high schools of the State that has done more toward making the University a real part of an educational State system than any other one thing. Another notable matter was the planting of trees, which in time has transformed the old, bleak, barren Mount Oread. Near the close of Dr. Marvin's regime, plans were inaugurated looking toward the abolition of the Preparatory Department, which had always been the strongest in numbers, and which reached its maximum of three hundred and fifty in 1883, his last year.

In the following administration of Dr. J. A. Lippincott, this plan was put into operation, which accounts largely for the

falling off in total attendance. During this period, the College faculty was increased and strengthened, the library enlarged and its work organized, and Snow Hall built.

A year after Dr. F. H. Snow became Chancellor, 1891, the University was reorganized into a group of Schools, the Preparatory Department making its last appearance, and the entire enrollment thereafter representing students of College or professional grade. The courses in law, engineering, music and painting, pharmacy, etc., which had to this time appeared mainly as departments of College work, were placed under the charge of distinct faculties, with separate deans, while the College work also appeared as a School with its faculty and dean. With this reorganization, the University entered upon a period of rapid expansion in numbers of attendants, in size of faculties, in variety of work open to students, and in material equipment, both in buildings and in laboratories. This period gave us the Fowler Shops, the Spooner Library, the Chancellor's residence,—all three built by money furnished by private donors—Blake Hall, the Chemistry Building, the Museum Building, the beginning of the plans for the improvement of the grounds, the first appearance of the School of Medicine, and the enlargement of the work in engineering.

Dr. Frank Strong, the present head of the University, has brought to us a vigorous personality that has fused all discordant elements into harmonious enthusiasm, a larger outlook, a bolder faith in the future, and a business sense and honesty that creates confidence. He has already done much in his five years of service, but the end is not yet.

There have been two very critical periods in the history of the University, one at the beginning and the other at the end of Dr. Snow's administration, when there were gaps in the succession of chancellors. And no record is complete without naming the man who filled both of these interregnums, Hon. W. C. Spangler, a member of the Board of Regents. At these difficult and trying times, when the institution was without a permanent leader and therefore without a settled policy, to say that he attended to the duties of the position wisely and well is to speak the simple truth.

The curves representing enrollment by sexes show that in the early years there were as many young women as men or even more; that, beginning with about 1878, the young men more and more outnumbered the young women. Since about 1895 the divergence between the two lines has been more rapid. This effect is due to increase in the number of engineering and law students on the one hand, and to a decrease since that date of the number of young women taking Fine Arts courses.

In the consideration of Plate II, it should be remembered that Schools were really formed in 1891, and that for the period before that time the various lines have been plotted by using the number of students taking the courses indicated. The Preparatory Department line shows a low point, 1874, due to grasshoppers, a culmination in 1883, after which this Department began to be dropped, and then a rapid decline to its complete extinction in 1891. The Normal line stands for a three years course for teachers, started in 1876 and discontinued in 1885, by legislative action. The work in law began in 1879, with the advent of Judge Green, and had a regular growth until 1891, when its line attains a sharper upward trend. For the last eight years, the law students have not much more than held their own as to numbers, undoubtedly due to the increase in the entrance requirements. The tendency at present seems toward a recovery of the upward movement. The College line shows some variation from year to year, with a high point in 1883 and a low one in 1889, but a continuously and sharply rising line since the latter date. Engineering work at the University runs back nearer to the beginning of things than any other special line. It began in 1873, although it had no professor of engineering. giving his entire time to the work, until ten years later. With the organization of the School of Engineering in 1891, the

growth in numbers increased rapidly. In the last eight years it has been more marked than is shown by any other School of the University. The groups of lines in the upper right hand corner of Plate II have their zero line in the center of the page. This group includes the beginnings of the two latest Schools of the University, that of Medicine and the Summer School. The Fine Arts line for a few years shows a rather high range because for that time a considerable number of students of preparatory grade were admitted, a practice later discontinued.

The total number of graduates receiving first degrees is somewhat over three thousand. The first class of four members left the institution in 1873. In the seventies, the average number graduated was 9.4; in the eighties, 38; in the nineties, 116; and since the nineties, 200. The average per cents of total enrollment, representing the numbers obtaining first degrees, are as follows: for the seventies, 3.1; for the eighties, 7.8; for the nineties, 14; and since the nineties, 15.

The average number of teachers for these same periods have been respectively 11, 22, 48, and 90, and the number of students per teacher, 24, 23, 16, and 16, still too large for the most effective service and larger than the average for American universities and colleges generally.

The earlier catalogues speak of the library as consisting of a "nucleus," as receiving an "important appropriation," of holding "a large number of volumes"; but it was not until 1879 that the collection was considered important enough to have its 3,100 volumes and 800 pamphlets mentioned in print. In 1890 it possessed 11,722 books; in 1900, 33,135; at the present time, 53,000.

Much might be said about the development of the museums of natural history, and the additions that have been made to their rich collections; the changes for the better that have come to the laboratories for botany, zoology, and chemistry; the growth of the shops; the development of athletics; the frequent lectures and addresses from men of eminence; the stimulation of interest in things artistic through music festivals and picture exhibits; the broadening of the range of study open to students; the increase in the thoroughness and efficiency and the raising of standards; and the new University spirit. These and many other things that cannot even be mentioned demand more space than can be given here.

The institution has so far made history and accomplished things that justify a feeling of pride; but there is a danger in yielding to a feeling of self satisfaction on the part of its graduates and friends. The truth is that the University is at present in a transitional stage. It is no longer a simple college of high grade and, on the other hand, it has not yet become a true university of great breadth and scope, although it has the university spirit and trend. Its life is rapidly becoming more and more complex under the pressure of increasing numbers of those seeking its advantages, and under the demands from outside that it shall furnish the largest and freest opportunities for higher education and training in all lines, and that it shall undertake the investigation of matters of special interest and importance to this State and for which its equipment of library and laboratories as they now are, or are soon to be, is well adapted.

These demands have brought unusual stress upon the University at the present time. Its plant is worked to the limit and with conditions of overcrowding that must be relieved if the institution is to be fitted to fulfill its mission. The greatest pressure now is for floor space, for room for the routine class work of today, with some reasonable provision for the growth in numbers that is sure to come in the immediate future. The two Schools that have had the most rapid growth in numbers in recent years, as shown on Plate II, and which, moreover, have had no additional space and little additional equipment provided during this period of growth, are the College and the School of Engineering. To remedy this, the Regents are asking the Legislature for two engi-

neering buildings and their equipment. These will enable the engineering work to be more concentrated and, on the other hand, furnish the College with more room through the space now occupied by engineering which is scattered through the College buildings. There is no engineering building on the campus other than the Shops, and this adequately provides only for shop work. It must be remembered also that this building was the gift of an individual, so that the State has done nothing for this kind of University work so far as buildings are concerned.

To show the position that engineering holds in other State institutions and the cost of buildings and equipment for such work, the following table has been prepared from first hand data:

Institution	Number of Engineering Buildings	Cost of Engineering Buildings	Cost of equipment of Shops, Laboratories, Drawing and Lecture Roms for Engineering, exclusive of heating and power plants.	Number of Engineering Students	Number of Teachers Giving Pull Time to Engineering Work	Number of Students per Instructor	Cost of Buildings and Equipment per Student
Univ. of Michigan Univ. of Wisconsin* . Univ. of Illinois Purdue University . Univ. of Iowa† Iowa State College Univ. of Missouri‡ . Univ of Nebraska Univ of Colorado Univ. of California .	3 4 6 3 5 6 2	\$259000 230000 328000 210000 110000 250000 78000 40000 50000 603300	\$ 87000 200000 171500 150000 60000 115000 36800 26700 30000 45500	1197 782 1153 1314 204 724 417 435 225 773 402	115 43 58 11 30 21 11 15 26	10.4 18.2 19.9 18.3 24.1 19.9 39.6 15.0 29.8 26.8	\$289 550 433 274 833 519 275 153 356 841 152

<sup>\*</sup>Planning a new group of engineering buildings.

<sup>†</sup>Sixty thousand dollar new building next year. Two old and temporary buildings.

<sup>†</sup>Not including School of Mines at Rolla.

The only building is for shops.

The showing that Kansas makes in the above table is not a source of pride; but we have confidence in the idea that it represents only a case of delayed development and that the time has come for the advanced step which will place us more in harmony with the forward movements of other States. What is absolutely required at the present time is a general engineering building to cost, with equipment, \$150,000, and a building for mining, economic geology, mineralogy, and the State geological survey work, to cost, with equipment, \$50,000. It must not be forgotten that when a plant is worked to its limit and additions are made, the cost of these is not the total cost. In the present instance, new buildings create new demands on the heating and power equipment. Additional boilers, engines, and dynamos become necessary; and as the present buildings housing these plants are already full to their capacity, these must be added by extensions and annexes. These things have been needed for the last six years and are indispensable now.

F. O. MARVIN.

## A BUILDING FOR MINING ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

Should any one doubt the imperative necessity of a new building for the department of mining engineering, geology, and for the work of the State geological survey, doubts would be removed even by a casual observation of conditions now actually existing. The mining department of the University has grown very rapidly, surpassing the fondest expectations of its founders when it was organized five years ago. Already more than twenty young men have been graduated from this department, and have gone out to places of responsibility and trust. The readiness with which the great industrial world has taken over to itself the energy and skill and brains of these young men answers affirmatively the question whether or not there is a demand for such a school.

Our mining graduates are now to be found in the copper mines of Mexico, and in the mammoth smelters of Montana; in the gold fields of the Pacific coast, and in the rich zinc mines of Kansas and Missouri; in the Portland cement plants of the far South, and in the machine shops and sales rooms of the big mining machinery companies of Milwaukee. They are not only helping to conduct the business of some of the greatest mining companies in America; but a number of them are holding responsible positions under the United States government.

Visitors to the University are sometimes temporarily disappointed, and the professors are embarrassed, by the attempt to describe the location of the mining department. Such visitors are usually given directions somewhat like the following: "The headquarters of the assistant professor of mining are in the basement of Fraser Hall, north wing. His lecture room is the little room in the south wing, basement, same building. The mining laboratory in ore dressing and allied subjects is in the basement at the west end of the Chemistry Building, where the costly machinery is being rapidly destroyed by rust from the dampness of the room and contamination with hydrogen sulphide and other waste chemicals from the chemistry department, which occupies the remainder of the building. The mineralogical laboratory, where the boys get their start in the study of ores, is in the basement of Fraser Hall, except on cloudy days, when it is nowhere. The lecture room in geology is the Snow Hall lecture room, and the museum room is three flights above. The laboratory for work in economic geology, well, it is stowed away in a dark corner of one building one year, and of another building the next, and probably in the near future it will be crowded out upon the campus.

The drafting rooms for mining engineers,—for drafting not done with other students—is in the dark basement of Fraser Hall, where at best the light is inadequate, and where for more than half the year it is intolerably poor. By the

time the visitor has these ideas in his mind,—if he feels a friendly interest in the University—he will probably ask: "But what about the metallurgical department? You have good facilities for it, I presume." To this the person in charge can only reply that metallurgy has but slightly better accommodations than other departments. An assay room with a number of assay furnaces is provided in the basement of the Chemistry Building; but beyond this there is practically nothing that is permanent. Temporarily other rooms in the Chemistry Building are used; but as the student body increases in numbers, more nearly all the space in the Chemistry Building is required for instruction in pure chemistry, and as a result the metallurgical department is crowded more and more into a corner.

Now, what can be done to relieve this undesirable condition? All the instructors who hold their classes in Fraser Hall are anxious that all phases of engineering be removed from that building in order to relieve somewhat the crowded condition. The biological science men are equally anxious, from sheer necessity, that all geology and mineralogy and everything pertaining to the State geological survey should be removed from Snow Hall. The chemistry department is equally anxious that all mining machinery and equipment should be taken away from the Chemistry Building. All these desires are manifested, not from choice, but from the necessity of growing and overcrowded departments.

What can be done? There is only one thing, and that is for the State to erect a building suitable in size and design, and dedicate it to the cause of mining engineering with all of its cognate departments not already provided for. With conditions as they are now in the University, this would include all phases of economic geology, mineralogy, and the State geological survey, and probably the department of metallurgy also.

The great mining industry of the world has for its primary object the production and marketing of mining products

which the industrial world demands. Geology and mineralogy constitute one of the most important branches of mining
engineering, for the miner must first find the ore and recognize its value before he applies mechanical methods for its
extraction. A mining department, therefore, must have museums of minerals and ores and mining products. Not museums to be used for advertising purposes only; but museums
to be used every day in the week; museums with materials
to be handled and studied and worked with and experimented
upon by students, so that they may have a practical knowledge of materials which they are to discover and extract
from the ground. Geological museums, therefore, must form
a part of the equipment of a mining school.

But it does no good to know where valuable materials exist, unless they can be extracted and placed on the markets of the world. So the study of mining methods and mining processes and metallurgical extraction becomes equally essential. There must be museums, therefore, for mining appliances, and great laboratories for mining machinery, and drafting rooms for designing and illustrating new devices and for a study of the old. There must also be lecture rooms and smaller class rooms and a library room. Indeed, by the time the entire list of necessary features is enumerated, it will tax the capacity of a large building.

The Board of Regents have decided to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$50,000 to erect and equip such a building. It is earnestly hoped that every friend of the University will join with the Regents and faculty in this request; not simply because the mining department needs the building, but equally because all the departments of the University will be accommodated by the removal of the mining equipment from the several crowded buildings through which it is now scattered.

ERASMUS HAWORTH.

#### SOME FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Dean Frank O. Marvin and Professor Erasmus Haworth have given elsewhere in this Magazine detailed information in regard to the needs of the Engineering School of the University of Kansas. Probably the University has never taken more care to make known accurately the conditions at the University and the needs of the institution than it has taken preparatory to the coming session of the Legislature. It is desirous that the State should know fully the facilities of the University and how much they fall short of what the present age demands. The University of course assumes that the people of the State of Kansas desire nothing less than highly efficient work in its University, and would not take it kindly if the authorities of the institution did not place before them thoroughly and completely what ought reasonably to be done, for the ordinary citizen is engrossed in his own affairs and does not pretend to have expert knowledge in regard to matters that engage the attention of the departments of a university, and trusts to the people whose business it is to administer affairs in the university to make known to him what is necessary for the proper conduct of the institution. The University has been encouraged in this attitude by the unusual number of newspaper comments favorable to appropriation by the Legislature of what the University has asked for and the State Auditor has recommended, which comments indicate an overwhelming desire on the part of the State to do for its University whatever is necessary to put it on the same plane as other State universities. Men who travel widely over the State and visit every portion of it have recently said that they have yet to hear complaint on the part of tax payers against doing whatever the University demonstrates that it needs. It would indeed be remarkable if the citizens of Kansas should want to compel the University that bears their name to become a third or fourth rate institution.

It has already been said several times that what the Legis-

amounting two years ago to about \$2,500,000,000, would almost pay the total appropriations asked by the University for the next biennium. In other words, the cost to each man, woman, and child in Kansas for what the University needs for the next two years would be about fifty cents, or twenty-five cents per year. To pay this fifty cents, each man, woman, and child in the State would have, on the average of what was raised in the two years referred to, \$520, or \$260 per year. In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that this enormous increase in wealth does not go into the hands of a few people, but is as evenly distributed, perhaps, among the population, as in any State in the union. Another indication of the general financial situation in Kansas is the enormous deposits in the banks of the State, reaching about \$140,000,000. These facts taken together, help us to understand the reason why there is such a pronounced sentiment. much stronger and more general than ever before, in favor of making up to the University whatever it may have lost in the years past.

When considering the matter of State universities, it is interesting to note that while Kansas has one, Ohio has three universities whose yearly income makes a total of \$937,900, or \$1,875,000 for the biennium. This amount makes what now goes to the Universities of Kansas and the State Agricultural College together, \$526,000, look pretty small.

The University is on the eve of a great expansion in its work. It is beginning to take the place, which it will in years to come more fully occupy, as one of the most important centers for the scientific work of the administrative departments of the State. It has already entered upon the work of food analysis in conjunction with the Agricultural College, and has thus placed its laboratories and scientific men at the disposal of the State board of health. In like manner it has already begun, in conjunction with the United States geological survey, a water survey of the natural waters of Kansas; and an analysis of drugs in its School of Pharmacy; this, too,

in conjunction with the State board of health. It has also just opened its laboratories at Lawrence to the State board of health for such work in pathology and bacteriology as the State may require, its object being to assist the State board of health, and the physicians of the State in general, in such investigations as they may wish to undertake in the causes and prevention of disease.

The same may be said of the work in the School of Engineering for the development of good roads and the testing of various materials of construction; of the very important investigations being carried forward in the department of chemistry in the natural gases of Kansas and other States with especial reference to helium, and the work being undertaken by the new department of industrial chemistry, which bids fair to be of great economic value to the State. And especially the State geological survey is to be noted in this connection. This work has been conducted for ten years by the head of the department of mining in the University, who is without doubt the best qualified man in Kansas in the subject of economic geology. The work and the publications of the survey have saved the State already many thousands of dollars in extra expense in salaries, and have been of enormous economic value to Kansas.

The sphere of State universities is therefore rapidly widening. The conception of a University is much broader than it was ten years ago and its sphere bids fair to widen still more, for there seems to be every reason why the institution that has at its command the largest laboratories and the most eminent men should be not only a teaching institution, but should also be a general research institution and do such direct scientific work for the State as may lie within its province. That this work is of great service to the State is shown by the fact that the food analysis already made by the head of the department of chemistry in the University would have cost the State at least \$1,000 extra. The drug analysis now under way by the dean of the School of Phar-

macy would up to the present time have cost the State \$750 extra for salaries alone.

The great drawback in the development of the University is the lack of permanency of income for general maintenance and buildings. It is an anomaly that a great business institution such as the University has come to be, handling large sums of money, employing over a hundred people as teachers and employes and dealing with nearly 2,000 students. which has existed for forty years, and whose existence is in fact looked upon by all people as permanent and which probably will endure as long as the University of Oxford is now years old, should be unable to count upon its income longer than two years at a time. That is to say, the University of Kansas, with all of these great interests dependent upon it cannot make permanent plans for the future. This method of doing business is inevitably wasteful and makes impossible the continuity which ought to inhere in a university. It is to be hoped that, as soon as the general tax laws of the State are placed upon an intelligent basis, this permanency of income will be arrived at.

In conclusion, let me say that the graduates, former stustudents and friends of the University can do it no greater service than to bring it as often as possible to the attention of the citizens of the State. Some consideration of the University of Kansas ought to enter into the thinking of every man and woman in the commonwealth. Some knowledge of what the University is; some conception of what it means to the life of the State, ought to be possible to each citizen. Knowledge of the University in nearly every case inevitably means strong friendship for its interests, and if what it is and does and expects to do could be brought more often to the thought of every man and woman in the State, it would no longer be obliged to urge upon the attention of the legislature the doing of large things for the institution that bears the name of the State. FRANK STRONG.

Chancellor.

## **EDITORIAL**

The State Teachers' Association has taken steps to press upon the attention of the Legislature the need of school-tax legislation. Whether or not the entire tax system of Kansas is to be overhauled this year, a better system of supporting the schools should by all means be put into operation. Too many people in Kansas are content to dwell on the material side of things and remain oblivious to the other side. They take a due amount of satisfaction in evidences of wealth production, but refuse to feel the chagrin which they ought to feel regarding some deplorable conditions in educational affairs. Present methods of raising money for the schools is a root of much evil. The teachers could not do a better work than to secure the needed reforms.

In its early years, the State Teachers' Association was wont to wield some political influence. When an occasion like the present arises, it may be hoped that the Association will know how to make its influence felt. The need of reform in our present system of school taxation received commendable recognition in the Governor's message..

The organization of several county clubs with a membership made up of present and former students and alumni of the University has been an encouraging feature of the present year. In most instances the first movement towards organization began in the University but was warmly supported by those at home. Half the counties in Kansas might easily have such clubs. The Magazine is eager to hear of all efforts along this line and will be glad to publish all the news it can get of the doings of such organizations.

The rapid development of the School of Engineering in the University and the prospect that, by action of the present Legislature, that School will be given the buildings and equipment which it must have in order to exist, lends interest to any discussion of the question as to the relation of technical schools to a university, or rather, to the other portions of a university. In the Columbia University Quarterly for December, Professor William H. Burr, of the department of civil engineering in that university, has an article on this subject. While Professor Burr sometimes takes what seems an extreme position—going so far as to say that "professional schools not only belong to the university, they are the university"—his argument on the whole is well supported, and his views are admirably stated. The Magazine desires to quote a portion of the article in which Professor Burr summarizes his conclusions:

"The advantages gained by a technical school in a university environment are fundamental; they touch both its technical work and the general educational training which must precede the technical in any adequate course of study of a professional character. An engineering or other technical student pursuing his work in a university system finds himself in a stimulating atmosphere of study and investigation reaching far beyond the limits of his own field. He acquires largely, by incidental or even unconscious absorption, a broad cultivation by constant contact with active educational work, some of which is more or less affiliated with his and some not. This association is an inspiration to a broader and a more enthusiastic view of his own work in itself as well as a material enhancement of value of that work by disclosing its relations to other fields of learning, all impossible to attain outside of the university. These conditions give his educational training qualities that not only strengthen and widen his subsequent professional practice but contribute most effectively to his intelligence and usefulness as an educated citizen.

"More than this the technical professions now demand of their members for the higher planes of successful practice the same general educational preparation for professional study as that required by the best law and medical schools.

"Both for technical efficiency, therefore, and for the broadest and best educational motives the technical school is bound to find its stronger development in an environment of universal study and investigation."

### COMMUNICATIONS

#### A PLAN FOR A PERMANENT INCOME

To the Editor of the Graduate Magazine:

The article by Chancellor Strong in the December number of the Graduate Magazine shows so plainly the imperative needs of the University that I wish again to press the main features of a communication in the January, 1905, number of the Graduate Magazine, suggesting to the alumni and other friends of the University the advisability of seeking to secure by constitutional amendment, a permanent fund through a succession or inheritance tax, which should be available without legislative appropriation. A resolution to amend the constitution should be early brought before the Legislature of 1907 by some one of the numerous University alumni who are members, or by other friends of higher education. If passed, the matter would go before the electorate in 1908. Perhaps at the beginning of the year 1910 funds might begin to be available for use. The proposition might be defeated at the polls, but even with such a result the effort would be worth while, and would be helpful to the University in bringing about an active campaign and consequent discussion of the school and its work and worth and needs. I have amended slightly the section as originally proposed (Graduate Magazine Vol. III, page 144), and sugest the following section in lieu of section 7, article 6 of the constitution of Kansas:

"SECTION 7. The term "common schools" shall include all high schools. All public schools other than common schools shall constitute the University. Schools of the University shall be established and maintained for the promotion of the arts, and sciences and literature, and shall include collegiate, normal, agricultural, mechanical, and such other departments as the legislature may from time to time provide, and such departments may be established and maintained at different places in the State. The University shall

have one board of three regents who shall devote all their time to the duties of their office. A perpetual University fund shall be maintained, the interest of which shall be applied annually to the support of the University. Such fund shall consist of the proceeds from the sale or lease of lands granted by the United States for the support of a State University, and all other gifts, grants, donations, bequests or devises for such purpose by the State or by individuals or corporations. All funds arising from public lands donated by the United States for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, shall be devoted solely to the use of the agricultural department of the University. The legislature shall provide for a succession tax upon all estates of deceased persons, and upon all gifts, causa mortis, of property, personal or real, or both. Such tax may be graduated to increase with increased size of the gift, legacy, devise or inheritance for any person, firm or corporation, and may also increase with each decreasing degree of consanguinity or affinity between decedent and beneficiary. Such succession tax shall be annually divided into two equal parts; one part shall be paid into the common school fund of the State, and the other part shall be paid to the University to be used for current expenses and improvements. All the foregoing funds shall be payable direct to the University without appropriation by the legislature but the legislature may make additional appropriations for the University.

It might be advisable to recast section 2 of article 6 of the constitution, in connection with the amending of section 7, and embody therein a definition of "common schools" and "University," and omit the first two sentences of the section 7 as here proposed.

The tentative amendment of section 7 embodies the present provisions and adds four new features: (1) It defines "common schools" and "University," and places all public schools of the State in one or the other class. (2) It provides a succession tax, (3) a single board of three regents, and (4) income directly without legislative appropriation.

The succession tax is in full accord with progressive thought of to-day. When the suggestion was made two years ago that such tax be levied, the idea may have been novel to some, notwithstanding that such measure was known to ancient Rome, was used by the federal government for a few years after the Civil War, is in use in Great Britain and her colonies and in perhaps twenty-two of the American States. It is known also as inheritance or legacy or transfer tax or duty. By President Roosevelt's recent strong recommendation to Congress the general public has become familiar with the plan.

The suggestion of one board of regents for the University. which under the proposed amendment, would include the present normal schools and agricultural college, was editorially criticized two years ago. It may not be best. It is not an essential part of the amendment. But would it not assure unity of purpose and action, promote harmony and symmetrical development of the State institutions of higher learning? That such plan is favorably viewed by educators is shown by the vote of the teachers of the North Central Teachers' Association at their Thanksgiving meeting, 1906, at Abilene. The question was presented: Should the three State schools be governed by one board? The vote stood a hundred and five yeas, to sixty-three nays. Setting the number of regents at three makes possible continuous service of the board without too great cost, and is akin to the movements for boards of control of three members for charitable and other institutions, and even of commissions for the government of cities. Requiring all the time of the board will preclude the possibility of making service to the State of secondary importance, while private business remains first.

Devoting the funds directly to University use without legislative appropriation, would give the University stability in financial matters. It would enable the regents to plan long years ahead, especially in the matter of buildings and permanent improvements, with the certainty of having some funds to carry out the plans. Carelessness, unwise economy, partisanship or ignorance of any legislature, though it might hamper, would probably not seriously cripple the University in any one biennium. Appropriations would still be needed

at each session of the legislature no doubt. If anyone fear that the elimination of legislative appropriation in the matter of permanent funds would unduly increase the independence of the University and make it arrogant, let it be remembered that the personnel of the regency would still be under legislative control, also their term of office, and that even the succession tax could be lessened to any extent short of actual annihilation. There is certainly no danger of getting the University out of touch with the people by the proposed amendment.

By dividing the succession tax, and giving half to the University, and half to the common schools, interest should be aroused so as to secure popular support for the measure at the polls, and later in the collection of the tax.

Possibly provision for a corporation tax might also be embodied in the amendment. But whatever is done should be expressed in clear terms, as nearly self-executing as possible, for the failure of some very good intentions is shown by the absolute lack of results and returns from the constitutional provision devoting escheated estates to the schools. Some day we shall probably secure a constitutional provision whereby the people by direct vote may enact their will into law, though legislatures be remiss.

Russell, Kansas, Dec. 26, 1906. J. C. RUPPENTHAL.

## THE UNIVERSITY

#### DR. LIPPINCOTT DEAD

Dr. Joshua Allen Lippincott died December 30, at the home of his son, J. B. Lippincott, in Los Angeles, California, His body was taken for burial to Kansas City, Missouri, where Mrs. Lippincott also is buried.

Dr.Lippincott's final illness was a short one, though his health had not been robust for a considerable time. He had planned to spend the winter with his sons in the West and was expecting to go, on January first, to the home of Walter Lippincott in Seattle, Washington. His last visit to the University was in May, 1906, when he stopped in Lawrence on his way from Philadelphia to the Pacific coast.

Dr. Lippincott was elected Chancellor of the University in the summer of 1883 and served until 1889. He came to the University from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in which school he was professor of mathematics. Some of the marks of growth in the University under his administration were: the erection of Snow Hall, the building of a power plant, the opening of the School of Pharmacy, the discontinuance of several courses of instruction not of university grade, a considerable increase in the faculty, and the raising of the appropriations for the University to \$75,000 annually from less than half that amount.

From Lawrence, Dr. Lippincott went to Topeka as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, remaining there until 1892. He then returned to the East, and became pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal church in Philadelphia. He remained a member of the Philadelphia conference until last year when ill health compelled his retirement from active service.

#### THE NEXT SUMMER SESSION

Announcements relative to the fifth Summer Session of the University have been made, and no important changes in the arrangements are expected.

This year there are fewer courses offered conditionally than heretofore. Up to the present year it has been customary to offer many courses only when a sufficient number of students have signified a wish to enroll. From this group, public speaking, entomology, and physical education have been removed to the unconditional list.

This year the faculty will contain twenty full professors, and practically all of this number are the heads of departments. There will be two professors from other universities. Paul Henry Grumann of the University of Nebraska will be the instructor in the German languages, and Ulrich Bonnell Phillips of the University of Wisconsin will offer

the course in American history.

The normal amount of credit allowed in the Summer Session is five hours; the maximum is six hours. The courses for the most part are the same as those offered during the regular session, but most of the courses have been selected with a view to aiding teachers. However, the modification has not been so great as to discourage any students who desire to enroll.

Registration will commence on June 3 and will continue until June 10. The fee for admission will be ten dollars for those living within the State; for non-residents fifteen dollars will cover all expenses of admission to all courses except music.

It is expected that the Western Passenger Association will give a rate of a fare and one-third to all contemplating attending the Summer Session, provided the tickets are purchased on or before June 8.

## THE TEACHERS' MEETING AT TOPEKA

The meeting of the Teachers' Association at Topeka is usually an occasion of interest to a large number of alumni. It was so this year. As the tendency to specialization in the programme becomes more marked, with the prominence given to the "round tables," it seems that the value of the meeting for University people is increasing. general attendance was larger than usual, as was also the number of University alumni present.

The address Thursday evening by William Jennings Bryan, and the humorous lecture Friday evening by Richard F. Outcault were well attended, the audience to hear Mr. Bryan being reported at three thousand.

The subject which brought out the most earnest discussions by those at the general sessions was that of reform in the State tax for school purposes. The sentiment of the association was embodied in a resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Of the University alumni and former students on the programme, W. A. McKeever, g '98, discussed "The Cigarette Boy:" H. L. Miller, '02, read a paper on "School Activities Best Calculated to Develope a Proper School Spirit;" Theo. H. Scheffer, '95, spoke in the "science round table" on "School Gardening," and C. E. Johnson, '96, g '98, on "High School Botany;" Nettie Manley, '01, and Minnie Leach, '01, were on the programme of the "teachers of English round table;" L. A. Lowther, '94, and George B. Crissman, '98, discussed papers in the common and graded school department, and J. E. Baker, '94, gave a discussion in the department of county supervision as did W. H. Johnson, n '84, '85, g '92, in the high school and college section; Mary Barkley, '94, was chairman of the "teachers of English round-table;" A. S. Olin, g '94, spoke on "A State and County Tax:" William Allen White read his article on "The Partnership of Society." E. A. White, '04, made the report for a committee appointed last year on the physical sciences in the high schools.

Clarence J. Smith read a paper in the "manual arts association round table." Richard R. Price, '97, discussed the question of "wages" in the "city superintendents' round table." E. L. Cowdrick, n '84, spoke in the history and sociology "round table."

Of the University faculty the following took part in the programme: Chancellor Strong, Professors A. T. Walker, Newson, Whitcomb, Boodin, Blackmar, Stevens, Hopkins, Dunlap, Carruth, Boynton, and Kay.

George B. Crissman was elected second vice-president of the association, and W. C. Lansdon was appointed a member of the legislative committee. Rose Morgan and Helen Metcalf were elected chairmen of "round tables" for 1907.

## REGENTS ELECT NEW TEACHER

The Board of Regents met January 2. The Board elected a new member of the faculty, Raymond A. Schwegler, A. B., of Ottawa University, who becomes associate professor of education. Professor Schwegler is a graduate of Brown University and has been professor of Greek and education in Ottawa University. He was recently acting president of Ottawa University for a year.

The resignation of E. S. Tucker, museum assistant in systematic entomology, was accepted.

The entrance requirements of the School of Medicine were raised to two years of college work, to take effect in 1909. The requirement of one year of college work takes effect in 1908.

#### A CONFERENCE OF FIVE

At a conference held in Kansas City, January 12, participated in by representatives from the universities of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and Washington University of St. Louis, it was decided to attempt to form an organization for the promotion of athletics, and for the enforcement of desirable regulations governing eligibility. The athletic boards of the several institutions will decide whether or not to take steps favoring the permanent organization of the Another meeting conference. will be held next month.

#### VISITED THE MINES

A party of senior engineering students under the direction of Professor Young spent several days during the holiday vacation at the mines near Joplin, Missouri. Wilbur Maddox, '06, now a graduate student, acted as chemical assistant. The students spent considerable time in the lead and zinc mines, studying the erection of mines, the manipulating of machinery and kindred matters. The University is situated so close to the mining districts of Kansas and Missouri that the work of the mining department can be made practical.

Professor F. B. Dains of Washburn College is giving a course of weekly lectures at the University on the history of chemistry, in response to an invitation from the chemical club. These lectures are illustrated with lantern slides.

## THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, l; Pharmacy, p; Medicine, m; Graduate, g; Fine Arts, f a; the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

#### HOLIDAY REUNIONS

Many of the county clubs held reunions during the holidays. In most cases a banquet was given in connection with the social part of the programme.

A very practical feature of some of the reunions was the entertaining of the seniors in the high schools of the respective counties.

All of these gatherings were characterized by enthusiasm for the University, and by warmth of fraternal spirit among alumni and students. The attendance was, in several instances, close to a hundred.

The magazine will publish the lists of officers elected as soon as they are received.

Chancellor Strong attended the reunion of the Allen county club held at Iola, January 4. The officers elected were: W. H. Anderson, president; Mary Schmidt, vice-president; Guy Peas, secretary; Fred Ireland, treasurer. John A. Devlin was toastmaster at the banquet.

The first annual reunion of the Dickinson county club was held in Abilene, January 1. Frank D. Parent presided at the banquet and introduced the speakers of whom there were several. The officers of the club are: Frank

Klingberg, president; Florence Henlen, secretary; Clarence Waring, treasurer.

The Rice county club met at Sterling, December 26, for its fourth annual banquet. At the supper which followed an informal programme of songs, Dr. M. Trueheart presided as toastclose of the master. At the evening, the company joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne." The officers of the club are: Clyde Horton, president: Keen Fones, secretary: Wylie Heter, treasurer.

The Reno county club held a reunion at Hutchinson, December 29. The programme consisted of music and speeches. Many students from the high schools in the county were entertained. Ernest Myers, a student in the University, is president of the club.

The Clay county club held no holiday reunion, but will have a "jollification" when the glee club is in Clay Center, February 6.

The Sumner county club held a reunion and banquet December 25, at Wellington. Jesse Kayser was toastmaster.

In a number of counties football or basket-ball games were played between teams picked from among University and high school players.

#### REUNION IN NEW YORK

The annual dinner of the New York Union of the University of Kansas will be held at the Hotel Marseille on Monday, January 28. Colonel J. J. McCook, the donor of McCook field, will be the speaker of the evening.

It is announced that those who attend the dinner will have the opportunity to sign a memorial to the Governor of Kansas asking that a woman be appointed to the Board of Regents of the University.

#### A NEW "K. U. CLUB"

A Sedgwick county "K. U. Club" was organized in Wichita, December 12, with sixteen members. The following officers were elected: C. C. Brown, '95, president; C. A. Matson, l'01, vicepresident; Cora Becker, '93, secretary and treasurer; Vera Hull, '05, corresponding secretary. An effort is being made to secure the membership of all former students and alumni living in Sedgwick county, numbering about seventy-five. The club intends to have occasional meetings and an annual banquet. It has already planned and performed considerable work in the direction of promoting the interests of the University.

#### THE REUNION AT TOPEKA

The midwinter reunion and banquet of alumni, former students, faculty, and friends of the University was held at Topeka, Thursday evening, December 27, in the parlors of the First Methodist church. The number in attendance was larger than usual and the occasion was marked by many evidences of University loyalty and spirit. On the whole it was the most successful of the midwinter reunions.

Though the number at the banquet tables, 170, was greater than expected, the preparations seemed to have been entirely adequate and the banquet was greatly enjoyed.

Following the singing of college songs, Chancellor Strong as toastmaster made a brief statement of the needs of the University, and of the work to be done in spreading an understanding of those needs. He then introduced the following gentlemen, who made short addresses: Fred S. Jackson, l'84, Attorney General of Kansas; Harold T. Chase. editor of the Topeka Capital; T. F. Doran, '88, of Topeka; and John MacDonald, editor of the Western School Journal.

Franklin Riffle, '80, g'87, is manager of the steel house of Dunham, Carrigan and Hayden, the largest institution of its kind in San Francisco.

Glen Miller, n '83, c'84, is president of the Home Trust and Savings Bank of San Francisco, and is one of the principal owners of the wholesale vehicle house of Miller & Miller. Mr. Miller moved from Salt Lake City to San Francisco just before the earthquake and fire

Martha A. Thompson, n'85, c'92, teacher of Latin in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school, has

changed her address to 28 North Valley.

Joseph Barlow Lippincott, '87, resigned, last July, his position with the hydrographic department of the United States geological survey, and became the principal assistant engineer on the Los Angeles, California, aqueduct. This project contemplates the expenditure of twentythree million dollars to build an aqueduct to Los Angeles from a point 210 miles distant in the Owens river drainage basin east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Many large engineering problems are involved in the proposed work. Mr. Lippincott is recognized as an authority on the subject of irrigation. The Los Angeles Examiner for December 16, has an article by him on the subject.

D. T. Coy, 1 '90, of Mankato, has been reelected county attorney of Jewell county.

Irving H. Morse, '91, is chemist for the Mercedete Sugar Company at Quiebra Hacha, Cuba.

W. H. Sears, 1 '91, has been appointed Kansas representative of the National First Aid Association, an organization founded by Clara Barton to knowledge of the treatment to be administered in cases of accident.

James E. Dyche, '92, was recently appointed territorial auditor and superintendent of schools of Oklahoma. Upon his graduation from the University he was engaged as assistant in the Wellington city schools, and the following year was given the principalship. In 1895 he was D T. H. Scheffer, '95, of Man-

chosen as president of the State Teachers' Association. Upon the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche country in 1901, he went to Lawton and has lived there since, holding the office of assistant postmaster for a time.

Samuel P. Ridings, 1 '92, is practising law at Pond Creek, Oklahoma. He served one term as county attorney in 1899-1900.

A. C. Glenn, 1 '92, is serving his second term as probate judge of Grant County, Oklahoma, in which county he has practised law since his graduation. was married in that county. His address is Pond Creek.

James M. Challiss, 1 '94, of Atchison, is a member of the new law firm of Waggener, Orr, and Challiss, succeeding Waggener, Doster, and Orr. Challiss is just completing his second term as county attorney of Atchison county.

Blake, 1 '95, is in John E. Oceana, West Virginia, endeavoring to recuperate after a severe illness by residence among the Virginia mountains.

John L. Harrington, '95, has resigned his position in Montreal and is now a member of the firm of Waddell and Harrington, consulting engineers, with offices in the New Nelson building, Kansas City, Missouri, Their practise covers the field of bridges, structural steel buildings, railroads, foundations, and similar engineering enterprises.

Margaret Menet, '95, is spending the winter in Washington. Her address is 145R. street, northeast, the Oneida.

hattan, is father of a boy born November 27.

A. Cunningham, e'95, is editor of the Allen County Herald, at Humboldt.

James L. Steele, 1'95, was married a year ago to Ida E. Sharp. They live at 4131 Oak street, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Steele is in the real estate and loan business, with offices in the Shubert Theatre building at Tenth and Baltimore.

Agnes Lapham, fa '97, is the subject of a very favorable notice in a recent issue of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. Since graduating from the University, Miss Lapham has engaged in study abroad and with Fannie Bloomfield Ziesler. She is now engaged entirely in concert work.

Dora C. Fisher, p '98, died recently in Leavenworth at the home of her parents, after an illness of nearly three years.

Cassius T. Neihart, 1'98, of Carbondale, is an Osage county representative in the Legislature, having been elected on the democratic ticket at the last election.

Charles A. Kraus, e '98, has changed his address to Newton Center, Massachusetts.

J. O. Hall, '98, of Beloit, was elected to the chairmanship of the executive committee of the North Central Kansas Teachers' Association held in Abilene November 29 to December 1. The meeting will be held in Beloit next year.

Agnes Radford Fassett, '98, and Mr. Fassett visited in Lawrence recently. They were on their way to Seattle, Washington, where they will make their home. Mrs.

Fassett was formerly secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association in the University, and after graduation did similar work in New York and other places. Dr. Fassett is an osteopathic physician, and has been practising his profession in Boston for the past four years.

J. W. Holdren, '98, of Cherryvale was reelected to the Legislature, at the last election. He is representative from Montgomery county.

Robert Wilson Neal, '98, g'00, is a regular contributor to the Northampton Daily Herald. His department carries the heading, "Things and Immortals" and is filled with short paragraphs of timely comment. Mr. Neal signs himself "Pentipp."

Anna Abel, '98, g '00, received the Justin Winsor prize at the recent meeting of the American Historical Association at Providence, Rhode Island. This honor is conferred for scholarship in history, and upon the presentation of a thesis judged to be the first in rank of those submitted.

George H. Rising, '98, is advertising manager for the "Model," one of the large stores of St. Louis.

Charles W. Frye, 1'99, died in the union depot at Kansas City, December 18. He was on his way to the home of his parents in Oklahoma. Mr. Fyre had lived in Kansas City, Missouri, since his graduation from the School of Law.

E. P. Rochester, l'00, is the member of the Legislature from Scott county. He is a lawyer at Scott City.

Clinton J. Moore, '99, has a position in the Chicago offices of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway. His address is 6145 Ellis avenue.

James Barrow, 1'00, is father of a boy born December 14.

Inez M. Chapman, '01, who was principal of the Council Grove high school has been elected to the superintendency of the Burlington schools to succeed Superintendent W. A. Stacey.

F. B. Porter, e '02, g '06, is in charge of the chemical department of the Sewage Purification Works at North Fort Worth, Texas.

Walter J. Meek, '02, professor of biology in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, was married during the holidays to Crescence Eberle of Westfield, Pennsylvania. Professor Meek returned to Penn College this fall after having held a fellowship at the University of Chicago during the preceding year.

Frances Towslee, '02, has been appointed chairman of the dramatic committee of the Portland, Oregon, Association of College Alumni.

Kirk H. Logan, '02, is in the employ of the New York Telephone Company. His address is 316 Argyle road, Brooklyn.

William R. Manning, g '02, is instructor in history at Purdue University. His address is 312 Fowler avenue, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Jessie Hart, '03, g '04, is in Vancouver, Washington, where she taught last year.

W. C. Edwards, e '03, recently returned to his home in Wichita,

after spending three months in study in German laboratories.

P. E. Kaler, p'03, is traveling chemist for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway, on the Missouri and Illinois divison. His address is Marceline, Missouri.

James G. Kerr, l'03, is adjuster for a life insurance company. His headquarters are in Kansas City, Missouri. His permanent address is Sebetha.

A. W. Sellards, '03 g '04, spent last summer working with Dr. Bartow of the University of Illinois as research bacteriologist to the department of hydrography of the United States geological survey. One of the several papers that were the product of his summer's work was presented before the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in Mexico.

D. C. Kennard, p'03, is with the chemical department of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway, at Albuquerque. He has recently been confined to the hospital at Albuquerque with typhoid fever.

Charles Harker Rhodes, '04, has resigned from the principalship of the Winfield high school to take up work with Allyn and Bacon, publishers, of Chicago. His territory will be in Kansas and Oklahoma, with temporary headquarters at Lawrence.

Florence Hedger, '04, is a teacher in the high school at Pittsburg.

George H. Willis, '04, and Myrtle McLaughlin, fa '04-'06, were married December 25, at Bronson. They will live at Wel-

lington, where Mr. Willis is head of the Latin department in the Sumner county high school.

Minnie L. Owens, fa '05, was married December 19, at Lawrence, to William A. Macoubrie, '04-'05. They will live in Oxford, Nebraska, where Mr. Macoubrie is engaged in newspaper work.

Eulalia V. Walling, '05, assistant in the physiological laboratory, has an article in the December, 1906, Journal of Experimental Zoology on "The Influences of Gases and Temperature on the Cardiac and Respiratory movements in the Grasshopper." The work on which this article is based was done last year in the physiological laboratory.

J. W. Blood, 1'06, and R. C. McCormick, 1'06, are partners in the law business in Wichita, with offices in the Winne building.

Clarence Pearson, '06, is principal of the Maple Hill schools.

Lista Makimson, '06, has a position in the Eudora schools.

Mary Bennett, '06, is teaching in the grade schools at Chanute.

P. M. Cory, '06, is bookkeeper for the Great Western Oil Refining Company at Erie.

Grace Boyle, '06, is teaching in the Hope high school.

Elmira Noyes, '06, is at home in Portsmouth, Virginia, 200 Dinwiddie street.

#### FORMER STUDENTS.

J. M. Davis, '88-'91, is the representative in the Legislature from the twenty-second district, which includes a portion of Bourbon county. Mr. Davis is a farmer. His address is Bronson.

Harvey Ryan, '99-'02, who was

stenographer to the superintendent of the Burlington railroad in Kansas City, Missouri, had his left hand blown off several weeks ago by a giant firecracker which he was pretending to light, when it exploded unexpectedly. He was in a hospital for several weeks; but is now able to be about again.

E. C. Stinson, '99-'00, is principal of the Sedgwick high school.

Claude R. Kelsey, '91-'94, is a traveling salesman for the Abernathy Furniture Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

T. J. Hudson, Jr., '93-'94, is a traveling salesman for the Kansas Lime Company of Chanute.

Edward W. Collins, '94-'95, was recently married to Julia Bessie Arnold of St. Louis. They will make their home at 5033 Cabanne avenue, St. Louis.

C. F. Gustafson, '98-'99, is an instructor in chemistry in the manual training high school in Kansas City, Missouri.

Glen S. Seamons, g'03-'04, and Lenna M. Cady, fa'02-'03, were married at Lawrence, December 27. They will live in Dodge City.

Ray Taylor, '01-'05, is at Dallas, Texas, in the employ of the Iola Portland Cement Company.

W. W. Douglas, '80-'83, is cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of San Francisco,

William E. Borah, '85-'88, of Boise, Idaho, was elected United States senator by the Idaho legislature, January 15. After leaving the University, Mr. Borah returned to his home at Lyons and studied for admission to the bar. In 1891 he went to Boise where he has since resided and practised law.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

#### OFFICIAL NOTICE

The number of endowment memberships being in excess of two hundred, the condition stated in the "endowment agreements" has been fulfilled, and the subscriptions are now payable. Under the terms of the constitution dues are to be paid by January first of each year. Orders or checks should be made payable to the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas.

It would be greatly to the advantage of the association if all outstanding dues and endowment subscriptions might be received during the month of January, or not later than February 10.

#### A REPORT OF PROGRESS

In August a letter was sent to the alumni explaining the need of a cylinder press to help complete the equipment of the printing plant. The income of the association from dues, advertising, and job printing, while sufficient to cover ordinary current expenses is not large enough to permit of expenditures for equipment. Accordingly it was thought advisable by the Directors to use the money received this year from endowment memberships to purchase a press large enough to meet the needs, of the office. It was estimated that two hundred endowment memberships would be necessary, though it was hoped that the enrollment might exceed this by a considerable number. Experience has shown that to meet the needs of the case the number should have been placed at three hundred.

The result is set forth by the list printed herewith. At the present time the number of those who have sent in endowment pledges is two hundred and eleven. Before the end of the year, there should be fifty more.

The supplementary list will be published in a later number of the Magazine.

In the meantime the Directors have bought a rebuilt cylinder press, and had it installed in the printing room. It has done excellent work during the past four months, and meets every requirement placed upon it by the work which comes to the alumni office.

An examination of the list of endowment members discloses that the class of '93 has the honor of furnishing the largest number received thus far from any single class. The class of '97 is second in this respect. If, however, the number of endowment members be compared in each case with the number in the class, the class of '75 is first with 50 per cent: the class of '85 second with 26 per cent; the class of '93 third with 16 per cent. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the different schools, the College

class of '85 leads with 56 per cent; the College class of '93 is next with 41 per cent.

The names of the endowment members arranged by classes are as follow:

CLASS OF '74.

Hannah Oliver

'75.

Alice Boughton Blackwelder Kate Stephens Frank P. MacLennan

James A. Wickersham

77.

John Harper Long Angelo C. Scott

**'7**9.

James Willis Gleed '80.

William Herbert Curruth Charles Sumner Gleed Alfred E. Parker Lucius H. Perkins Franklin Riffle

**'81.** 

Erasmus Haworth, Life Member Charles Fred Scott Karl A. Floden Pliny Leland Soper Mina Marvin Wilcox '82.

Ethel Allen Hamilton
Edward Clement Meservey
Charles Jefferson Simmons

**'84**.

Frank Day Hutchings Miles Wilson Sterling Cara *Fellows* Sterling

Mary Gilmore Allen Cora Pierson Hopkins Kate Ridenour Lester '85.

Ida Charlotte Barnes Eldie Franklin Caldwell Stephen Ernest Himoe James Vance Humphrey
William Hamilton Johnson
William Yoast Morgan
Lewis Morgan Powell
William Chase Stevens
Henry Fremont Smith
Van Fremont Boor
'86.

Solon Thacher Gilmore
Harlan F. Graham
Harry Earle Riggs
Olin Templin
Lena Van Voorhis Templin
Arthur L. Adams
Frank Day Hutchings
James Booth VanVliet
'87.

Edward Giles Blair Cyrus Sykes Crane Denton A. Dunn Charles Lincoln Smith Robert Lynn McAlpine Robert Woods Blair Isaac Francis Bradley Samuel W. Moore John Sullivan

'88.

Frank Grant Crowell
Thomas Francis Doran
Edward Curtis Franklin
John Adams Prescott
William Turner Reed
Herbert M. Herrold
'89.

Vernon Lyman Kellogg Frank Everett Reed Joseph Jacobs Bradford Loring Hill '90.

Walter Root Armstrong Daniel Edward Esterly Harriet Fellows Sterling B. J. Dalton

'91.

Marshall Albert Barber Justin DeWitt Bowersock Fred Homer Kellogg

Frank Hart Olney Frank Charles Shrader Virginia E. Spencer Brett Wendell Jaquith Homer Clifton Oatman

Robert Dimond Brown Elmer Franklin Engel An Alumnus E. Geneve Lichtenwalter

Thornton Cooke Alberta Linton Corbin Albert Fullerton Mayo Ellsworth Hickey Samuel John Hunter Henry Richardson Linville Raphael Dorman O'Leary William Wilkinson Reno Henry Clay Riggs Ernest Frank Robinson Wilbert Davidson Ross Adrain Fisher Sherman Daniel Hooker Spencer Russell Ripley Whitman Jacob Good Wine Frank Ringer Clarence Houden Sears William Melville Curry Frank A. Lutz

Mary Wagner Barkley Arthur Linton Corbin MacGregor Douglas William Cornelius Fogle Burritt Howell Hill Rose Ruth Morgan William Harrison Piatt Kate Louise Riggs Herbert Henry Johnson Charles F. Humphrey, Life Member Thomas James Norton

Maurice Leroy Alden Ralph Waldo Cone John Addison Edwards Wilbur Ludington Gardner John Lyle Harrington Sheffield Ingalls Clyde Winwood Miller James Cezanne Kelsey John Alouis Lahmer Dudley W. Eaton Jacob Christian Ruppenthal Frederick Benjamin Wheeler

John H. Henderson Irving Hill Joseph Warren Hullinger Clarence Erwin McClung Ward Carpenter McCroskey Helen Perry Agnes Thompson Carl Wick Charles W. Armor William John Squire '97.

Hamilton Perkins Cady Genevieve Howland Chalkley Leon Nelson Flint Leslie Carlton Gray Ida Smith Griffith Harriet Ayers LaBarthe Benjamin Leroy Miller Richard Rees Price Charles Morgan Sterling Frederick Hill Wood Walter Thompson Brooks Clarence A. Burney Horace Greeley Pope Edward Kelley Robinett '98.

Anna Heloise Abel Lawrence Safford Chamberlain Walter Woodrow Douglas Tenny Frank John Edward McPherson James Edgar Campbell Frank Lansing Gilmore William Christian Hoad John Navarre Macomb Fred Milo Harris Richard F. Hayden

'99.

Léla Ferree Douthart Samuel Charles Emley Emma Hyde Frank Preston Pratt Owen Carter

'00.

William Jacob Baumgarter Arthur Lincoln Goudy Marion Francis Laycock David F. McFarland Ernest Lawrence Scholer Ernest Kirk Dewey Howard Maxwell Frank Earl Marcy James Arthur Priestly James Stephen Barrow Chas. Rivers Cooksey Charles Darwin Dail Russell Willard Field Edmond Carl Fletcher Leslie James Lyons Frank A. Post

'01.

George Leslie Barcus Walter Warren Filkin Chester Louis Mize Robert Gottlieb Mueller Bennett Merriman Stigall Walter Steighley Hall '02.

Agnes A. Burnet
Audrey Goss
Harry Lloyd Miller
J. Clyde Nichols
Charles Leonidas Robbins
Fred Baker Porter
Samuel Ralph Nelson

Lee W. Braerton
Carl Hiestand Myers
Kitt Clyde Rodkey
Howard Anson Sawyer
Eugene Stacy
Charles Clark Tillotson
Alfred Morton Seddon
'04.

Caryl J. Dodds George Thacher Guernsey Henry William Hoffman Charles Harker Rhodes Bessie Marian Wood

Carrie Anderson Joseph O'Neil John W. Pattison Benjamin Stelter

John F. Bender H. L. Heinzman Luella Warren J. VanArsdale

## The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1904, at the post office at Lawrence, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The Graduate Magazine is published on the fifteenth of each month, except July, August, and September, by the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas.

Changes of address should be promptly reported to the Secretary of the Association to insure delivery of the Magazine.

#### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

#### DIRECTORS.

Term expires	Term expires
J. W. Gleed, '79, President1907	Rose R. Morgan, '941908
Olin Templin, '861910	Clyde Miller, '95, 1'971908
Frank MacLennan, '751910	Cora Pierson Hopkins, '841907
R. D. O'Leary, '931909	Harry L. Raymond, * '861911
Wilbur Gardner, '95, 1'961909	Harlan F. Graham, 86, g 901911

The headquarters of the Alumni Association are in the alumni room on the first floor of Fraser Hall.

The annual dues of active members are one dollar, to be paid on or before the first of January of each year. Active members receive

the Graduate Magazine and all other publications of the association.

To provide funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of the association and to establish and maintain a permanent endowment fund, there has been created the "endowment membership," which involves a payment for the year of four dollars besides the annual dues.

Remittances should be sent to,

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### OFFICERS OF LOCAL ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS.

Kansas City, Missouri: President, E. F. Robinson, '93; Secretary, J. C. Nichols, '02.

New York City: President, Stuart O. Henry, '81; Secretary, Henry R. Linville, '93.

Chicago, Illinois: President, E. S. Riggs, '96; Secretary, E. B.

Branson, c and g '03.
St. Louis: Chairman, Edwin W. Norton, e '98; Secretary, Daisy Dean, '02.

Wyandotte County: President, W. C. McCrosky, '96; Secretary, Ralph Nelson, 1'02.

Brown County: President, Grant W. Harrington, '87; Secretary, Edith Johnson, '02.
Topeka: President, Robert W. Blair, / '87; Secretary, Rose R. Morgan, '94.

Russell County: J. C. Ruppenthal, 1'95, President; Anna Gernon, '01-'03, Secretary.

### DIRECTORY OF CLASS SEC-RETARIES

The following class secretaries have been elected by their respective classes or are serving by appointment until such time as their classes shall elect. Changes of address or news items may be sent to these secretaries or to the office of the general secretary at Lawrence.

'73, L. D. L. Tosh, Kansas City, Kansas, 21 S. Valley.\*

'74, Hannah Oliver, Lawrence.\*
'75, Kate Stephens, New York

City, 374 Central Park West.\*

'76, James A. Wickersham,

Terre Haute, Indiana.\*
'77, Carrie M. Watson, Law-

rence.
'79, William T. Byrd, Lawrence,

R. F. D. 9.

'80, Annie O. Gilmore, Eudora, R. F. D. 3.

'81, Mina Marvin Wilcox, Lawrence.

'82, Ethel Allen Hamilton, Toledo, Ohio, 2317 Leotwood avenue.\*

'83, Miles Wilson Sterling, Law-

'84, Clara S. Gillham, Lawrence.\*
'85, W. H, Johnson, Lawrence.

'86, Olin Templin, Lawrence.

'87, Olive Thompson, Water-ville.\*

- '88, William E. Higgins, Lawrence.
- '89, Vernon L. Kellogg, Leland Stanford, California.\*
- '90, Edwin F. Stimpson, Lawrence.
  - '91, M. A. Barber, Lawrence.\*
  - '92, E. F. Engle, Lawrence.\*
  - '93, S. J. Hunter, Lawrence.
  - '94, May H. Spencer, Lawrence.
  - '95, Edith Clarke, Lawrence.
- '96, Agnes Thompson, Law-rence.
- '97, Ada Faxon Filkin, Rosedale, Kansas, 113 C. street.
- '98, Blanche Ward Foster, Lawrence.
  - '99, Grace Poff, Lawrence.
  - '00, D. F. McFarland, Lawrence.
- '01, Eliza Luella Renn, Wellington.
- '02, J. C. Nichols, Kansas City, Missouri, New York Life Building.
- '03, Kate Dinsmoor, Albany, New York, 48 Lancaster street.
- '04, Ora *Griesa* Walling, Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.
- '05, Eugenia Winship, Law-rence.
- '06, College, Maude Olander, Kansas City, Missouri, 418 North Seventh street. School of Law, Sadie Clelland, Lawrence. School of Engineering, Lawrence Brett, Lawrence.

<sup>\*</sup> Serving by appointment.



JOSHUA ALLEN LIPPINCOTT



### The

# Graduate Magazine

### of the University of Kansas

Volume 5

February 1907

Number 5

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT DR. J. A. LIPPINCOTT

Death has dealt gently with the officers and faculty of the University of Kansas, but as our beloved University grows older and begins to become venerable, as the traditions become more distinctly marked, as students come and go, as one generation replaces another, sweeping and positive changes must inevitably occur. Old faces must go; new ones must take their places. It has been but a few years since the venerable and revered Dr. Marvin, an ex-chancellor of the University died, and it has been but a brief eleven years since Professor Robinson, a man who had been connected with the University from the beginning, passed away.

Six years ago, the University was sorely smitten when Vice Chancellor Spangler died, and now we are called upon to mourn the passing of Ex-Chancellor Lippincott, fourth chancellor of the University, who died after a brief illness, on December 30, 1906, at the residence of his son, J. B. Lippincott, at Los Angeles, California.

Joshua Allen Lippincott was born January 31, 1835, in Burlington county, New Jersey. When a lad he attended the country school, and later entered Pennington Seminary, where he prepared for Dickinson College. He was twenty-three years old when he graduated. He was offered a position in Pennington Seminary at once, and began to teach

in the departments of mathematics and German. After teaching for four years, he resigned his position at Pennington Seminary to become superintendent of public schools at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was successful in his new field. so that in a short time he was called to a position in the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton, New Jersey. In 1865 he was admitted as a member of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became pastor of Asbury church, Hackensack, New Jersey, a position which he held for two years. He then became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Dickinson College. Here he remained until 1883, when he resigned his chair to accept the chancellorship of the University of Kansas. He resigned the chancellorship in 1889, and became pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Topeka, a position which he held most acceptably to the great advancement of the church. Later, he was pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Philadelphia. Until a year ago, he was secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia. This was his latest activity.

Dr. Lippincott received the degree of D. D. from Lafayette College in 1882, and in 1886 the University of Michigan conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him.

Dr. Lippincott leaves two sons, J. B. Lippincott, a graduate of the University, at present principal assistant engineer of the Owens Valley work in connection with the Los Angeles city water works system, and Dr. Walter Lippincott, who is practising medicine in Seattle, Washington.

One is struck with the diversified interests that made up the life of Dr. Lippincott. It shows that he was a man unusually gifted with executive power and ability. His life was an exceedingly varied and busy one. He was a worker to the last, and he never spared himself, by imposing his burdens upon others. He had to find an outlet for his energies. Activity made up his life. No detail, however trivial, was ever slighted. He loved work, and found satisfaction and solace in it.

Dr. Lippincott came to the University when it was small, and was still encumbered with a Preparatory department. There were but three buildings in which to house the various departments, including the scientific laboratories. The library was small, and occupied Room 14 in Fraser Hall. There were only eighteen members of the faculty. The chancellor, in addition to his administrative duties, served as professor of moral philosophy. At this time the appropriations for the maintenance of the University were not large, and growth under the circumstances seemed almost impossible.

One of the greatest triumphs of the administration was the emancipation of the University from the Preparatory department. This movement was initiated by Dr. Marvin, but it was carried almost to completion by Dr. Lippincott. It may be regarded as the most significant accomplishment of his administration. It was during his service that great impetus and stimulus were given to the high schools of the State by giving them full opportunity to prepare students for the University. Dr. Marvin had begun this movement, but it was completed by Dr. Lippincott. With the disappearance of the Preparatory department from the University, the high schools saw their chance. They responded to the call and enlarged and developed their courses, where necessary, so as to meet the requirements for entrance to the University. The wisdom of this movement has been tested and approved by many years of experience.

Although hampered in his endeavors to build up the University and to expand and enlarge its departments, and burdened with the many details incident to administration, Dr. Lippincott still framed large ideals of education, and formulated broad plans for the development of the University, and held courageously to his task of building up the institution. During the period of his service, the faculty was increased from nineteen members to more than thirty, and the appropriations were increased from thirty thousand dollars to seven-

ty-five thousand. Snow Hall was also built. These are some of the external facts that render Dr. Lippincott's administration noteworthy. Although he never accomplished all that he had planned, he never modified his ideals or lowered his standards. He was faithful to the large trust that had been imposed upon him, and his whole life and energy were devoted to the cause of the University. He gave himself up with a singleness of purpose to his great and absorbing work.

Dr. Lippincott was a man of much decisiveness of character. He was firm in his convictions, and unswerving in his devotion to the cause of higher education. He had a supreme belief in the cause which he professed, and in the future of the University.

He was an excellent speaker, easy and fluent, always clear and pointed, often eloquent. He was impressive because of his great earnestness. As a preacher he was effective, and his sermons were well reasoned, coherent discourses. He preached as one having a message, with great seriousness, and with much impressiveness of manner.

Dr. Lippincott has left his impress upon the University. He has become a part of our history and of our traditions. His influence was for the high, the noble, the ideal. Hundreds of students who knew him, and who came under his teachings and his influence, will arise and call him blessed. He has left behind him a fragrant memory which will always be cherished by those whose privilege it was to know this good man who has so recently passed from us.

It is a sad reflection that the old familiar faces must pass from our sight, but it is the inevitable law of nature:

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

CHARLES G. DUNLAP.

## THE WOMAN AS STUDENT UNDER COEDUCATION, SEGREGATION, AND ISOLATION\*

By way of prefatory parenthesis, be it said that the terms of the title were not arranged with a view to producing a climax. They have rather fallen into a chronological or perhaps only a geographical order, and even then in no absolute sense, but only relative to one man's aimless drifting eastward from "God's country." (Please pardon me if my geographical terms seem to be unscientific. I fear I spent the time surreptitiously reading the "Court of Boyville" that should have been devoted to Monteith's.)

I do not propose to exhaust all the questions that may be implied in my title, for such a discussion would naturally involve me in too many of those marvelous topics upon which there is great difference of opinion from place to place, but invariable unanimity in each particular region. One does not discuss "standpatism" in Pennsylvania, nor states' rights in Virginia, nor prohibition in Kansas. In some such way it seems that to the coeducated man or woman, segregation is treason, and isolation inanity. To the isolated, coeducation is barbarous, distressingly improper,—in a word, Western—and segregation only a belated and sly attempt at slipping on a more polite garb of culture. Let me illustrate with some personal reminiscences.

I once met a college class-mate, poor fellow, who had been teaching French in a fashionable finishing school near Boston. When I found him he was sick nigh unto death, and I fear some of his words were incoherent; but as they were among the last he spoke, and as they may be in point here, it may be an act of patient piety to repeat a part, at least, of what he said. "I'm glad you came T. F., I had no one to talk to. You see they wouldn't understand—I say, would you mind finding some snap-shots for me?—in the lower drawer—

<sup>•</sup> For a serious and full discussion of questions not here touched upon—a discussion with which I find myself in aimost full agreement, let me refer to the paper of Martha Poots Crowe in the "Forum" of July,
\$894.—T. F.

here's the key. Fred took them at the Blue Mound picnicremember Fred? There they are, the whole bunch, Mary and Jimmy, Lu and Tom, and the rest. Lu and Tom married, you know-but-hush!-please turn the key in the door. suppose you'll think it's silly but I always lock the door when I look over our old college pictures. You see some one might ask-and you have no idea how shocked they would be at a reallive "co-ed" picture. I've never dared to talk over college days here—been afraid that I might carelessly tell some innocent story about the old bunch; about those jolly boating parties down the Kaw when we sang-happy boys and girls together—Rock Chalk chorus to every song, never guessing in our chaperoneless Eden how utterly abandoned we were; about those "shake-ups" at the boarding club -ah, the anticipations and disappointments of those shakeups. I drew the number next to Jane six times in succession!—coincidence that!—wonder what Miss Perkins's Select School for Young Ladies would say to such depravity!—do vou know, Jane always helped me out with my French over the breakfast coffee—sometimes it wasn't French. What times we poor unsophisticated mortals did have! Do you remember that old railroad track on which we walked to Blue Mound? The foot-path on the side was so unsocially segregating; but, with a sumac stick between us, we could manage to walk the railroad rails, two and two. It was on one of our Saturday morning jaunts up that road that Jane and I discovered a glaring fallacy in Kant's "Critique." It was in the statement of the third antinomy, I think-never mind, I've quite forgotten. You see we sat down to write it out on paper, and the rest of the party vanished over the hill. Before we had our refutation formulated, Jane caught sight of a clump of violets,—and we forgot all about the antinomies somehow. Kant's reputation is the better for it, perhaps."

Let us be merciful and quote no more. After all, his words that evening may have implied too much. His exile into isolation-land had, no doubt, told on his nerves, and it may be that fever and delirum had made him more fearful of detection than he really need have been.

Perhaps we have wandered off the topic. To tell the truth, however, I have not been averse to this meandering course. After all, I see little or no point in a discussion of the relative merits of coeducation, segregation, and isolation. My title seems to imply that there may be a difference in scholarly attainments on the part of the women students under these three systems, whereas I am inclined to believe that there is no really important difference assignable to the systems ber se. "Then why should we have them?" someone will ask. My answer is that these differences are not primarily those of educational systems at all. They are only differences of social practices bounded by geographical lines. "Then if ever American society becomes one and homogeneous, we shall finally adopt our one great system of -?" why one great system? The ultra-conservative in education is a bane upon progress. I might extend that sentence but I have already noticed "Procrustes' bed" mentioned three times in recent numbers of this Magazine. The American business organizer is even a greater bane to education than the old fogey. This typical American gets his training in the counting room. The book-keeper's instinct for systematized schedules and tables and particularly for uniform organization clings to him as firmly as the aspirate "s" to your neighbor Missourian. He has at present no weak hold upon the reins of pedagogy. There is danger that he will bring his mania for uniformity even upon this problem.

As the Eastern universities have gradually been admitting women into their graduate and technical departments, there have been prophesies, from time to time, that coeducation was extending eastward. On the other hand, when, a few years ago, one of our large Western institutions decided to experiment with segregation, there were equally many prophesies that coeducation was losing favor in the West. The

death of either system, however, can not be brought about as simply as such prophesies would imply.

It may be interesting to recall the chief points in the heated discussion which prefaced this latter change in favor of segregation. The arguments put forward at that time by members of the faculty who favored the change were such as these:

- 1. It is not well that class-room attendance should lead to informal and unguaranteed introductions between students of different sexes—introductions which might be made the basis of social intercourse, perhaps with "momentous results."
- 2. The strong and lasting friendships usually formed in college days should be with students of the same sex. Any Yale or Vassar graduate knows what such friendships have meant in later life. It is usually asserted that coeducational colleges fail to produce these peculiar relationships.
- 3. (Offered in a tone of apology, as if to say: "It has not occurred in my class, but I'm morally certain that it frequently happens.") The presence of members of the opposite sex distracts attention during recitations and lectures. (Of course the word "flirtation" did not occur.)
- 4. In mixed classes, if one sex strongly predominates, the members of the other seem less free in expressing themselves. Thus in a class of political science, the few women present often defer to the opinion of the men and sometimes (in a tone of, "This need not be repeated") the few straggling men in a French class are put out of countenance by the fluency of their fair neighbors.
- 5. There may be greater freedom in the discussion of necessary, but by no means pleasant data if the sexes are separately instructed.
- 6. Finally, I may add an argument which was never uttered aloud, but which when whispered, created the greatest consternation. If formulated in full, it would have sounded something like this: "The spirit of the East is invading"

Western society. Our mothers begin to ask that their children be kept untainted from terrae filii et filiae who indiscriminately invade the coeducational schools. Their sons are safe at Harvard, their daughters secure at Smith. These pilgrims eastward form an increasingly important element—a class that is eminently desirable to attract. We may secure them if we can give the same guarantee as the isolated colleges." I said this argument in favor of segregation was but whispered, yet not even that for long. The opposition soon caught it up and cast it in the teeth of the advocates as though it contained some awful charge. Yet, to one who soberly weighs the matter, this argument seems to suggest a consideration of some little importance. A rapid glance at the social conditions of the students in the East and the West will perhaps make the point clearer. We need not repeat how the West first showed faith in woman's powers to make good use of the educational facilities offered to men, nor need we point out that, after this belief was once established, the coeducational system was the only one possible because of financial straits. We deal today with another problem growing out of changed conditions. Today the East has admitted the faith of the West, and the West has acquired the financial facilities of the East. The retention of the separate systems at present is due not simply to stubborness or sectional prejudice, but to the existence of a still greater difference in social practice. So long as this difference exists, uniformity is and should be out of question.

Let us consider the typical case of an Eastern girl.

Miss Theresa Anabella Steward Adams, III., is ready for college. She has reached this crisis in her existence, not because it has been the ambition of her life to gain the "higher education," not because enough money has at last been scraped together to send her from home, but merely because, —well—because all the Adamses were college people,—and it's the thing to do.

The youngest scion of the house accepts the tradition un-

questioningly. All her pleasant, sequestered existence has been carefully watched and guarded with precisely this end in view. From the governess who taught her French for an hour each morning and then sedately accompanied her on her daily walks through the park, to the well-mannered instruct-resses at Mlle. Bovard's Preparatory who acted as necessary preliminaries to a college education and graceful chaperones at concerts and lectures,—all these concerned with the training of Miss Adams, III., are a part of a system. And that system, efficient as the English nursery or the French convent, has as its primary object, the seclusion of the young charge over which it rules.

Miss Adams, III., at eighteen, ready for college, has probably never remained alone with a young man in her whole life. What her ideas of the opposite sex may be can scarcely be conjectured. Perhaps, like Balzac's French girl, she would ask, "The men,—are they angels or fiends? The romances, you know, say that they are beautiful beings who go about doing the most charming things,—but the nuns,—ah, the nuns, you see, they say that men are worse than les diables de l'enfer, eux-meme. What is one to believe?"

To suggest a coeducational school for Miss Adams, III., seems little short of preposterous. The isolation of Vassar or Smith is far better adapted to her needs. And this conclusion is equally valid for the poorer neighbor of Miss Adams, III., since even the public high schools, which are now coming into vogue in the East, cling to the principle of isolation.

The readers of the Magazine need no contrasting picture of the Western girl. At three, she made mud pies with Billy Smith. She spelled him down at the district school. At high school she was his class-mate and rival, as true a friend and keen a foe as ever he met. Why, after all that, any one should suggest separation at college, it is hard to comprehend.

It must be evident that with such premises the only con-

clusion for the immediate present is the one now recognized in both East and West. For the future, it is clear that a different conclusion is inevitable—inevitable, I say, because the rapidly extending facilities for the higher education of women are thoroughly changing the fundamental conditions. In the more cultured circles of modern society, as, for instance, in England, upon the social practices of which we are largely building, it was formerly assumed that the paterfamilias found his mental stimulus in the great works of men like Spinoza and Darwin, Homer and Virgil, and devoted his serious hours to the great problems of English statescraft and commerce, while his helpmeet read her "Lalla Rookh" or practised the intricate diplomacy required for placing an ugly eldest daughter in the most advantageous corner of the matrimonial market.

One need not search far in any of our modern cities to find amusing examples of reversed conditions: homes in which the husband knows no literature but that of Bradstreet and Hearst, and has no vital interest beyond that of the stockticker, as it registers the quotations on copper or pork; homes in which the wife, on the contrary, studies her Plato and Dante, and spends her serious hours in trying to ameliorate the economic conditions which her husband is creating. With the higher education of women so radically turning the tables, even now, after but a few years of experimentation, it is not hard to prophesy that the premises upon which we have reasoned will soon disappear. Ere long, woman herself, fully equipped to wrestle with the problem, will find her own solution. The solution, too, will come from America, less hampered as it is by tradition, freer to try experiments, and open as no other country to assert and prove the intellectual worth of the woman. Detailed predictions as to the final results would be wholly gratuitous on the part of any man.

Finally, turning to the most vital question, as to the character of the work accomplished by the woman student under the three systems, we must admit that statistical answers

cannot be reached. I must, therefore, frankly beg leave to fall back upon impressions gained in a somewhat varied experience under coeducation, segregation, and isolation. I am convinced that the presence or absence of men, when such presence or absence is in accordance with the social customs in which the student has been trained, is of far less moment than many other elements related to college ideals and policy. There is less difference between the character of the work at Johns Hopkins and Bryn Mawr than there is between that at Cornell and Williams, or between that at Barnard and Wellesley. The more important matters which deserve consideration in explaining these differences are of the following kinds: Is the woman's college in a city, where the instructors are forced to admit that the young ladies have many social obligations of the home to fulfil? Is the college an annex in which the instructors who are in financial straits may add to their meager salaries by giving extra courses? What is the ideal of the president in the choice of instructors? Are these instructors to be entertaining dilettantes or thoroughly trained scholars? College presidents differ as much in this respect in the Eastern men's colleges as in the women's. Again, are the entrance requirements low or are they kept at the point where none but the serious, bonafide students can gain admission? Finally, there are other important differences in pedagogical policy. Notably in one woman's college practically the whole teaching staff is made up of men-men, too, who have gained some standing in the world of scholarship.

I say then, that, given the same ideals of scholarship, the same surroundings, teaching staffs of the same grade, the differences in the character of the work accomplished under the three systems are remarkably slight. Some difference there is, however. Naturally the varied experiences of men and women may give breadth to the classroom discussions, the sexes gaining equally perhaps in the contact. At the time when Chicago was about to try separate instruction for

men and women, one of the girls suggestively remarked: "We girls won't mind the change in our language work. We'll get along faster without having men in the class. 'Pol. Econ.' is going to be stupid, though. It takes men to make 'Pol. Econ.' interesting. They are in touch with the facts and experiences that illustrate the theories under discussion."

There was truth in what she said, and yet to be fair I must add a correction which she made a year later after segregation had gone into effect: "After all, our fears about dull classes under segregation were groundless. When the men were gone, our modest deference to their supposedly superior knowledge and more practical insight vanished. We discovered that our own experiences and observations were not as slight as we had imagined, often furnishing as valid grounds for arguments as theirs."

If then we have reached any conclusions in our very limited review, they are essentially these: For the present, with social conditions differing as they do, it is inevitable that our systems will differ with reference to the mixing and separation of the sexes. These systems however do not, per se, call forth any noteworthy variations in the character of the work accomplished under them, though they may coincide with variations in conditions and ideals that will in turn create peculiarities in results. The American women are securing in ever increasing extent the same college education as men, not primarily to gain a technical training for some particular career, but rather for the sake of securing the best pabulum of thought, the stimulus to larger interests, the mental training to direct that thought into the best channels. Thus Heaven blesses the coeducated, the segregated, and the isolated woman. Perhaps in blessing the latter He adds a modicum of pity. T. F., '98.

## REQUEST FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A WOMAN AS REGENT

At the annual dinner of the New York Union of the University, held last month, an address to the Governor of Kansas was prepared, asking that he appoint a woman to membership on the Board of Regents. As this address contains matter of general interest to alumni, it is here printed, together with the names of those who signed it.

Prior to the date of the meeting of the New York Union, Governor Hoch had sent to the State senate for confirmation the appointments noted elsewhere in the Magazine; so that the communication from the members of the Union arrived too late to be considered in connection with the appointment of regents to fill existing vacancies.

The address follows:

New York City, Jan. 28, 1907.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Kansas:

Sir,—We the undersigned graduates and students of the University of Kansas now living in and near New York and forming the New York Union of the University of Kansas are hereby asking you to appoint a woman as regent and member of the Board of Regents of the University.

We believe that in a State institution open to women as well as men, women as well as men should be in the government and direction. We believe that the fact that women have hitherto been overlooked in the appointment of the Regents has been due more to indifference or neglect than to hostility to the idea of the competence of women. We believe that the appointment of regents should be based upon personal rather than political efficiency. In our request for the ap-

pointment of a woman regent we appeal to the logic of facts and the justice of expediency. We quote opinions upon the services of women on such boards.

In Illinois, in which State the statute provides for women on the board, the president of the university writes us: "Women have been members of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois for some years. Members of our board are nominated by the political parties and voted on at popular elections."

From the president of Syracuse University we receive these words: "We have had women members of our board of trustees for about ten years. They have made many wise and helpful suggestions. We never have had any objection to their presence on the board. On the other hand, I am certain that there is a unanimous desire for them to be members of the board of trustees."

From the president of Boston University we hear: "Some of those (women) named in my list have been very efficient as counsellors in the deliberations of the board."

The president of the University of California writes us that a woman has for eight or nine years been a member of the board of regents, and in that capacity rendered very distinguished service to the university—as the author of the movement for a definite architectural plan, supporting the plan with her own fortune, etc.

The president of Cornell University tells us: "For some years past, the alumni have kept a woman on the board of trustees. This woman trustee has naturally interested herself especially in problems concerning the women students."

The president of Northwestern University (Chicago) writes that women have been on the board of trustees for some years: "The present members are certainly useful officers and I think it fair to say that one of them deserves credit for saving the school of music at a time when other trustees were ready to abandon it, and that her wise advice led to action that has made the school a great success."

From the account sent us by the president of Radcliffe College, a part of the corporation of Harvard University, we quote: "We should regret the absence of women from its (the College's) governing board as a serious misfortune. Women have been in its inmost circles from the beginning and have done their full share in advancing the interests of the college and more than their share of the work." The presidents of Vassar and Smith colleges send us reports written in a similar spirit. At the University of Wyoming there are now three women upon the board of trustees.

The president of the University of Wisconsin in answer to our inquiries says: "The law relative to the appointment of the regents was amended in 1901 requiring the governor to appoint one woman regent-at-large. . . . It has been a distinct advantage to the university. . . . The appointment of one woman regent on the board of the university was so favorably thought of by the legislature of the State that later one woman regent was appointed on the board of regents of the State normal schools, and one woman member on the State board of control, the board having charge of all charitable and penal institutions of the State."

Therefore, we, graduates and former students of the University of Kansas now living in and near New York, in consideration of the fact that women are not represented on the Board of Regents of our University, in consideration of the needs of such service, and in consideration of the distinguished services of women on like boards in other States, ask your Excellency to appoint a woman graduate of the University to the membership of the Board of Regents of the University of Kansas. Many among the women of Kansas might serve efficiently. Without their knowledge or permission we suggest the names of several women who are residents of Kansas and graduates of the University: Lizzie Williams Smith, '76, Stockton; Cora Pierson Hopkins, '84, Horton; Ella White Brown, '91, Holton.

The president of our New York Union is Stuart Henry,

(Address Authors' Club) and the secretary is H. R. Linville, (Address, DeWitt Clinton High School.)

(Signed by)

KATE STEPHENS.

W. S. FRANKLIN.

BRNJ. L. MILLER.

ESTELLE RIDDLE.

HENRY R. LINVILLE.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

OLIN M. JACKSON.

FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

NINA BOWMAN.

STUART HENRY.

ARTHUR B. BARTBAUX.

LINA E. GANO.

J. E. CURRY.

WM. C. STIMPSON.

JOSEPHINE NEWMAN.

W. H. REYNOLDS.

H. M. LANGWORTHY.

GERTRUDE HILL SPRINGER.

JENNIE M. WELLER.

ELLA BARTEAUX.

JOHN J. McCook.

EDWARD F. BURNETT.

EDWIN E. SLOSSON.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

### LIFE AT K. S. U.

DEDICATED TO THE GLEE CLUB OF 1906-7

Neither prince nor peasant leads a life so pleasant As the student's life at K. S. U.

Fair Mount Oread daily he ascendeth gaily
And descends again when day is through.

By his side a maiden, with whose books he's laden, And perhaps a vagrant thought or two;

Who can see and wonder that he's loath to sunder His associations with K. U.

Or, since tastes will vary, and the maids be chary, Some with bulldogs have to be content;

Not on sweets and flowers,—all their coin and powers Now on pipes and puppy-cakes are spent.

And, mirabile dictul there are some who stick to Study—when they've nothing else to do.

Who can see and wonder that they're loath to sunder Their associations with K. U.

Earth's no vision rarer, not a landscape fairer
Than each day before our eyes expands;
Kansas skies are bluer, Kansas hearts are truer
Than the hearts and skies of other lands.

Then, whate'r the weather, let us sing together Rock Chalk for the Crimson and the Blue;

Neither prince nor peasant leads a life so pleasant As the student's life at K. S. U.

-William Herbert Carruth.

### LIFE AT K. S. U.

Air: 'S gibt kein schöner Leben: German student song



### **EDITORIAL**

In the memorial to the Governor of Kansas from members of the New York Union of the University—printed in this number of the Magazine—asking that a woman be appointed to membership on the Board of Regents, the declaration is made that "the appointment of regents should be based upon personal rather than political efficiency." It would be difficult to describe more concisely the policy which Governor Hoch has followed in making his appointments of Regents. It is hardly necessary to say that the members of the New York Union did not, by their use of the words here quoted, intend any reflection on the Governor's previous appointments but merely wished to set forth a principle, the importance of which is sufficient justification for insistence upon it whenever an opportunity offers. Comment is frequently heard as to the wise choice which has been exercised by Governor Hoch in filling each vacancy that has occurred on the Board. Such comment has been of noteworthy volume since the announcement of the names of those who have been selected for terms of service beginning with this year. The reappointment of Mr. Scott Hopkins is simply a recognition of the indispensable character of his work on the Board. His eager devotion to the duties of the position of regent has been of lasting advantage to the University. The two new members of the Board, Mr. James Willis Gleed and Mr. William Yost Morgan, know the University well, for they are not only alumni, but they are alumni who have maintained an active interest, during many years, in every important University project. They have been, in the highest sense, friends of their Alma Mater. Mr. Morgan's experience in business and in public affairs, and Mr. Gleed's practice of the law and excursions into literary fields have contributed ideally to the fitness of these two men for helping to direct the fortunes of a growing university. Governor Hoch is to be congratulated upon his success in finding the right men for these positions within his gift, and he deserves the gratitude of alumni for his policy of appointing only men whose qualifications are in line with their duties.

As to the value of the counsel of women in connection with the administration of the University, there can be but one opinion. Notwithstanding the fact that women have not been members of the governing board, that person would be in grave error who should overlook the part that they have had in the development of the University. The Graduate Magazine is inclined to believe that the advisory connection of women with the University might well be made more immediate; that their capacity as directors of certain policies might be made official, with large profit to the institution. Whether this can best be done by investing them with the varied responsibilities of membership in the Board of Regents is not quite so clear. At any rate it is well that the matter has been so forcibly presented by the alumni and former students in New York.

Since only a small number of University students will ever go to any of the great Eastern universities, let these universities be brought to Kansas—not all of them, not all of any one of them, nor any large part of any one of them in any one year, but a picked man now and then, a representative of finished scholarship in his line and, so far as may be possible, a man of strong and engaging personality. Such seems to be a policy adopted by the University administration. That it has met encouragement at the hands of the students, and has proved attractive as well to many people of Lawrence argues strongly for its continuance and enlargement. Dr. George H. Palmer of the department of philosophy in Harvard University was the first of the Eastern men to come this year.

He was here the last days in January. His course of six lectures on "Theories of Conscience" and his several informal talks revealed a scholarly mind, remarkably alert and sympathetic. Dr. Charles S. Minot of the Harvard Medical School was the second visiting lecturer. He came the second week in the present month and delivered a course of five addresses on biological subjects. Professor Minot's characteristics are those of the devoted, painstaking scientist possessing large acquisitions in his field of study. Each of these men, though representing a branch of learning, usually considered very definite and distinct, aroused an interest at the University by no means confined, in either case, to one class of students or teachers. The University in general appreciated the significance of their coming, and in extending welcome received proportionate benefit.

Mr. Grant Harrington replies this month to a communication in the December Magazine from Congressman Charles F. Scott. The impression that there has been any "proffered gift" to the University from Mr. Carnegie or any other capitalist is erroneous and should be corrected. The matter came before the Board of Regents in the form of a purely hypothetical case. It was discussed informally and dismissed without the consideration of any motion bearing on the question. In fact no motion was offered. The Magazine has welcomed expressions of opinion on this subject because it felt that alumni should become interested in a matter that may arise in more definite form at any time, and it will be pleased to have further discussion.

It is not too early to begin the preparations for class reunions next commencement. The secretaries of the various classes whose reunion anniversaries occur this year would do well to begin at once writing to the members of their classes. The general secretary wishes to cooperate in any way possible to assist in promoting these class events.

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

### THE OTHER SIDE

To the Editor of the Graduate Magazine:

I want to second the suggestion made by Charles F. Scott in your December issue, that the graduates start something unless the regents "come down off the perch" and accept Mr. Carnegie's proffered gift. The story told by Mr. Scott about the preacher who held up the jointists, presents an unanswerable argument. The preacher needed the money. Kansas is in the same fix. She needs the money. Time was when Kansas was able to take care of her University without asking any outside help but that was before the days of her unexampled prosperity. For ten or a dozen years now, according to Mr. Coburn, she has been weighed down with the greatest wheat and corn crop produced by any State in the Union and it has taken all her spare change to build more barns and graneries to take care of her immense store. Now that Mr. Scott has pointed the way, Chancellor Strong should be forthwith fitted out with letters of marque and reprisal and sent out on the high seas to overhaul the grafters, great and small, and make them pay tribute to the University.

Mr. Carnegie being so much in the lime light, would prove an easy mark. To be sure, the Chancellor would say to him, "Of course you know, 'Andy,' we can't place our professors under any obligation to teach any particular doctrine or else resign; but then you will readily realize that we would not be so discourteous as to take your money and then allow anyone to say mean, spiteful, or even truthful things about you without a vigorous protest." If this didn't bring "Andy," the Chancellor might suggest that the people of Kansas are getting restless under the enforced tariff tribute that "Andy" is levying on them, and that a little money judiciously expended at this time might have a tendency to keep some of his friends on the congressional delegation a few terms longer. Then there is Rockefeller. The Chancellor could explain to him that the University had nothing to do with the adverse legislation passed by the last Legislature, or the ouster proceedings now being pushed by the Attorney General. "Rockie" has had experience in giving. He knows what Standard Oil money did for Chancellor Day of Syracuse and he would no doubt jump at the opportunity to convert the University of Kansas into a recruiting station for plutocracy.

Having gone through the chiefs of the steel trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the beef trust, and the thousand and one other trusts, the Chancellor certainly wouldn't overlook Canfield, the ex-king of the New York gamblers. He could explain to him that he was starting a rogues' gallery out on Mount Oread and that he needed his contribution to make it complete. Canfield might object to the company of such fellows as Carnegie and Rockefeller on the ground that as he always dealt the cards above the table he belonged to a different class than these trust magnates, but the Chancellor ought to be able to overcome his scruples and make him "come down" handsomely.

No it isn't a question of tainted money. It is a question of getting "ourn" while everybody is getting. The maxim that honesty is the best policy is like Ingalls's "purification of politics," an iridescent dream. The young men and women who come to the University should be taught that only those are great and worthy of emulation who have accumulated great fortunes; and they should have it drilled into them that the thing to do is to get money—get it honestly if they can; but get it somehow. Cover Mount Oread with the gifts of these great grafters. They will stand as a perpetual memorial of our respect and esteem for the illustrious donors, and will stimulate the rising generation to emulate these donors' lack of virtues. Yes the alumni should get busy.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON.

### THE UNIVERSITY

### THE LIQUID AIR PLANT

Probably few alumni know that the Chemistry department of the University operates one of the five liquid air commercial plants in the United States. An industry the product of which sells for \$150 a month besides supplying the chemistry department, has been built up within the last few years.

The machine that makes the liquid air is in one of the basement rooms of the chemistry building. It was installed some time ago at a cost of \$1500, but the cost has been more than paid, and the liquid air market continues to expand. Kansas now supplies all the Mississippi valley, and some of the Kansas product has been seen in Boston and New York.

The market price of liquid air in Kansas is \$10 a flask or almost \$1 a pound. Most of the product is sold to lecturers and demonstrators although neighboring educational institutions buy a considerable quantity.

In liquifying the air, a pressure of 3,000 pounds to a square inch and a temperature of 310 degrees Fahrenheit below zero is required. The air passes through four cylinders, the pressure being increased in each one.

One of the most interesting parts of the industry is the shipping of the liquid air. The flasks in which it is placed cost \$12 apiece. They consist of two flasks, one placed inside of the other. The air between the two flasks is then exhausted. This is for the purpose of preventing heat from coming in contact with the liquid air. Then to prevent light rays from reaching it, the glass is coated with silver. The flasks are not sealed as the expanding gas must have a place of escape, though leaving the flasks open makes it indeed difficult to ship them.

### REORGANIZED CIVIL ENGI-NEERING SOCIETY

One of the older organizations of the University, the Civil Engineering Society, has recently been reorganized with a membership of sixty. The programme for the remainder of the year consists of six meetings. some of these, the speakers will be engineers of prominence. One of them, John Lyle Harrington, e '95, will speak March 7 on "The Value of English to the Technical Man." Mr. Harrington, now of the firm of Waddell & Harrington of Kansas City, Missouri, has had a wide experience in the engineering field.

Ira G. Hedrick, a prominent consulting engineer. of Kansas City, Missouri, will address the society. March 28.

As a variation from the technical side of their work, the engineers will, on April 11, listen to

a talk on "The Expert Witness" by Dean J. W. Green.

An employment bureau will constitute one branch of the society's work,

The officers are: Professor H. A. Rice, advisor; B. B. Romig, president; H. C. McClure, vice-president; K. G. Williams, secretary and treasurer.

### IN THE LEGISLATURE

As a summary of information heretofore given in the Alumni Department of the Magazine, the following list is printed, giving the names of alumni and former students who are members of the present Legislature, together with the counties which they represent:

J. A. Edwards, Greenwood; F. B. Wheeler, Crawford; S. C. Westcott, Cherokee; W. R. Stubbs and A. C. Mitchell, Douglas; J. W. Holdren, Montgomery; J. M. Davis, Bourbon; Sheffield Ingalls, Atchison; Geo. P. Hayden, Nemeha; C. F. Foley, Rice; W. Y. Morgan, Reno; C. L. Davidson, Sedgwick; E. P. Rochester, Scott; C. T. Neihart, Osage; and C. I. Martin, Bourbon. The last named is now a student in the University.

## OF DIRECT PRACTICAL VALUE

The School of Engineering, assisted by the State geological survey, is conducting a comprehensive series of tests of the stones of Kansas. These tests are primarily to determine the value of the stones as material for highway construction, although analyses of their other properties are also being made.

The results of these tests will be of great value to communities that contemplate building macadam roads, since they give the relative values of the different stones available in each locality.

Samples of stone will be tested free of charge if sent to the School of Engineering, freight prepaid. Samples to be tested should not be less than twentyfive pounds in weight, no single piece of stone in the sample to weigh less than one-fourth pound. Each sample should be accompanied by a description, giving the county, township, range and quarter-section from which it is obtained. Where more than one ledge of stone exists, the ledge should be noted. whether upper or lower.

## APPOINTMENTS TO BOARD OF REGENTS

James Willis Gleed, '79, and William Yost Morgan, '85, are the new members of the Board of Regents appointed last month by Governor Hoch. George Scott Hopkins, '81, was appointed for another term, in recognition of his faithful service in the interests of the University.

The two new members succeed Frank G. Crowell, '88, whose business obligations have for some time been such as to prevent his attending the meetings of the Board, and Thomas W. Butcher, who recently removed from the State.

Mr. Gleed has been engaged in the practice of law at Topeka since his graduation from the Columbia Law School in 1884, and has won an enviable position at the bar. He was for several? this classification, careful attenyears general solicitor for Kansas of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway company. He has been a member of the teaching force of the University: first as tutor in Latin and Greek, '79-'82; then as professor in charge of the chair of Greek, '82-3; later as professor of the law of real property, '90-7; and as lecturer on real property, '97-'02. Mr. Gleed is the author of numerous addresses and articles on educational and other subjects.

Mr. Morgan soon after graduation engaged in newspaper work. He was for two years publisher of the Emporia Gazette. After selling that paper to W. A. White, he became editor of the Hutchinson News, which he still publishes. He served two terms as State printer from '99 to '03, and is now in his second term as a member of the lower house of Legislature from Reno county. Mr. Morgan has been prominent in State politics for many years. He has travelled extensively in Europe and is the author of a book entitled "Journeys of a Jayhawker."

### ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS

The University publishes each year a list of accredited high schools. The usual custom is to place a copy of this accredited list in the hands of each high school principal about the first of November. But this year, owing to the fact that many counties were voting upon the "Barnes law," delay was necessary. The high schools of the State are classified into four divisions. In making tion is given to the efficiency of the corps of teachers, equipment, length of school term and daily recitations, and the educational spirit which prevails in the school. In the first, or fully accredited list, are seventy-four high schools in the State. In the class-fully accredited second but falling short of the most favorable conditions-are twentyfour schools. In the third class are sixty-one schools, which fall short of full preparation by not more than three units. Class four includes twenty-nine schools, which offer courses approved by the University, but have not yet fulfilled other conditions for accredited relations.

### COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS

The committee on University lectures has announced some of the speakers for commencement week. Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa will deliver the commencement address and Bishop John H. Vincent of Indianapolis, Indiana, will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

Senator Dolliver is well known in the West, and has been in the senate since 1900. Bishop Vincent preached the baccalaureate sermon in 1896, and is remembered by members of the faculty as a very eloquent speaker. Besides being a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is one of the founders of the Chautauqua system, of which he has been chancellor since 1878.

The annual Phi Beta Kappa address will be given June 3 by Professor Max Winkler, head of the department of German at the State University of Michigan.

Professor Winkler came to the University of Kansas immediately after his graduation from Harvard University in 1889 and remained here one year as an assistant in the German department. After two years spent in graduate work at Harvard, he went to the University of Michigan and has been advanced from an assistant professorship of German to the position of head of that department.

#### AN ATHLETIC SECRETARY

The University Young Men's Christian Association is fortunate in having as general secretary for this year, J. Percival Hagerman, '06, University of California, who made an enviable record as athlete, orator, and debater during his undergraduate days. He has gained a national reputation as an amateur track athlete, and is coaching the University track team this year. Mr. Hagerman gives his entire time to Association work, and under his management the membership has increased considerably over that of last year, now being 208 to 96 then. The officers for the year are: George Ahlborn, president; Prentis Donald, vice president; Archie Narramore, secretary; R. L. Douglas, treasurer.

#### LARGE MEMBERSHIP

The University Young Women's Christian Association this year has a membership of 270, over fifty per cent of the girls in the

University. The officers are: Susie Shaffer, president; Tekla Fisher, vice president; Alice Templin, secretary; Winifred Wilcox, treasurer; Anna Van Zandt, general secretary.

#### PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTION

The Phi Beta Kappa society of the University has elected to membership the following members of the College class of 1907: Lillie Bernhard, Lawrence; Rillie Bernhard, Lawrence; Gracia Blair, Lawrence; Lawrence Cooper, Peabody; Wilimina Everett, Lawrence; Ruby Jackson, Horton; Frank J. Klingberg, Dillon; Lura Lee Lemon. Warrensburg. Missouri; Hallie Lasley, Kansas City, Kansas; Mignonette Spilman, McPherson; Harry E. Squire, Attica; Genevieve Sterling, Lawrence; Raymond S. Taylor, Ft. Scott: and Rara Benn, LaCrosse. who was considered a member of last year's class.

#### SIGMA XI ELECTION

Kansas Iota chapter of the society of Sigma Xi, at a meeting held February 14, elected the following persons to membership: from the faculty, Professor Robert Kennedy Duncan of the department of industrial chemistry; as graduate member, Lalia V. Walling from the department of physiology; as undergraduate members, Frank U. G. Agrelius, of the College, George P. Mackenzie, of the electrical engineering course, Frank D. Phillips, of the electrical engineering course.

### THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, l; Pharmacy, l; Medicine, l; Graduate, l; Fine Arts, l; l; the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

## MEETING OF THE NEW YORK UNION

Upon the twenty-eighth of January, members of the New York Union met for their annual dinner at an up-town caravansary. The hotel was well chosen in its nearness to a subway station and several surface lines, in its peace, resoftly lighted and tirement. pleasantly colored dining and rereception room, and its freedom from "popularity" and bad French "art."

The time for the meeting was half past six, and in handshaking and "seeking to find the old familiar faces," we ran far beyond the hour set for the dinner. One of our number came from Bryn Mawr, another from Philadelphia, Cranbury, another from farther Jersev. others from away. Farthest of all-who should delight us by coming in from Kansas by way of Brooklyn but Professor Stimpson, who was one of our faculty way back in the early seventies.

The hour before we went into dinner was occupied also in discussing and signing the memorial to the Governor of Kansas asking for the appointment of a woman regent. All the members of our Union who were present signed

the paper, I believe. This does not include the wives of members, alumni here temporarily, and other guests. One of our guests, Col. John J. McCook, donor of our McCook athletic field, added his name with the remark that he was glad to, and that a daughter of his had lately been made a trustee of Barnard College.

In the seating for dinner, members as a whole seemed to fall into coteries and old friendships, and, if an onlooker were to judge from repeated explosions of laughter from various groups, everybody was having the "real Kansas time" which one of our honorary members has named pure good fellowship.

After plates were removed, our president, Stuart Henry, having congratulated us upon our good fortune in presence at the meeting, felicitously introduced our chief guest. Every graduate of the University of Kansas knows of Col. McCook as an eminent lawyer living in New York, an accomplished man of the world, an enthusiast in the history of academicals, and the giver of the first unencumbered, outright gift to our University-McCook Field. We who were present that evening had the good fortune to hear the

donor's talk about Kansas, and why Kansas attracted him. Kansas, somebody has said, is a state of mind from which few are immune. Col. McCook confessed to having been affected by the condition in his very early years—an older brother having graduated at West Point in '53 and marched across that country's unturned soil with his men, and thus brought home to Ohio the first "inoculation." Later on in life, Col. McCook saw the country—its climate, its magnificent skies, its indwelling people, energetic and optimistic, and he still retains the mental predisposition of his early youth. The people leave the State sometimes—for instance they come to New York. But they go as factors and instigators of development and enlargement. The speaker continued in most pleasant reminiscence of his life as a student in Kenyon College and as a soldier in the Civil war.

Another guest of the evening was Mr. Samuel Gardenhire, a former member of the Kansas bar but now of New York—where he has written and published several successful novels. Mr. Gardenhire spoke of the manner of his introduction to the New York bar, and of a Kansan or two who has "succeeded" here and compared "Wall street lawyers" with a Kansas group he named—not to the discouragement or discredit of the Kansas lawyers.

At the earnest wish of Mr. Henry and the Union, Lina E. Gano then told us of the reasoning and experience through which she has become one of the foremost speakers and workers for

the equal pay of men and women in New York City schools. Miss Gano's sincere and feeling account of present injustices we all heard with warm sympathy for the success of her mission.

Following Miss Gano, Edward F. Burnett, a former student, whose only mistake is that he did not graduate, told us of the Kansas Society of which he is president. Mr. Burnett said that the Kansas Society, now established in New York, is in fact and openly a child of our Union, our organization having incited and instigated to the formation of the society.

Professor W. S. Franklin of Lehigh University talked for a few moments upon uncontaminated nature such as he knew when a boy in Kansas, and the wanton burning of forests and befouling of streams, and the pestilence of weeds and refuse and ashes which now blight certain parts of our country.

Our secretary, H. R. Linville, offered an amendment to the constitution of our Union whereby we might be permitted to choose honorary members. Upon the adoption of the amendment, Mr. Linville offered the names, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Canfield and Col. John J. McCook, which were voted upon with enthusiasm.

After the singing of a song or two, the President called for three cheers for Col. McCook, and, these being given with a will, declared the meeting adjourned.

During the speech making, a telegram of greetings from Ellis B. Noyes of Virginia was received and read by Mr. Henry, who also read a letter of regret from C. F. Scott, that he was detained by matters in Washington.

At this time also was read a letter—or part of a letter—written by the editor of the Graduate Magazine, in which he spoke of his pleasure in communications on subjects of interest to the alumni, suggested that our members keep the Magazine in their thoughts, and send it whatever interesting matter they may hear about people identified with the University. The letter asked intelligent help from all alumni, and was heartily received.

During the evening, Florence Finch Kelly chairman of the committee on nominations offered the names of officers for the following year and the following were chosen: for president, Kate Stephens; for secretary, H. R. Linville; for treasurer, Nina Bowman; members of the executive committee, Stuart Henry, W. H. Reynolds, Gertrude Hill Springer.

KATE STEPHENS.

Lizzie Williams Smith, '76, g'06, of Stockton, was elected one of the vice presidents of the Woman's Kansas Day Club, at its recent meeting in Topeka. Mrs. Smith has charge of the sixth congressional district.

Merton J. Keys, '84, of the St. Louis Star-Chronicle, has been awarded a \$200 prize for a descriptive article on Colorado, winning third place among the five successful contestants. The contest was inaugurated last summer by the Denver press club for the benefit of delegates to the convention of the International

League of Press Clubs, held in Denver in August.

L. L. Dyche, '84, g'86, was recently elected president of the Kansas State Poultry Association. He has held this office for four years.

At a meeting of the newly organized Kansas Club of Colorado at Denver, January 29, Nettie *Hubbard* Bolles, '85, was elected secretary.

Albert F. Wulfekuhler, p '87, is cashier of the Wulfekuhler State Bank at Leavenworth.

Edward C. Franklin, '88, attended the recent meeting of the Assay Commission appointed by the President of the United States to control the coinage of the mints. The meeting was at the mint in Philadelphia, February 3.

Kansans living in New York City held their second annual dinner January 29. E. E. Slosson, '90, g'92, was elected one of the trustees of the club. James H. Canfield was chosen first vice president.

Walter R. Armstrong, '90, has charge of the construction of a line of railroad from Huntington, Oregon, to Lewiston, Idaho. His headquarters have been changed to Huntington. Mr. Armstrong is assistant engineer on the Oregon Short Line railroad, and is in charge of the construction of the Yellowstone Park railway—a piece of construction involving heavy work in grading and bridging.

R. H. Short, '90, is still in the ice and cold storage business at Salina. The plans for a modern cold storage building recently erected by the firm of which Mr.

Short is a member, were made entirely by him.

J. W. Kennerly, p '91, is manager for the Crew-Beggs Company of Pueblo, Colorado.

Nina Taggart Philips, f a '92, is living at 6557 Lake street, East End, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where her husband is pastor of the Lincoln Avenue United Presbyterian church. She was married in 1899, and has two daughters, one aged six, and the other one year old.

Edward E. Cowman, p '92, is a druggist at Orlando, Oklahoma.

Clad Hamilton, l'92, of Topeka, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Kansas Club of Colorado, held in Denver, January 29.

Albert C. Glenn, l'92, is practising law at Pond Creek, Oklahoma. He is probate judge of Grant county.

Ira Kent Wells, l '93, is practising law in Seneca, and is now city attorney of that place.

Josie Wilson, '93, is teaching English and history in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, high school. Her address is 608 south Duluth street.

Frank Wallick, p '93, is manager of the Abriendo Drug Company at Pueblo, Colorado.

Pliny M. Harmon, l'94, is practising law at Clifton. He is also editor of the *Clifton News*.

John Penn Cracraft, e '95, is sales manager for the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company at Rochester, New York.

George M. Soxman, e '95, is superintendent of equipment for the Southwest Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas.

A. B. Clarke, p '95, is manager of the Home Telephone Company at Lawrence. Mr. Clarke and his wife, Katherine Folsom Clarke moved to Lawrence last month. Mr. Clarke had previously been a druggist at Oskaloosa, but had also devoted considerable time to the study of the telephone business in which he became interested through the circumstance that the local central station was in his store.

Oscar J. Fryar, '96, is engaged in farming near Burrton.

William C. Ralston, 1'96, is assistant city attorney of Topeka. He has been secretary of the republican city central committee since 1904. He is a member of the board of trustees of Park College. His address is 1236 Clay street.

Alban Stewart, '96, who has just returned from a scientific expedition to the Galapagos Islands, is now working in the botanical laboratories of the University, classifying and preserving the specimens collected on the trip. Mr. Stewart was a member of the party of eleven which was sent out by the California Academy of Science. The party left San Francisco June 28, 1905, and returned November 29, 1906, after being out just seventeen months and one day. Several stops were made at islands on the Mexican and Central American coast, and then the vessel proceeded south to the Galapagos group. The party brought back about 7,000 birds, 4,000 reptiles, 9,000 plants, several thousand insects, and a great many rocks. Mr. Stewart will work in the University laboratories as the buildings of the California Academy of Science were destroyed by the earthquake last May.

D. C. Bushby, p'97, has sold his business interests in Pueblo, Colorado, to the Peerless Drug Company of that place.

Genevieve *Howland* Chalkley, '97, is the mother of a girl born January 21.

A. P. Jackson, '98, is with the Colorado National Bank of Denver. His address is 1131 Humboldt street.

Maud McShea, fa '98, is teaching piano in the Dickinson County high school at Chapman.

Frank Gilmore and Malcolm V. Watson, e '98, are engaged in the construction of an electric light plant at Zamora, Michoacan, Mexico.

Hubert Y. Kasano, e '99, is chief locating engineer for the Trans-Formosan railway. His address is Formosa, Japan, in care of the Imperial Taiwan railways.

Jerome O. Gilmore, '00, is farming near Lawrence. His address is 319 Winthrop street.

Cecil M. Wickstrum, e '00, is superintendent of the Pinkerton Manufacturing company at Lincoln, Nebraska. His address is 502 North Fifteenth street. During the years '03-'05, he was superintendent of the Northwestern Electric Heat and Power company of Kearney.

Jesse Sanderson Rittenhouse, p'60, is at home in Lawrence. Her husband, Clarence C. Ritten-

house, p '02, is in the employ of a drug company in Lawrence. Their address is 839 New Hampshire street.

Wilburn Rothrock, '00, p '01, died in Las Vegas, New Mexico, February 14. His death occurred at the home of his mother and eldest sister. Dr. Rothrock entered Rush Medical College upon finishing his course in pharmacy at the University of Kansas, and after receiving his degree of doctor of medicine, secured an appointment as assistant chief surgeon in the Chicago Emergency Hospital. In February, 1906, his health became such that he was forced to give up his work in Chicago. He went immediately to Las Vegas, where he remained until his death.

Walter S. Hall, e'01, is now assistant superintendent of the United Zinc and Chemical company at Argentine.

Earle McShea, '01, is now at Stockton, California.

Rosa Abel, '01, is now at Swiss Terrace, Morrison Road, Folkstone, Kent, England.

Lydia E. Willett, '01, is office secretary of the Helping Hand Institute, 408 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Estelle Riddle, '01, has changed her address to 358 West 116 street, New York. In a recent letter she says: "There were eight persons at the K. U. dinner here the other night who were students in the University while I was there. I could hardly believe it possible, for to me it seems such a short time since school days that it is hard to realize so many of us have drifted so far. Yet I know there

are others of my own era in the city, and an astonishingly large number of University people of all eras included in the list which the New York Union has compiled. That list includes few less than two hundred now living in the Atlantic coast region. What better illustration of the rapid dissemination of a university's influence."

Ambrose Funk, e '00, is a resident of Pendleton, Oregon.

James Arthur Harris, '01, instructor in biology at Washington University, St. Louis, has just completed a series of public lectures in St. Louis on "Heredity." The subjects of Dr. Harris's lectures were: "The Conception and Laws of Heredity," "The Inheritance of Physical and Mental Qualities in Man," "Heredity and the Welfare of the Human Race."

Clifton A. Matson, l'01, is practising law in Wichita. His wife is Lotta Burkholder Matson, who was a student in the School of Fine Arts in 1902.

Blaine F. Moore, '01, 'has succeeded Charles Harker Rhodes as principal of the Winfield high school.

Bessie Naylor Lewis, fa '02, is instructor in piano at Yates Center. One of the features of her work is a musical kindergarten.

Norman McGillivray, e'02, has a position with the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad as engineer on concrete work. His address is 5758 Washington avenue, Chicago.

Rufus M. Emery, '02, is practising law at Seneca and is coun-

ty attorney of Nemeha county. Mr. Emery has the degree of L.L. B. from Harvard University.

H. M. Langworthy, '02, g'03, is doing graduate work in Columbia University, New York City.

Ray E. Merwin, '03, g '05, is in Harvard University this year, where he has a scholarship in anthropology. His address is 16 Prescott street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

G. M. Vinton, l'03, expects to go to Japan soon as tea purchaser for his firm at Spokane, Washington.

Mildred Paddock, '03, is teaching in the Clay county high school at Clay Center.

Walter Reese, p '03, is a pharmacist at Newton.

Freeman Martin, 1'04, is editor of *The Telephone*, a paper published in Kansas City, Kansas, in the interests of the members of the negro race.

Fred Barnett, '04, is engaged in selling farm lands at Goodland.

Luoy E. Abel, '04, has changed her address to 1227 Paseo, Kansas City, Missouri.

Eleanor E. Morse, '05, is in Silver City, New Mexico.

Thomas E. Linton, e '05, is now at Texico. New Mexico.

Antonio Tommasini, e '05, recently visited the University. He is now with the General Electric company. There are twelve University graduates with the same company at Schenectady: Ora Clark, e '04; Howard F. Pigg, e '05; Giles Maxwell, e '05; Howard Maxwell, e '00; C. E. Morrow, e '05; I. J. Adams, e '06; I. D. Adams, e '06; C. H. Seaver, e '06; Carl Scheller, e '06; John T.

Flickinger, & 01; J. W. Seamans, & '04.

F. P. Breneman, e'06, has gone to Preston, Cuba, in the course of his work as a sugar chemist. His address is, in care of the Nipe Bay Company.

Vivian Ledgerwood, '06, is teaching in the grades in Caney.

Robert Jones, '01-'03, will graduate in March from the Medical school of the University of Chicago.

H. M. Springer, p'06, formerly of Burlington, is now employed in a Kansas City, Kansas, drug store. His address is 501 Kansas avenue.

Annette Leonard, '06, has changed her address from Topeka to 611 Humboldt street, Manhattan.

Kate Cunningham, '06, is teaching in the graded schools at Rosedale.

William J. Leighty, e '06, has charge of the tool design and reconstruction work for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad at Topeka. He recently addressed the Mechanical Engineering Society on "Locomotive Types." His address was a condensation of eight lectures delivered before the railroad Y. M. C. A. of Topeka.

Thomas H. Cureton, '06, is principal of schools at Williams, Arizona.

Chester A. Leinbach, '06, is in the brokerage business, and is secretary of the Overland Realty company at Muskogee, Indian Territory. His office is 306 Missouri building.

Margarethe von Unwerth, '06, is teaching German in Hiawatha.

Stanley H. Gatch, m '06, is practising medicine at Coyle, Oklahoma.

Maude VanCleave, '06, is teaching in Kansas City.

Gertrude Reed, '06, is teaching Latin in the Hutchinson high school.

Bessie Eckley, '06, has a position in the Leavenworth schools.

Francis E. Wilhelm, m '06, is a physician in Kansas City, Missouri. His office address is 423 Argyle building.

Anna Clinger, '06, is teaching German and mathematics in the Marion high school.

Hedwig Berger, '06, is teaching Latin in the Kansas City, Missouri, high school.

Harold P. Kuhn, m'06, is practising medicine in Kansas City, Missouri. His office address is 414 Keith and Perry building. Dr. Kuhn received the degree of bachelor of arts from Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1903.

#### FORMER STUDENTS

William Murphy, e '98-'99, is practising civil engineering in Las Animas, Colorado.

Orth K. Baker, '97-'99, is with the United States Coal and Coke company, at Gary, West Virginia.

Ray Taylor, a student in the School of Engineering in 1901, is with the LeHunt engineering company at LeHunt, Kansas.

Fred Stone, e '91-'94, is a mechanical engineer with Lynn Millikin, contractor, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Patience Bevier, who did graduate work in the University last year, is teaching English in the Topeka high school,

# **BOOKS AND ARTICLES**

### POEMS OF VICTOR HUGO

"Poems of Victor Hugo," edited with introduction and notes by Arthur Graves Canfield, Professor in the University of Michigan. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1900.

To all those who have had to glean their best loved poems from the twenty-six volumes of Victor Hugo's poetic works, this collection in small compass and convenient form is most welcome.

Shall we find in it the best, the finest? The question seems superfluous to the older alumni and professors of the University of Kansas, and to all those who have had an opportunity to judge of the discriminating appreciation of the editor. True, no two persons would make exactly the same selections, but it may be said without fear of contradiction that we have gathered here most of the poems that would be everyone's first choice, while the others included would probably be the second.

Hence this little volume may be expected to become a treasured companion to him who is not insensible to the subtle rhythm of French verse, and who can be by sublime thoughts, fired thrilled by glowing imagery, swept aloft by epic visions, or touched by "the poetry of common life, of the devotion of husband and wife, of the affection of parents, of the joyous and innocent charm of children, of the fragrant memory of childhood, of pity for the poor and unfortunate." \* \* \* \* For, "Victor

Hugo felt intensely in most of the great relations of life. The deep primitive affections welled in him abundantly, not merely and not mainly the love of man for woman in wide range upward and downward, but the love of kindred, the tenderness of father and child, the affections of the hearth, the love of country. He had a splendid capacity of anger. He was thrilled to his inmost core of being before the mystery of death. But he was also strongly affected by ideal goods. He burned with indignation at injustice, he had treasures of pity for the unfortunate, he ardently desired the victory of the right. \* \* He always viewed nature essentially as the luminous veil of the Creator; man as the child of God and heir to immortality, toiling in an immense ascension towards the perfect, divine event; and God as the father of man, the Intelligence whose thought is being realized in this material frame of things."

Andto convey his thoughts or his emotions, Victor Hugo possessed an admirably attuned instrument. He was "acutely sensitive to all the elements of form." He studied the magic of words, the science of composition, the arrangement of details. "It was not by virtue of his sensitive ear alone, but by conscious and patient study of technical means, that he found the secret of those entrancing cadences, that be-

witching melody, that varied and many-toned music, more like that of an orchestra than that of a single instrument, that resound in his lines."

These quotations are from the "Introduction," a critical study of the poet, which greatly enhances the value of this book. It covers thirty pages and is admirable in its searching and well balanced judgments. It reveals in the editor the precious gift of sympathy, but open-eyed sympathy. The carefully chosen epithet, the nicely weighed phrase are a delight to the reader and give him a fine example of that quality so highly prized by the French, the sense of proportion.

The "Introduction" is followed by a "Biographical Summary" and two most useful appendices: a table of Victor Hugo's works in chronological order, and a list of works for reference, (a) biographies, (b) criticism and history of the works.

It is a matter of much regret that the mechanical part of the book shows signs of a carelessness not usual in Henry Holt's publications. E. G.

Charles Moreau Harger, director of the work in journalism in the University, is the author of an article in the January Atlantic Monthly on the "Country Editor." He also writes in the January Review of Reviews on "The Advance in Value of Western Lands."

E. C. Franklin, '88, g '92, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has an exhaustive article, filling thirty pages in the January number of the *Journal of the Ameri*can Chemical Society, on the "Mercury-Nitrogen Compounds."

In the September Quarterly Bulletin of the Northwestern University Medical School, is printed an address by J. H. Long, '77, delivered June 8, 1906, at the University of Nebraska. The address is entitled, "On the Scientific Preparation for Professional Work."

Austin F. Rogers, '99, g'00, a member of the faculty of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, had an article in a recent number of *Science* on "Some Points in Teaching Crystallography."

Vernon L. Kellogg, '89, g'92, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, is the author of an article in a late number of *Science* on the subject, "Is there Determinate Variation?"

### ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

### AS TO CRITICISM

the Graduate Occasionally Magazine receives a word of kindly criticism from some friend who finds in it matter of interest to him or who fails to find such matter. More of such criticism would be welcome, and might easily result in improvement. In a very real sense, the Magazine belongs to the alumni, and it would be well for the alumni to manifest a more lively spirit of proprietorship. In regard to such things as material and design in the body and cover of the Magazine, the relative amount of space given to different departments, the opportunity for new features, for articles on special topics, for important series of articles-in regard to all of these things there is a desire on the part of the Magazine that the alumni take occasion to express themselves.

### AS TO PAYING DUES

The general secretary feels it his duty to call the attention of alumni who have not paid their dues for this year to one or two points worth considering. Every time that the association sends notices to all the alumni it pays out, in postage alone, more than \$60—or more than the amount of the dues for one year of sixty active members. Is it the desire of alumni that so large a portion

of the income of the association shall be used in this really unnecessary manner? Is it not possible for alumni to treat this small obligation to the association with just a trifle more than ordinary business consideration? Would it not be more satisfactory, from all points of view, if the annual remittances were all sent in on or before the day when they become due, January 1, of each vear, or at latest when attention is called to the matter in the Magazine? Must the association bear the expense of sending statements-and sometimes repeated statements—of accounts overdue?

### **PUBLICATIONS**

It is desired to present in the department of "Books Articles" in the Magazine a complete record of publications by alumni, former students, or persons who have or have had connection with the University faculty. No one person is likely to know about all such publications. In fact it is clearly impossible to make the department at all complete without the help of alumni everywhere. Will not those who have the interests of the Magazine at heart send in copies of their own productions as they appear in print, and information about the productions of others. If a brief signed review accompanies the publication, so much the better.

# The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1904, at the post office at Lawrence, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The Graduate Magazine is published on the fifteenth of each month, except July, August, and September, by the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas.

Changes of address should be promptly reported to the Secretary of

the Association to insure delivery of the Magazine.

### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

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The headquarters of the Alumni Association are in the alumni room on the first floor of Fraser Hall.

The annual dues of active members are one dollar, to be paid on or before the first of January of each year. Active members receive the Graduate Magazine and all other publications of the association. To provide funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of the

association and to establish and maintain a permanent endowment fund, there has been created the "endowment membership," which involves a payment for the year of four dollars besides the annual dues.

Remittances should be sent to,

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SOME LATER UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

### The

# Graduate Magazine

### of the University of Kansas

Volume 5

March 1907

Number 6

# STUDENT JOURNALISM IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS\*

In September, 1893, the staff of the *University Review* was organized on a new plan. Frank Menet became editor in chief; Edward O'Bryon, associate; L. E. Thrasher, the month; Kate Riggs, Ida Smith, Emma Nuzum, and Ralph Valentine, associate members; W. H. H. Piatt and C. W. Dum, business managers. In October, Charles S. Griffin succeeded Menet, and T. D. Bennett succeeded Valentine. In November, the front cover acquired the sub-title, "A Monthly Record of the Work and Play of Kansas State University." A decline of interest in the magazine is to be noticed in the decrease in the size of the volume, and the inferior quality of the subject matter as compared with that of the best years. This was the fifteenth volume.

The Weekly Courier also was becoming somewhat unsteady. In its next volume, which was the twelfth, it was unable for nearly two months to appear in public. It came out in September, 1893, in pamphlet form as it had done in the latter half of the preceding volume. J. L. Harrington was editor in chief; M. L. Alden, local editor; McGregor Douglas, literary and exchange editor; D. D. Gear, athletic and amusement

This is the last of the series of articles on this subject which Wilson Sterling, '83, has written for the Graduate Magazine. The first article of the series appeared in the March, 1900, number; the second and third, in the April and May numbers, respectively.

editor; E. P. Lupfer, managing editor; C. R. Troxel, business manager, and Benjamin Horton, circulator. Chamberlain soon succeeded Gear. On the fourth of January. appeared a prosperous looking, illustrated number; but the next was delayed until the twenty-eighth of February, when it appeared bowing to the public with this apology and promise: "The Courier, upon its present awakening, greets its patrons with many and profuse apologies for its long protracted slumbers, and assures its readers that it will not again close its eves before Commencement." Its form was now changed to an eight page, two column paper, about ten by thirteen inches. F. E. Buchan was editor in chief; Frank Bowker, local editor; E. W. Palmer, literary and exchange editor; Rolla Mitchell, athletic and amusement editor; E. P. Lupfer, managing editor; C. R. Troxel, business manager; and L. S. Chamberlain, circulator. In March, A. B. Bates was added as treasurer, and with one or two other additions to the number, the staff was enabled to bring the volume to a close with the twenty-seventh number.

The cause of the unsteadiness of the Courier is to be found in the robustness of its rival, the Students Journal, which started promptly on its second volume on the eighth of September, 1893. In the first issue, the editor announced that his paper had, "in the past year, demonstrated the fact that there was needed in the University a newspaper to represent the entire faculty and student body in their various departments of work. The paper has been a source of pleasure to its managers, and it is hoped that it has done good service to our University. At present we are free from debt and have money in our treasury. Our business policy is unique. Any member of the University may become a member of the Students Journal Company upon the payment of one dollar. Each member of the Company is entitled to one copy of the Journal for two years, at the end of which time his membership expires."

The staff consisted of W. C. Fogle, editor in chief; C. E.

Kimpton, local editor; Clara S. Bosworth, literary editor; J. V. May and F. H. Moore, business managers. In the second issue appeared the names of B. L. Pampel, Artic Kelly, F. H. Kelly, G. J. Graves, R. E. Blackman, and R. W. Neal, as associates, assigned respectively to "the halls, music, pharmacy, locals, exchanges, and literary." In October, A. O. Garrett succeeded Moore as business manager. vember, D. C. Kelly and W. C. Atchison succeeded F. H. Kelly and Graves. In February, at the semi-annual election, Frank H. Moore became editor in chief; Rollin E. Blackman, local editor; Arthur L. Corbin, literary editor; John H. Henderson, Artie Kelly, W. C. Atchison, Frank E. House, and R. W. Neal, associates; Charles H. Lease and Warren Edwards, business managers. O. H. Parker shortly succeeded Neal. J. V. May, H. C. Riggs and Mayo Thomas were also added to the list of associates before the end of the year. In April, the size of the paper was increased. The volume, which is full of University discussions and news, closed with the thirty-seventh number, a mid-summer issue of pamphlet form, in August, 1894.

The third volume began with the issue of September seventh, and for five numbers was continued as a four page newspaper; but on October twelfth, it appeared in pamphlet form. At the same time, it assumed somewhat more of a literary character. The board consisted of R. W. Cone. editor in chief; E. E. Waltmire, local editor; Margaret E. Menet, literary editor; M. L. Bishoff, managing editor; J. A. Simpson and Adna G. Clarke, business managers: L. N. Flint, C. W. Armor, F. H. Johnson, W. N. Logan, Eli Cann, and W. O. Galbreath, associates. The names of A. B. Clarke. L. E. Thrasher, Effie Loader, and Gertrude M. McChevne appeared in the list of editors before the end of the first term. For the second term, which began with February, 1895, the board consisted of E. T. Hackney, editor in chief; R. L. Stewart, local editor; Margaret E. Menet, literary editor; John Henderson, managing editor; H. J. Maxwell and Stanton Olinger, business managers; W. N. Logan, W. L. Gardner, E. S. Riggs, A. McMurray, A. V. Schroder, E. Cowman, Pauline Lewelling, Anna Edwards, and Daisy Starr, associates. C. R. Troxel, Wm. C. Dick, and Guy Simpson also had places on the editorial staff before the end of the year.

During this period, the Review and the Courier companies were continuing a precarious existence, and consequently a movement was begun to consolidate them. On October twelfth, 1894, there appeared the Courier-Review with the announcement that, "last Friday at a meeting of the stockholders of the Review company it was voted to combine the Review with the Courier and to unite with the Courier supporters in building up and maintaining a paper which should be a credit to the University it should represent." It was a large page weekly in magazine form. James H. Patten was editor in chief; Jack Morgan and L. E. Thrasher, local editors; O. S. Allen, literary editor; J. O. Shiras, athletic editor; C. W. L. Armor, exchange editor; Clyde W. Miller, managing editor; James Owens, business manager, and Lawrence Chamberlain, circulator. Daisy Orton, Edith Clarke, and Adelia Humphrey afterwards had places on the staff. This publication ran for eleven issues and then on December twenty-first, 1894, announced that, "we have decided to suspend publication of the Courier-Review to take stock in a combined paper"—the Students Journal being meant.

But like several previous combinations, this was one that did not combine. After a few weeks, a revived Courier appeared as number one of volume two, but after four issues was changed to volume fourteen, the proper order of succession. The editor made the announcement that, "we have been in the University longer than any other paper, and we are the senior paper." The editorial staff consisted of Rolla R. Mitchell, editor; McClay Lyon, local; Anderson O. Ewart, athletic editor; Clyde W. Miller, managing editor; L. E. Thrasher and W. T. Perry, business managers. After the

first issue, John A. Edwards was managing editor, and Wm. H. Wynn helped in the local work. This publication began in February, 1895, and after thirteen issues came out on May thirtieth with the statement: "With this issue the Courier ceases to be. With this issue we go down so that a paper of which, it is to be hoped, we shall all be proud, shall be given a clear field. The only thing that we regret is that next week we shall be like the Students Journal in one thing—dead."

The combination of October, 1894, failed to hold intact not only the Courier crowd, but a faction of the Review's friends as well. It was determined to continue the old Review company, and issue a regular monthly magazine as before. Its sixteenth volume belongs to the year 1894-5, and was still "a record of the work and play of the Kansas State University;" but before the end of the volume changed its sub-title to "A Monthly Magazine." The editor in chief was William Mc-Clay Lyon; managing editor, Clarence T. Southwick; associate editors, O. S. Allen and Perry B. Barber; business managers, Charles H. Lease and H. J. Myers. No heed was given to the existence of the Courier-Review until the Christmas issue of the Review coolly remarked: "There has been an attempt on the part of a few students to combine the papers of the University into one." The editor argues against such a combination on the ground that the functions of weekly and monthly publications are essentially different, and asserts that the chief aim of the Review is to be a literary magazine. In spite of this ambitious purpose, the end was near. The signs of decay had long been evident in the features of this most venerable of the University publications: but its decline was slow and lingering. Its supporters continued it in the year 1895-6 in its seventeenth volume. During the first part of the year, Wm. McClay Lyon was the editor, and later this office fell to H. J. Myers. But the publication had run its course, and the competition of allied forces compelled it to give up the struggle before the end of the volume.

The University authorities, the student body, and the advertisers were weary of the two weekly papers and their contemptuous and belligerent attitude towards each other. and the resulting agitation brought into existence a new paper that made its first appearance on June third, 1895. was this movement that had caused the revived Courier to suspend publication, and with its last breath to speak of the Students Journal as dead. In fact, the Journal's enforced demise was not immediately discovered by all its friends. A few, with A. O. Garrett at their head, objected to its passing and refused to give up, and in September issued number one of volume one of the Students Journal as a fortnightly; but the venture was immediately given up. This left the field clear for the new weekly which was destined to enjoy undisputed possession of the weekly field longer than any of its predecessors. The new paper was called The Kansas University Weekly. Its position was fortified by a letter signed by Chancellor Snow and Professor Carruth giving sanction to the new venture and pledging it "the support and approval of the University," adding, "and any other undertaking in this field will be discouraged." The editorial board comprised an impressive array of talent in the persons of sixteen representative students and one instructor. Wilbur Gardner was editor in chief; James H. Patten, managing editor; W. M. Logan and C. C. Brown, business managers. The subordinate editors were J. H. Henderson, C. A. Burney; D. D. Gear, A. O. Ewart, A. V. Schroder, Ruth Whitman, F. H. Johnson, H. E. Steele, Grace Brewster, Don Bowersock, Alice Rohe, and Professor E. D. Adams. The name of a professor on the board gave a quasi-official character to the paper. The second issue, which appeared in September, 1895, contained the constitution of the Kansas University Weekly Publishing Company. Provision was made therein to protect all interests, particularly to constitute an advisory board to consist of five seniors and five "permanent advisory committeemen of the faculty, to exercise supreme jurisdiction over all matters of controversy." Additional permanence was sought in the provision that the membership fee of one dollar paid the subscription for the paper for two years. Thus fortified and thus manned, the new weekly ran through its first term and first volume without a hitch or change in its management.

In accordance with the constitutional requirement, a new board took charge at the beginning of the second term of 1895-6. W. W. Reno was editor in chief, and L. N. Flint, his associate; Don Bowersock was literary editor, and J. H. Patten, Grace Brewster, and Professor E. M. Hopkins were her associates; C. E. Rench with the assistance of A. B. Bates, J. H. Henderson, F. H. Johnson, D. D. Gear, A. O. Ewart, F. L. Glick, and E. C. Alder had the local work; J. H. Engle was managing editor, and had as his associates W. M. Freeland and H. E. Steele. Later in the term, some of these subordinates withdrew and their places were taken by W. N. Logan, Gertrude McCheyne, W. H. H. Piatt, H. W. Menke, O. T. Hester, and C. L. Fay. The high standard of the first volume in editorials, news, advertisements, quality of paper and excellency of printing was well sustained in the second volume, and enterprise recalling that of earlier times was shown in the publication of a midsummer issue to complete the volume. The two volumes of the first year comprise a total of seven hundred and eighty-five pages.

The editor in chief of the third volume, which began in September, 1896, was L. N. Flint with F. L. Glick as his associate; Richard R. Price with the help of Don Bowersock, Lucinda Smith, and Professor E. M. Hopkins had the literary department, while the locals were taken care of by Joe Smith, H. W. Menke, L. Heil, Gertrude McCheyne, Clarence Spellman, Will McMurray, E. C. Alder, C. A. Rohrer, and Will Wood; J. H. Engle was managing editor, and W. C. Clock was his associate. Harold Smith, Clara Lynn, Sydney Prentice, Daisy Starr, Percy Parrott, H. P. Cady, and Pauline Lewelling had places on the staff. In February, Harold

W. Smith became editor in chief of the fourth volume, with Richard R. Price as his associate; the literary editor was Walter H. Sanford, and his associates were L. Heil, Ethel Hickey, and Pauline Lewelling; the local editor was W. C. Clock, and his associates were Archie Hogg, Percy Parrott, W. H. Clark, Daisy Starr, Clarence Spellman, Will McMurray, Carl Cooper, Alvah Souder, and C. A. Rohrer. management was in the hands of C. E. Rose, who was assisted by Tom Charles. Later in the term, H. E. Davies succeeded Cooper. A midsummer issue completed the volume. Up to this time, the Weekly was in pamphlet form with covers printed in red; but in the fall of 1897 came a change which the editor defended in the following words: "This issue of the Weekly appears in folio form. It will be hereafter so issued. The reasons for the change are several and sufficient. The anomaly of a newspaper in magazine form has long been apparent. The hurry of the issue detracts from its literary and artistic quality while no amount of hurry can furnish the news as it occurs. In the old form the typographical appearance of the newspaper-magazine was shoddy and distressing in the extreme; the stories were silly and puerile and unreadable; the football games occurring on one Saturday were reported on the next; the whole content was too childish from the magazine standpoint, too absurdly ancient from the standpoint of the most primitive newspaper. A change was demanded and is now given."

To satisfy the demand for a suitable literary journal, the Weekly Company projected a new monthly magazine. The Weekly continued in the folio form, with the exception of a brief period, during the remainder of its existence which terminated in 1904. The new Weekly editor was Hilliard Johnson. Before the end of the volume, twenty-four subeditors found places on the editorial staff. The instability of the board suggests the glorious days of the rivalry of the 80's. The sixth volume had Frederick H. Wood as editor in chief. He set himself resolutely to the task of main-

taining the high standard of his predecessor who had transformed the paper "from a weekly bargain counter of literary odds and ends to a live newspaper."

The seventh volume was begun in September, 1898, with Guy C. Seeds as editor in chief. A new departure was made in that this volume included the whole year, though as before a new board took charge for the second term, L. M. Simpson being editor in chief.

The eighth volume extended through the year 1899-1900, with Frank Post editor in chief the first term and Lyman L. Humphrey, the second. Through this period, the Weekly regularly announced itself as "the only official and authorized weekly publication at the University of Kansas." The ninth volume started under the editorship of Porter Fones, who was immediately succeeded by Walter J. Meek. The issues of this volume between November third and the end of the first term were of the pamphlet form; during the second term, George Barcus was editor in chief, and with his accession the folio form of the paper was restored.

The tenth volume was under the editorship of Rachel Pugh the first term, and of Charles H. Rhodes the second. Volume ten was under the editorship of Charles L. Edson for about one month when he was succeeded by Fred. E. Barnett. George M. Nutting was editor the second term.

The twelfth and last volume of the *Weekly* belongs to the year 1903-4, and was edited by Roscoe Chambers, succeeded in the second term by Ralph Ellis. The fall of 1904 saw the first appearance of the semi-weekly *Kansan*.

To the output of small, dilettant magazines that characterized the last years of the century throughout the country, the students of the University of Kansas made a fair contribution. The first and perhaps the most successful venture of this sort was *The Lotus:* Kansas-Intercollegiate, which appeared on the first of November, 1895. It was published in Kansas City by the Intercollegiate Publishing Company; but its promoters were Hilliard Johnson and Clarence T.

Southwick, students of the University of Kansas, and Professor Alfred Houghton Clark of the University was retained as art editor. It appeared semi-monthly as a magazine about four by eight inches in size, finely printed on excellent paper, with artistic cover designs, frontispieces, tail pieces, marginal drawings and other embellishments. Its purpose was declared to be, "to encourage original and more artistic literary work among the undergraduates of colleges." "The Lotus," the announcement adds, "is not a 'bubble,' nor the evolution of some fastastic theorists, but an intercollegiate magazine whose aim is to bind the Western colleges more closely together in pure literary efforts. The idea has met with enthusiasm everywhere. It is owned and controlled by college students, and affords an arena in which undergraduates may compete for literary honors." The trade was supplied by the American News Company, and the interests of the magazine were cared for in New York by Arthur B. Barteaux, a former student of the University of Kansas. January, 1896, the Hudson Kimberly Publishing Company undertook the publication of The Lotus, and Clarence T. Southwick succeeded Hilliard Johnson as editor. nouncement was then made: "The publishers recognize the many limitations attending the publication of an intercollegiate magazine" and therefore "its scope is enlarged with the present number to that of a literary artistic journal."

In the third number of volume two, in July, 1896, the publishers announced that Walter Blackburn Harte, "America's greatest living essayist," had assumed editorial charge of *The Lotus*. Its intercollegiate character and relations to University students were now at an end, though Professor Clark afterwards did some work on it. It was shortly changed to a monthly, and after running through a third volume, was discontinued in the fall of 1897.

It was at this time that the Kansas University Weekly changed its form to a folio newspaper, and the Weekly company backed the enterprise that resulted in a new magazine

called The K. U. Idler. It was printed by a Kansas City house, but was "published monthly at Lawrence for the students of the University of Kansas." The first number was issued in November, 1897. Its price was ten cents. Its size was about six by ten inches, and it contained only literary articles, and frontispieces. Apparently no pains were spared to make it a bright and attractive monthly. No editors were named, and no prospectus issued. Professors figured in its pages as contributors, but most of the writing was done by students under thinly disguised pseudonyms. Whether the vein of literary ability back of the enterprise proved to be a false lead, or whether the venture was given up for financial reasons is not determined; but with the second issue, that of December, the undertaking was abandoned and the Idler became the heritage of history.

In March, 1895, the students of the law department of the University began the publication of the Kansas University Lawyer. It was edited by Galen Nichols and a corps of assistants, and managed by W. H. H. Piatt. It was a semi-monthly intended from the first to be a legal organ, though some space was given to local news. In the autumn of the same year, the publication was continued, now nominally under the direction of the faculty of the University School of Law. Later in the year, the name was changed to The Kansas Lawyer and as such has been continued until the present day.

In February, 1901, C. L. Edson began the publication of *The Automobile*, a small monthly magazine. It was printed on a home press and was crude in its makeup, but it attracted much attention by its daring originality in comment, criticism, and home-made woodcuts. In September, it appeared under the proprietorship and editorship of the Edson Brothers, and was printed on a down-town press. It was now *The K. U. Automobile*. It ceased with the March number, 1902, which was announced by its editors as the "last issue."

In March, 1900, a new enterprise was launched as "The Oread, published monthly at Lawrence, for the Alumni of

Kansas University and the Public." It was edited by George H. Rising, assisted by May Hotchkiss Spencer as University editor. It contained literary articles, discussions of alumni and University matters; but its chief and distinctive feature was a department of alumni notes. It appeared regularly each month. With the ninth issue, in November, 1900, Frank A. Gray and Earle McShea became its editors and proprietors. The same managers began the second volume in January, 1901, but later issues have no sponsors. It was discontinued in the spring of 1901.

To exploit the literary abilities of its members, the K. U. Quill Club issued a monthly magazine for a few months in the early part of 1902. It was called *The Jay Hawk Quill*. It was a model of typographical neatness, printed with wide margins on unusually fine paper. It was soon discontinued as a monthly. Annuals of the same style and purpose have since been issued by the Quill Club.

WILSON STERLING.

### **EDITORIAL**

In writing an account of "Student Journalism in the University of Kansas," Professor M. W. Sterling has not only performed a service for the Graduate Magazine and, through it, for the alumni, but he has, at an expense of much time and labor, collected from original sources many facts that would otherwise, in the course of a few years, have been practically inaccessible; and in so doing he has added materially to the results of his previous labors along the lines of University history. Such work may be in a large measure thankless, yet it does not fail of some real appreciation, though perhaps for the most part unexpressed. It is the hope of the Graduate Magazine that alumni may be found who will give the time necessary to write the history of literary societies in the University, and to furnish accounts of the beginnings of such organizations as the Glee Club and the athletic teams.

In a communication printed in the January number of the Magazine, Mr. J. C. Ruppenthal brought to the attention of alumni the vitally important matter of securing permanence in the income of the University. In the May, 1906, volume of the Magazine, Mr. Justin D. Bowersock, in an article entitled "A Tax for University Support" discussed the same problem. It is undoubtedly one of those larger things with which the alumni should concern themselves, for the good of the University and the cause of education in Kansas. Further discussion of the subject is invited. Such action as may prove likely to be consistent with the many interests involved can not be too strongly urged.

Mr. Ruppenthal embodies in his proposal a feature which he himself says is not essential, and which, he notes, was opposed editorially in the former number of the Magazine containing a communication from him on the same subject. Mr. H. F. Graham, in a communication printed in the present issue of the Magazine discusses the matter from the same point of view.

Though under different editorial management at the present time, the Magazine sees no reason to alter the position formerly taken, that the plan of having only one board of regents for the three State educational institutions lacks sufficient merit to overbalance the decided disadvantages involved in it. is not possible to attach much significance to the vote of the organization of Kansas teachers, referred to by Mr. Ruppenthal. It is likely that very few of those voting had given much if any previous consideration to the question. It was discussed at their meeting-along with other topics-and they then voted upon it. There is practically no ground to assume that this vote represents what would be the opinion of these same persons after they had given to the subject the study which its various phases require; much less does it indicate what would be the sentiment of the public in general. This belief is further strengthened by the failure of other States to adopt anything of the sort-States in which the development of the educational system has proceeded considerably further than in Kansas.

It may be admitted that there is an attractiveness in the idea of unity embodied in the plan of having but one governing board; and if it were proposed that the heads of the three institutions should constitute the board there might be less reason to fear the effects of the plan, though no more reason to desire its adoption. Unity in name is not so essential as unity in fact. The latter already exists with respect to the three institutions of Kansas, so far as their location will permit. There is not so much duplication, nor so much lack of symmetry as might be supposed. Moreover, each of the three institutions has marked distinctions of character, and each must have a unity of its own. Each must have, in order to reach the highest state of efficiency, an able and vigorous

administrative head. A single board of control, giving its entire time to three schools would necessarily take over to itself much of the authority and the responsibility of the administrative heads of the institutions as now organized. The consequences of this are obvious, and its effect on each institution and on the attitude towards each of its present and future alumni can not but be feared.

That a single board of regents would be able to speak with authority on matters that come up for consideration at each session of the legislature is very true; but a commission having some degree of permanence would have as much authority to speak, and would be far less expensive to the State.

The present system has many ideal features. To mention one of them: the boards of control may be chosen with reference to their especial fitness to govern a particular type of institution. A man who would make an excellent regent for the Agricultural College, might not do at all well as regent for the Normal School or the University. An alumnus of one school might be an invaluable adviser in its affairs, but not so competent to share in the management of either of the other institutions.

These are merely a few points to be considered. For a more complete discussion, the Magazine refers the matter to the alumni, and hopes to hear from them.

Doubtless many older alumni will contrast, with a feeling akin to wonder, the size of the Legislative appropriations this year with the size of the appropriations in their days as students. Some of those who have not had opportunity to observe with their own eyes the growth of the University, may be able to form some conception of it by reasoning from the basis of the amount of money which it takes to run the University at the present time. It is a matter for some pride that the Legislature expressed its confidence in the administration of the institution by granting every cent that was asked by the Board of Regents.

# COMMUNICATIONS

# SHOULD THE UNIVERSITY WELCOME GIFTS FROM CAPITALISTS?

### To the Editor of the Graduate Magazine:

The answer to the question, "Should the University welcome gifts from capitalists?" might be much easier to find if it were possible to make a clear distinction between the flesh and blood philanthropic man of means and the capitalist in the abstract.

In the abstract, the capitalist is likely to be a hybrid composed of the most terrible parts of octopus, shark, wolf, and whatnot, having Mephistophelean horns, hoofs, and spiked tail. Whenever such an one makes any gift for public or philanthropic purposes, the common people must go hungry if they are unable to pay the increased price of bread; must sit in the dark and cold if they cannot meet the excessive price demanded for light and fuel,—conditions due to the fact that the pirate philanthropist must rob the poor in order to give to a cause regarded as humanitarian. It is largely against this type of monster that the condemnation of so-called tainted money is turned.

On the other hand, there is the man of means, who, although he has large resources, is not compelled to employ both fools and philosophers to show him how to spend. Still, with the acquisition of wealth he has not lost the feeling of his stewardship to another than himself. His beneficences involve no increase in the cost of the necessities of life, no suffering among the poor, no bitterness of envy, no loss of dignity to the institution accepting the gift.

If the University is to maintain her fair name, is to give to succeeding generations of students the spirit which has been the glory of the past, let her not become the puppet of some master of finance who desires to atone in the light of public where loyal and loving sons have means which they can devote to the interests of their Alma Mater, the terror of an imaginary monster should in no wise deter her from accepting a proffered gift. Nor need this be limited to the alumni of the institution. Whoever is appreciative of the work of the school, loyal to her interests, imbued with her spirit, should not be denied the privilege of showing his faith by his works.

But in welcoming such gifts, let her take heed lest she seem to advertise for such, or attempt to recompense in equivalent value the good received. Let the gift be a gift; let the giver part with his substance freely, expecting no reseturn. No financial consideration could compensate our school for her loss of self respect should she even seem to lend her name to the glorification of any pirate in the garb of philanthropist. However poor she may be, she cannot afford to stoop to the employment of heralding the name or excellence of any person whomsoever. But true as this is, there is nothing in the word "capitalist" or in wealth per se to prevent the University from welcoming gifts, whether in the form of money, property, or service.

C. L. ROBBINS, '02.

Dillon, Montana, February 27, 1907.

### IN FAVOR OF ONE BOARD OF REGENTS

### To the Editor of the Graduate Magazine:

As to the advisability of placing the several State institutions under one board of control, no narrow view should be taken. These institutions are a material part of the educational system of the State, and as such, supplement each other and round out the whole. So considered, each has its special part to perform in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth.

The management of these institutions is not different from that of the charitable institutions of the State. It is conced-

ed by all who have given the matter any attention, that the Legislature of 1905 did a wise thing in creating a board of control for the charitable institutions, both from the standpoint of efficiency and from a financial point of view.

Under one board of control composed of representative citizens, each of the State educational institutions would get equal influence from such board, and proper support from the Legislature. With this kind of a management, it is believed that no branches of our higher educational institutions would be unduly fostered to the serious detriment of others; and special lines of educational work need not be unwisely duplicated in the different institutions. Again, such control, it is thought, would do away with much of the unwholesome rivalry and logrolling in the matter of the appropriations, and place the institutions on a higher plane.

H. F. GRAHAM, '86.

Holton, Kansas.

### THE SINGLE BOARD OF REGENTS

### To the Editor of the Graduate Magazine:

A number of good friends of the University, including Governor Hoch, have urged the abolition of the present three separate boards for the State educational institutions and the introduction of a single board of three members to control all the institutions. In the measure introduced into the Legislature, the three members were to give their entire time to their duties and to receive \$1200 per annum with traveling expenses.

The arguments in favor of the innovation are: that such a single board would prevent the rivalry and duplication of work that are supposed to exist at present, and that a board of men who give their entire time to the work would take more interest in the institutions and be more efficient. It has been suggested that such a board would cost less than the present three boards. Inasmuch as the eighteen men

who serve at present receive only three dollars per day when attending meetings, with traveling expenses, while some of them who ride on passes do not even charge the State the mileage which the law allows, it is easy to see that the three salaries, together with at least an equal amount of travel on the part of the board of three, would in fact make the latter more expensive than the present three boards. Let us then consider the really serious arguments.

At present each school is served by six men who are appointed on the ground of their familiarity with the institution concerned and of their public standing as friends of education. They hold to the institution very much the relation of a board of directors to a railroad or other large business. They engage a general manager, called president or chancellor, and with his advice they determine questions of larger policy and appoint the other employees. They are not specialists in education, as a rule, but friends and patrons of education, deeply but disinterestedly interested in the welfare of their respective institutions. For the details of management and in large measure for educational policy they depend on their manager and the specialists whom they have employed to assist him. Aside from the important function which requires sound business and educational sense, of selecting this manager and assistants, they care for the good name of the institution and its relations with the people of the State. They are selected from different portions of the State and are thus able to feel whether or not their institution is meeting the demands of its patrons, whether it is yielding the dividends they expect. Each member of this board is led to give much time to this concern from pride in being connected with the highest interests of the State and in serving the school which has served him or will in the future serve his children. No man of the standing and capacity of the present regents of the University could be tempted by a salary of \$1200, or of three times as much, to give his whole time to such an office. It would be a calamity

to subject the University to the control of men of lesser grade.

Twelve hundred dollars is the average salary of county school superintendents or of assistant professors in the University. It is the salary of a good private secretary, salesman, or the income of a small shopkeeper. While each of these is a useful person in his place, consider what it would mean to put one or three of them in charge of the University. One of these men may serve the University very acceptably under the present system. But make him a member of a board of control, expect him to devote his whole time to the business, and what will be the result? If he is honest he will try to earn his salary. What is he to do? Beyond what the regents at present do there is nothing open to him but to take up, on the educational side, the work of the Chancellor, or on the business side, that of the purchasing agent. This means simply putting a man of lower grade and capacity to watch and interfere with the work of a man of greater fitness for the work. Or, if the salary were made \$3600, for which perhaps a man of presidential capacity could be obtained, the problem would be only the more embarrassing, for then we should have a sort of chancellor over the Chancellor, his superior, because his employer, and a more immediate representative of the State, useless if agreeing with the Chancellor, rasping and annoying if differing from him. If it were possible to obtain three such men interested in the three institutions equally and each qualified to be the president of any one, who should act as a sort of high court of appeals on knotty and disputed questions, some of these objections would fall away. But almost inevitably the board of three would divide the three institutions among themselves, each making a specialty of the one of which he was a graduate or to which he lived nearest. I am sure most of those who think out the resulting condition will find it intolerable.

The demand for a single board of control has arisen almost entirely from the impression that work and expense are being annecessarily duplicated in the three State institutions, and has been encouraged by the success of the board of control system for the penal and charitable institutions. I use the words "unnecessarily duplicated" because certain factors in the problem cannot now be changed, and dissatisfaction with these should not prompt to action along lines intended to change what cannot be changed. From a financial point of view alone the State acted unwisely in dividing the University. For I call attention to the fact that by the constitution of the State the Agricultural College and the Normal School are parts of the University. If they had all been located in one place the expense for grounds, heating, sewering, library, administration and administration buildings would have been considerably less than at present. But the duplication implied in this and compelled by the separation can not now be avoided, though it should be clearly recognized. On the other hand, the three great schools, scattered as they are, undoubtedly serve a much larger number of the people than would be the case were they located at one point. This is proven by the experience of other States where two or more of the schools are united under one management and at one place, as in Wisconsin, where the agricultural college has less than half the attendance of our own. The fact is, there is a different spirit and tendency in each of the three great branches we have made, and when separate the schools are free to develop along the line of their inherent nature, while, when united, one side is sure to be encouraged at the expense of the others. And so, the geographical and commercial rivalry which forced Lawrence to surrender a part of the educational spoils to Emporia and Manhattan builded better than it knew.

Another considerable amount of what is commonly called duplication is equally unavoidable. Manhattan and Emporia and Lawrence all teach rhetoric and trigonometry and botany, and this is erroneously called duplication. The several teachers in these lines are worked to the limit in each of the

three institutions. If they were in one institution and had the combined number of students, no teachers could be spared, no expense saved. One teacher can manage wisely not to exceed one hundred students, better not over seventy-five. For every additional hundred students in any subject, whether in Manhattan or Lawrence, there should be an additional teacher. And each class must have a class-room, so that a given building can accommodate only a given number of classes. When this limit is reached there must be a new building; it costs no more to build in Emporia than in Lawrence. Much of the seeming duplication in the great State schools is of this sort—no duplication at all, but simply the adding together of the total number of students.

Finally, we must consider a question which is more complicated and more delicate. Shall the Normal School teach German? Shall the University prepare and certificate teachers? Shall the Agricultural College turn out surveyors and mining engineers? Shall the University teach the chemistry of soils and the theories of cross-fertilization? These questions are not to be answered in the negative too hastily. An agricultural college must teach some things not narrowly agricultural. A normal school must teach something more than mere methods of teaching. A university cannot investigate and teach scientific theory without dealing largely in scientific practice. Yet it remains true that the emphasis of the work of the first should be on the theory and practice of agriculture, of the second, on the theory and practice of teaching, and of the last, on the study and especially the investigation of truth in every field. Plainly, the State has not intended, and it has no constitutional authority to build, three universities, but one, with two or three special branches. In time the common elements of a general education now found in the curricula of all three, should be provided by our high schools. Then, or before, the question may well be decided, what the proper field of the special school is, how far the special schools shall duplicate the work of one

another. This is a question that may well be laid before a competent commission; and which can be more wisely determined by a special commission than by a permanent common board of control. For the questions involved can be settled once and for all. When once settled, each school can be kept within the sphere which the legislature has described for it. Within these spheres, such boards as we have at present seem best fitted to advise and encourage and control the higher education of the State, their very number being a point in their favor. But if a special commission, uninfluenced by demands for appropriations, can not easily delimit these spheres, how can it be expected that a permanent board, subject to the pull of local interests, will settle the matter more easily, and keep it settled?

W. H. CARRUTH.

# ALUMNI INTEREST IN THE SUMMER SESSION To the Editor of the Graduate Magazine:

One of the ways in which the alumni can help the University is by encouraging teachers to attend its Summer Session. The most important task of the University is to correlate the various educational forces of the State; the high schools in particular must be kept in the closest possible sympathy and cooperation with the University. To bring into mutually helpful relations the University faculty and the high school teachers is the highest function of the Summer Session. In their association during the summer, the faculty learns to appreciate the difficulties and needs of the teachers, and the teachers learn how best to fit their students for the work of the University. That the heads of departments earnestly desire this personal association with the teachers is shown by the fact that twenty-one of the full professors will be on the faculty of the next Summer Session,—a larger number than ever before, and a larger proportion than obtains in the regular sessions. FRANK STRONG.

### THE UNIVERSITY

### BASE BALL

The base ball team has a schedule of more than thirty games.

Following are the games to be played on McCook field: April 19 and 20, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; April 24, Kansas State Agricultural College; April 26 and 27, University of Oklahoma; May 4 and 5, University of Missouri; May 10 and 11, University of Arkansas; May 18, Baker University; May 20 and 21, Washington University; June 3, St. Mary's College.

The games away from home will be: April 5 and 6, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; April 8 and 9, Drury College, Springfield; April 10 and 11, Washington University, St. Louis; April 12 and 13. St. Louis University: April 15 and 16, University of Missouri, Columbia; May 1, Baker University, Baldwin; May 22 and 23, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; May 24 and 25, Kansas State Normal, Havs: May 27, Fort Riley, Fort Riley; May 28, St. Mary's College, St. Marys.

### THE MUSIC FESTIVAL

There has been a change in the plans for the spring music festival, owing to the fact that Madame Schumann-Heink has cancelled her Western engagements. The committee in charge, however, have provided an interesting programme for the first

night in a joint recital by Anton Hekking, the famous violoncellist, and Charlotte Maconda, the well known soprano who travelled last year as soloist with the Thomas orchestra. On the second day, the Chicago Symphony orchestra will give two concerts, assisted in the afternoon by the four singers who travel with them, and in the evaning by the festival chorus of a hundred voices. Two cantatas will be rendered: "The Swan and the Skylark" by Goring Thomas. and the "Stabat Mater" by Rossini. Professor Carl Preyer, will play Liszt's E flat piano concerto with the orchestra, and Miss Helen Phipps will play Bruch's violin concerto in G minor. The orchestra will also play an original overture by Dean Charles S. Skilfon, director of the festival. The date will be May 9 and 10.

#### AN OPERA

Under the direction of members of the faculty, about sixty students of the University presented an opera—Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance"—in the Bowersock opera house, February 27. The first performance was so well received that a second one was given March 2, the proceeds from the second presentation being given to the fund for the composer, McDowell.

Those who took part in the

opera were the eleven soloists, a chorus of twenty-five, and the University orchestra of twenty pieces. The singers were trained by Mrs. Blanche Lyons and Miss Augusta Flintom; the orchestra by Dean Skilton. The dramatic action was in charge of Professor Frazier.

The presentation was notably successful.

### AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The annual conference of superintendents and principals of the accredited schools will be held at the University this year, April 19 and 20. The subject of the conference is, "Sciences in the High Schools."

Two lecturers of note have been secured. Professor Rollin D. Salisbury, of the University of Chicago, will deliver a lecture on his "Travels in Northern Greenland," and will also take part in the round table discussion of physical geography. Professor Mason B. Thomas, of the department of botany of Wabash College, Indiana, will lecture twice on subjects in his department of work.

### AN INDUSTRIAL FELLOW-SHIP

Fred Faragher, '05, assistant instructor in chemistry in the University, has gone to Boston, Massachusetts, as a result of his acceptance of a fellowship established by the Alden Spears Sons Company of that city, in accordance with plans originated and carried out by Professor Robert K. Duncan of the department of industrial chemistry in the University.

The holder of the fellowship, which amounts to \$500 a year for two years, is to devote his time to the study of the chemistry of laundering in the hope that his research may result in improved methods and consequent saving to the business and to the people in general, who now bear the expense of unscientific and destructive processes, An additional provision of the fellowship is that Mr. Faragher shall receive one-tenth of the value of any discovery that he makes.

At the end of his two years' study, Mr. Faragher will submit a monograph on the subject of his studies, in order that the benefits of any discoveries he may make shall be general.

### TWO DEGREES IN SIX YEARS

Many students in the School of Medicine are taking advantage of a recent ruling of the faculty of the College and are arranging their work so as to take the A. B. and M. D. degrees in six years. In a few years the requirements for admission to the Medical School will include two years of College work. Then all medical students, if they desire, can arrange to take both the degrees named in the same time necessary to complete the work for the degree of M. D.

#### A MARK OF REMEMBRANCE

Greeting was received by Chancellor Strong, March 9, by telegraph, from Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University. The message was as follows:

"Thirty years today since my election to K. S. U., and with unabated interest I send congratulations on the University's growth, prosperity, and true renown."

## **APPROPRIATIONS**

The University appropriation bill became a law exactly as it was introduced. Very little opposition was met to any of its provisions, and on final passage it received almost unanimous support in both houses of the Legislature.

The University alumni have taken active interest in the progress of this bill and in the campaign to secure the funds which the University needed. For the information of the alumni in general and for purposes of reference, this bill is here reprinted in full. The fees from students amount to about \$26,000 each year, and the interest on the permanent endowment is \$7,500 a year.

#### AN ACT

Making appropriation for the support of the University of Kansas and for certain buildings and improvements named herein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That all money paid into the State treasury during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1909, as interest on outstanding land contracts, from investments and proceeds from the sale thereof, and on certain funds as a permanent fund for the University of Kansas, is hereby appropriated for

the maintenance and support of the University of Kansas, and the State auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrants upon the treasury of the State for the same upon verified vouchers approved by the Board of Regents of the University of Kansas.

SECTION 2. That the following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to the University of Kansas, out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1909:

1909.	1908	1909
General mainte-		
nance\$	245,500 \$	245,500
Building and equip-		
ment for civil and		
mechanical engi-		
neering	100,000	50,000
Building and equip-		
ment for mining		
engineering	• • • • •	50,000
Additions to pow-		
er plant		50,000
Repair shop	7,000	• • • • • •
Additions to heat-	7 750	
ing system	7,752	•••••
Sewers and repairs Extension of water	6,662	• • • • • •
mains and lights		
on the campus		1,220
Law library		6,000
Equipment of Dyche		0,000
collection		7,000
Equipment and re-		.,
pair of State stan-		
dard of weights		
and measures		3,200
Contingent fund		
for Chancellor	500	500
	367,414	\$413,420

SECTION 3. The construction and equipment of the buildings mentioned in this act shall be under the direction and supervision of the board of regents, and they are hereby authorized to adopt plans and specifications for such buildings and equipment, and to award all necessary contracts therefor.

SECTION 4. All money collected by the University as student fees shall be turned into the state treasury by the board of regents, and said fees so collected and paid into the State treasury shall be and the same are hereby appropriated to the use of the said University.

SECTION 5. The regents of the University are hereby authorized to make out and present to the auditor of State on the first of each month, beginning with July 1, 1907, a voucher for not to exceed one thousand dollars, to be used in emergency to pay the bills and the accounts against the University demanding immediate settlement. At the close of each month said board of regents through its secretary and purchasing agent shall file with the auditor of the State an itemized statement of all the expenses paid out of such fund together with the receipts for the same. If during any month any portion of the one thousand dollars drawn during such month shall remain unused, the secretary shall deduct such sum unused from the voucher for the following month.

SECTION 6. The auditor of State is hereby authorized to draw his warrants upon the treasurer of State for the purposes and amounts specified in sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of this act, upon verified vouchers approved by the board of regents of the University of Kansas; provided, that no moneys shall be drawn out of the State treasury until actually required for use, and then only upon vouchers specifying each item; provided further, that the board of regents shall make no contract for buildings authorized under this act for an amount in excess of the appropriation.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute-book.

# MORE FIRST CLASS HIGH SCHOOLS

At the election last fall, fortythree Kansas counties adopted the provision of the Barnes law with reference to high schools. These counties with the twentytwo already supporting county high schools will make a total of sixty-five counties with high schools that fully prepare for the freshman class at the University. Allen and Marshall counties have the largest number of high schools meeting the requirements of the law,-Allen having six and Marshall five that prepare students for the freshman class.

## TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS

Eleven graduate teaching fellowships, yielding \$215 each, are offered by the University for the year 1907-8, in the following departments: German. Romance languages, English language, education, mathematics, chemis-

try, American history, European history, sociology and economics, philosophy, and zoölogy.

Pellows are required to devote not more than seven hours a week to some service in connection with the University, and are supposed to give their time primarily to the work of one department.

A graduate of any college of good standing may become a candidate for a fellowship. Applications should be on file not later than May 1.

# ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The students in the department of electrical engineering have organized a club to be known as the Electrical Engineering Society. The officers for the remaider of the year are: Leland Strode, president; Carl Dassler, vice president; R L. Feagles, secretary; Arthur Groesbeck, treasurer.

The new organization is open to sophomores, juniors, and seniors, and thesis credit will be given for papers presented to the society. Speakers from outside the University will be secured for some of the monthly meetings.

Mr. Charles Winston of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, Chicago, addressed the society, February 4, on the "Elements of Telephony."

## AN EXHIBITION OF PAINT-INGS

The annual exhibition of paintings will be held, this year, during the first three weeks in April.

A hundred representative works of art will be hung in the Museum Building, and will no doubt be seen by large numbers of Kansas people. Professor W. A. Griffith has spent much time during the winter in making arrangements for the display. The paintings were collected in New York by Miss Cora Parker formerly director of the art department in the University. They are at present on exhibition in Kansas City.

## NEW MEMBER OF COLLEGE FACULTY

Mary I. McFadden has been elected assistant professor of education for the spring term of 1907. Miss McFadden is a graduate of the Wisconsin State Normal at Oshkosh; she has received the degree of bachelor of pedagogy from the University of Wisconsin, and has also done graduate work in the University of Chicago. She comes with five vears' experience in the department of education in the Oshkosh Normal School, and seven years' experience as an institute conductor.

At the preliminary contest held recently to select men to represent the University in the debate with Washburn College in April, Sydney Heil of Wamego, Clyde Adams of Lawrence, and Wilbur Lapham of Chanute, were selected. The subject of the debate is, "Resolved, that American cities should seek the solution of their traction problems in private ownership."

## THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, l; Pharmacy, p; Medicine, m; Graduate, g; Fine Arts, f a; the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

# WILL EACH ALUMNUS GIVE TEN MINUTES?

In the advertising section, in the back of this number of the Magazine, is a list of alumni whose addresses cannot be found. The University wishes to communicate with these graduates very soon. Will the readers of the Magazine please examine this list, write on the blank page opposite such addresses as they know—or directions how addresses may be obtained,—tear out the leaf, and mail it at once to the editor of the Magazine.

#### REUNION AT WICHITA

The Sedgwick county club held its first annual reunion and banquet at Wichita, March 9. About fifty graduates and former students of the University attended. Chancellor Strong was the guest of honor and was given an enthusiastic welcome.

A reception was held at eight o'clock, following which the company were seated at the banquet table in the dining room of the Chamber of Commerce.

The table was arranged in the form of a huge letter "K." The decorations were red carnations, and smilax entwined with tiny

frosted electric lights. The lights over the table were shaded in red and blue. The menu cards were on college pennants of red and blue. The table was arranged by H. G. Landis, e '95.

C. L. Davidson, '77-'80, presided as toastmaster. The address of the evening was by Chancellor Strong, who spoke of "The Future of the University." He reviewed the wonderful growth of the institution and spoke enthusiastically of the plans that are brought nearer realization since the action of the recent Legislature in appropriating what was asked for by the Board of Regents. He dwelt upon the fact that the greatness of the University will depend largely upon the loyalty of those who have been students here, and that the influence of these many thousands of Kansas men and women would be tremendous if they would stand together.

The toast, "K. U. Students in Sedgwick County" was responded to by J. G. Campbell, '01. Fannie Duerson, '05, spoke on "K. U. Girls." C. A. Matson, '01, and Cora Becker, '93, were called upon for impromptu remarks.

The singing of college songs

was a pleasant feature of the evening. The loyal spirit that characterized what was said and done argues well for the future of the club and for the interests of the University in Sedgwick county.

CALL FOR REUNION OF '02

The class of 1902 will this year celebrate their quinquennial reunion. This class was a large one consisting of nearly two hundred members, and although they were scattered in their first five years out of college, a great effort will be made to have at least one hundred members back at Commencement this spring, and elaborate plans are being made by the alumni officers of the class for this reunion. Any suggestions by '02 alumni should be sent to J. C. Nichols, 534 New York Life building, Kansas City, Missouri, or Richard Hargreaves, Lawrence, Kansas, who are preparing the class bulletin, and arranging the plans for this occasion,

Maria Protsman Scott, the mother of three graduates of the University, died in the early part of February, in Palo Alto, California, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Franklin, '91. Angelo C. Scott, '77, accompanied the body of his mother to lola, which was the home of the family for many years and where Charles F. Scott, '81, lives at the present time.

Martha R. Hallowell, '75, is in business at Quenemo under the firm name of M. R. Hallowell and Company, druggists.

Franklin Riffle, '80, g '87, has been elected secretary of the San Francisco chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is also president of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast.

Karl A. Floden, '81, is engaged in farming near Hanford, California. In answer to a request that he write something for the Magazine, he asks to be excused; but in doing so says many things that would interest his former classmates and friends in the University. The liberty is taken of quoting a characteristic passage from his letter: "Neither time nor ability will permit me to comply with the wishes of the Magazine. Fourteen hours of daily labor-manual labor I mean -ought to be enough for any man. What do you think about it? Well, that is my share. Then, the wielding of pitchfork, shovel, and hammer, or the squeezing of udders (I am in the dairy business), or fooling with the bees (I have an apiary) are, you must admit, poor brain gymnastics. Besides, if God had intended me for a writer, he would not have placed me among pidgin-English people (Portuguese, speaking Japanese, Chinese, etc.) where nothing can be learned and much forgotten. No one, barring a prodigy, could write, in such a place, anything fit to go into a University Magazine. With access to a well selected library and an attack of cacoethes scribendi I might yield to such a request as this. But as it is—absolutely impossible!"

In the discussion regarding the

Union station ordinance in Kansas City, the city has been represented by Edwin C. Meservey, l'82, city counselor, and the terminal company by Samuel W. Moore, l'87, chief counsel for the company.

James Humphrey, '85, was recently appointed by Governor Hoch as a member of the State Tax Commission, created by a law of the recent Legislature. Judge Humphrey is the democratic member of the Commission and was appointed for a term of two years.

Albert E. Curdy, '85, has recently been promoted to the position of assistant professor of French in Yale University.

John Dice McLaren, '86, g '89, is practising medicine in New York City. His address is 228 West 104 street. After receiving his degree of master of science from the University of Kansas, Dr. McLaren held the position of pathologist in Johns Hopkins Hospital, and later was director and biologist in the State University of Wyoming. In 1896 he took the degree of doctor of medicine from Columbia. In 1897 he held the office of bacteriologist to the Minnesota State board of health, and in 1898, that of acting president and pathologist at the United States experiment station in connection with the South Dakota College of Pharmacy. Since then he has been engaged in private medical practice in New York City.

Arthur L. Adams, e '86, was recently elected president of the San Francisco chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His address is 1014 Broadway, Oakland, California.

Gertrude Oren Hunnicutt, '89, has been requested to send a copy of her address at the last National Shorthand Teachers' Convention, on the subject of "Spelling Reform," to an official of the Ontario government. At the convention Miss Hunnicutt was made chairman of the committee appointed to co-operate with the Simplified Spelling board. This committee is to assist the board in introducing this subject to business men and in enlisting their support.

William L. Palm, l'91, delivered a toast at the Lincoln Day banquet of the Swedish-American Republican Club of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Palm is the secretarytreasurer of the club.

Laura E. Lockwood, '91, will spend fifteen months in European travel, starting in June. She will spend the summer in England and the rest of the time chiefly in Italy and France, attending lectures at the Sorbonne for three months.

Bret W. Jaquith, l'91, is a correspondent for the collection department of the International Harvester company, at Wichita.

L. T. Mayhew, l'93, is secretary of the Citizens' Alliance of Sacramento, California.

Louise Smith Farrell, f a '93, is at home in Quindaro.

Mary Norris Hocker, fa '93, is at home at 5266 Maple avenue, St. Louis.

Margaret Rush, '93, is at home in Lawrence, R. F. D. No. 2.

James J. Harding, e '95, is bridge engineer for the Chicago,

Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroad, at Chicago.

Hugh G. Landis, e '95, is at the head of the Landis Electrical Supply company at Wichita.

R. H. Short, e '90, of Salina, visited the University recently.

John Lyle Harrington, '95, of the firm of Waddell and Harrington of Kansas City, recently addressed the Civil Engineering Society of the University on "The Value of English to an Engineer."

Leander D. Ellis, '96, is superintendent of schools at Lincoln, Illinois.

Irving Hill, '96, has been appointed postmaster at Lawrence.

Richard R. Price, '97, and George W. Winans, editors and proprietors of the *Interstate Schoolman*, have recently bought the *Kansas Educator* from I. L. Dayhoff, and will combine the two magazines and issue them as one. A department will be reserved exclusively for the work of high school teachers.

Dale D. Gear, l'98, has formed a partnership with A. L. Cooper for the practice of law in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Gear was manager for the baseball team of Birmingham, Alabama, last season.

Philip S. Elliott, '98, l'00, and Frances Maynard Elliott, '00, are in Lawrence for a visit of a few weeks. Mr. Elliott is manager for the Las Palme plantation in Tela, Spanish Honduras.

Alfred H. Noyes, l'98, is practising law at Parsons. He is also doing a real estate and insurance business.

W. Clyde Wolfe, 1'98, is an attorney at law in Ellsworth.

James E. Campbell, e '98, has changed his address to 49 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, New York.

Arthur L. Street, l'98, is with the West Publishing company of St. Paul, Minnesota, in an editorial capacity. Mr. Street was clerk of the Kansas Legislature in 1899, and of the Oklahoma Legislature in 1901. He was city attorney of Fort Scott from '03 to '05.

Joshua W. Beede, g '99, is teaching geology in the University of Indiana at Bloomington.

E. Pearl Packer, p '99, is a pharmacist at Osage City.

W. H. Greider, '99, has since 1903 been a teacher in the Topeka high school.

Georgia Cubine, '99, is teaching English and German in the Bozeman, Montana, high school. This is her second year in the position which she now holds.

Leonard C. Uhl, Jr., 1'99, is a member of the law firm of L. C. Uhl and Son, Smith Center.

- S. C. Emley, '99, has been appointed University physician in addition to his work in the School of Medicine. He is the father of a girl born February 17, this being the second child of Dr. and Mrs. Emley.
- C. C. Wick, '00, has gone to San Antonio, Texas, for his health.

Lou Shinn, '00, was recently married to H. T. Mattern. Their home is in Kansas City.

R. C. Russell, '00, *l* '02, and Virginia *McCrory* Russell, '00, *g* '01, are the parents of a boy.

John Clark Reese, p '00, is a pharmacist at Newton.

The address of Anthony M. Abel, 1'00, is Aberdeen, Washington.

Albert Rundle, '00, is a farmer near Clay Center, and is trustee of the Clay county high school. His address is R. F. D. 7.

Antonio S. Buzzi, '00, was married February 7 to Mary Dedrick of Wichita. Their home is at 1243 North Main street. Mr. Buzzi is city attorney of Wichita.

Mabel Willett Taylor, '01, is doing graduate work in the University this semester. Her husband, James S. Taylor is a senior in the School of Law. They have a son two years old.

Robert G. Mueller, '01, is principal of the city schools at Seneca.

Galen E. Cassity, '01, l' '02, and Vesta McCurdy Cassity, '99, live at 2434 Montgall avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. They have two daughters.

Millard King Shaler, '01, e' '04, has been appointed official geologist on the scientific expedition to be made by the Guggenheim Exploration Company of New York to the Congo country of Africa. The purpose of the expedition is to make an exhaustive scientific exploration of this part of the African continent.

E. S. Clark, '01, is intern in the City Hospital of St. Louis. He received his degree of doctor of medicine from the Washington Medical College of St. Louis, in 1906.

Milton D. Baumgartner, '02, g '03, has been appointed head of the German department in Miami University at Cincinnati, Ohio. The appointment is a temporary one covering the four months

from the first of April to August. Fred H. Ayres, '02, l'03, is now at Estancia, New Mexico.

C. L. Robbins, '02, has been promoted from the position of supervisor of training to the superintendency of the training department of the Montana State Normal College, at Dillon.

Cecil Houdyshel, '03, was married February 22 at Santa Barbara, California, to Helen Cross. Mr. Houdyshel went to California for his health, and has now fully regained it. He is principal of the schools at Santa Inez, California.

Stella Hayes, '03, died February 14 at Iola, where she had been employed for three years in the city schools. Her death was caused from pneumonia. She was buried at Ottawa, February 16.

Frank Flanders, e'03, is assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the second division of the Louisiana and Pacific railroad. His permanent address is Ellsworth.

W. H. Woodbury, '03, is resident engineer for the Central Pacific railroad. His address is Pasco, Washington.

H. Woodson Rhea, e '03, is a farmer and lives near Loring.

Miriam Palmer, '03, g '04, is employed in the agricultural college and experiment station at Fort Collins, Colorado, making drawings for the zoological department, and wax fruits for the horticultural department. She visited the University while spending the holidays at her home in Lawrence.

Charles Faust, 1 '03, who is

practising law in St. Joseph, Missouri, visited the University recently.

Roy Winton, '04, has enlisted in the army. He is a member of company H of the twenty-sixth infantry, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. He expects to go to the Philippines shortly for two years' service in the island.

Maude Long, p '04, is employed as a relief clerk in a drug store at Clay Center.

Bertha Schall, '04, is a primary teacher in the public schools of Kansas City, Kansas. Her address is 2123 North Hallock street.

Clare J. Cowley, '04, is in the wholesale lumber business at Bonami, Louisiana, having discontinued his retail business last May.

John B. Wood, l '04, is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Concordia.

Oscar M. Kuchs, e '05, was married, December 12, to Martha Jackman, '03, of Wichita. Their home is at Anaconda, Montana.

Elsie Watson Perkins, fa '05, is at home at 2910 Olive street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Otto Behimer, '05, is a student in Harvard University. His address is 76 Oxford street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Tema L. Eyerley, '05, is president of the Canadian Academy at Canadian, Texas.

Frank Chapin, p '06, has a half interest in a drug store at Minneapolis.

Richard Mieth, e '05, who has been in charge of bridge construction work in Louisiana, recently visited the University. He has engaged to go to Sioux City, Iowa, to take charge of work for Waddell and Harrington of Kansas City.

Sadie Cleland, l '06, is stenographer and bookkeeper for the Stevenson and Hopper Book company of Lawrence.

Frank D. Phillips, '06, is in the School of Engineering this year. He will be graduated from the electrical engineering course next June.

Melvin B. Roberts, m '06, is practising medicine in Kansas City, Kansas. His address is 26 North Seventh street.

Grace McKnight, '06, is teaching Latin in the Hiawatha high school.

Grace Stelter, '06, is teaching German and English in the Onaga high school.

Jesse W. Kayser, '06, is a member of the firm of Shatzel and Kayser which publishes the *Chickasha Daily Journal and Star* at Chickasha, Indian Territory. Mr. Kayser is editor of the paper.

Christmas Wilson, '06, is a teacher of German in the Iola high school.

Helen L. Gilson, f a '06, is teaching music in Lawrence. Her address is 845 Arkansas street.

Pearl B. Maser, f a '06, is a teacher of music at Parsons. Her address is 1509 Forrest avenue.

Edwin T. Davies and Pearl Smith, students in the University two years ago, were married at Winchester recently. They will live in Topeka, where Mr. Davies is employed in the office of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad.

## **BOOKS AND ARTICLES**

#### A BOOK BY E. C. CASE

Wisconsin, its Geology and Physical Geography. A popular account of the natural features and climate of the State for students and general readers. By E. C. Case, Ph. D.

This is a charming little book, charming to those who really are in love with nature. It has just been issued from the press of the Hendee-Bamford-Crandall Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dr. Case is one of the well known graduates of the University of Kansas. After receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1893, he took a number of graduate studies at the University and did the work of an assistant in chemistry and paleontology. Later, he held a fellowship at the University of Chicago, from which place he went to occupy a professorship in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Milwaukee. In the meantime, he became a son-inlaw of Chancellor F. H. Snow by his marriage to Miss Mary Snow, who also was a student in the University.

"The contents of this book," says the author in his preface, "represents the substance of lectures presented to students in the Milwaukee Normal School during the last few years." The book is divided into eleven chapters, each one discussing some special phase of the geology and physical geography of Wisconsin. The more important of these topics are: the general geology of

the State, glacial geology, iron ore deposits, climate and soils. Naturally much more space is devoted to glacialology. Those living south of the glacial area in America ordinarily think but little and know less of glacial history, while students in the northern part of the United States usually become fairly familiar with the latest knowledge and theories on the subject, because glacial phenomena are so prominent on every hand.

In Dr. Case's book we have an unusually well written discussion and description of this subject, and the work is well worthy of a place in libraries and class rooms.

The book is written throughout in a pleasing style; is profusely illustrated from well chosen subjects; and on the whole, constitutes a valuable addition to our geologic and physiographic literature. E. H.

## A PREYER COMPOSITION

Carl A. Preyer, professor of piano in the department of music, has written a "Scherzo" which has attracted much favorable notice. The editor of the Musical Courier writes that it "is one of the best piano pieces I have come across in a decade, from the pen of a modern composer. The work is big and bold and dramatic, and in treatment follows the Chopin idea, which raised the scherzo form from a mere dance jingle to

almost epical proportions and significance. Pianists will find that the Preyer composition lies well under the fingers and possesses a verve, sincerity and melodic attractiveness which will not fail of effect with any audience. If some of its figurations suggest Chopin, and certain of its harmonic episodes bring Grieg to the memory, then Preyer merely proves that he has chosen the best models. A combination of Chopin and Grieg must ever be good, although of 'imitation' in the ordinary sense there is no trace in the present scherzo. The resemblances are merely in the spirit. Brietkopf & Hartel (No. 11 East Sixteenth street, New York city) are the publishers of the Preyer opus, which deserves exceptionally well of the key clawing fraternity."

W. H. Carruth, '80, is the author of a poem occupying a page in the February number of the *American Magazine*. The poem is entitled, "It is Glory Enough."

Charles Moreau Harger, director of the work in journalism, has written for the Outlook a series of articles under the general title, "The West at Home.". Mr. Harger has made a cheerful and optimistic study of Middle Western life in intimate phases and with unconventional treatment. The series will consist of three articles, entitled "In the Country," "In The Town," and "The Western Spirit."

Edward Sheffield Cowdrick, '04, reporter for the *Topeka Herald*, has an article on Senator Charles Curtis in the March issue of *The World Today*. The article which bears the title "From Saddle to Senate," is a brief survey of the rise of the Kansas statesman.

Barnum Brown, '94-'97, has an article in the current number of *Science* on the subject of "Gastroliths."

In the *Independent* for February 21 appeared an article by Edward E. Slosson, '90, on "Pragmatism."

## COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE FELLOWSHIP

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, in conjunction with the College Settlement Association, offers for the year 1907-'08 a fellowship of \$500 for the investigation of social conditions. This fellowship is open to graduates of the University of Kansas by reason of the establishment here of a branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association,

The holder of the fellowship will be expected to live in the settlement during the academic year and to spend her whole time in definite investigation. Application must be made before May 1, 1907. Those desiring further particulars may apply to Mrs. A. M. Wilcox, Lawrence, Kansas, president of the local organization of the Collegiate Alumnae.

## The

# Graduate Magazine

## of the University of Kansas

Volume 5

April 1907

Number 7

## A BAD HERITAGE

There may have been a time in the history of the University of Kansas when the remark, "Oh, we must not do or say that, for it will hurt the University" was not essentially cowardly or hypocritical, as I believe it to be in the majority of cases when it is uttered today. In the beginning, the University rested upon uncertain foundations. There was then no army of energetic and watchful friends in the State bound to it by the strongest ties that can unite men and women of high intelligence to any institution. When its history was as yet all to make, and when the friends that it had were such, not because of anything that it had done, but because of what it was hoped it might do and be, a nervous desire on the part of those who had the institution in charge that no person in the State at once somewhat noisy and quite respectable should ever say anything about it that was not amiable, even to inanity, was perhaps not only pardonable but inevitable. Whether such timidity as is here alluded to was ever really necessary or not is another question. Even that question, I believe, one may answer with a qualified affirmative, and yet not commit himself to the view that such timidity is now either necessary or consistent with the great purpose which the people of this State have in maintaining their University.

For the University of Kansas is no longer on trial. It has proved its worth to the State by demonstrating high capacity to nourish and bring to ripeness fine manhood and womanhood. It is by the lives of the men and women whom it sends out with the stamp of its approval upon them that an institution has a right to be judged; and it is, in fact, by this test that a State university is judged by the people whose confidence must make it, or whose distrust must destroy it. may safely be asserted that the stamp of no State university has ever come to signify misanthropy, cynicism, selfishness, indifference to the general welfare, intolerance, scepticism as to the reality of human goodness and the worth of life. Does not, indeed, the mere enumeration of these evil attitudes into which a human soul may drift, serve to call into one's mind a series of types representing almost everything that the average graduate of the University of Kansas is not?

Yet it is not the purpose of this paper to trumpet the praises of the college graduate—even the graduate of the University of Kansas. He is good, but not so good as he may be made; at least, so it seems to one person, or this paper would not have been written. A somewhat fanatical but nevertheless essentially good man once said to me, speaking angrily of the class of college graduates: "They put their shoulders to no wheel, risk themselves in no unpopular causes, have no vision except for what has been and what is." I felt that it was on the whole an unjust arraignment; but I also could not honestly deny to myself that it had in it a disagreeable modicum of truth. College bred men and women do put their shoulders to many a wheel that would go very badly or not at all if they failed to do so; and it is hardly to be believed that they are without the desire, at least, to look into the unseen time, and find there a world fairer and juster than the one in which they live; though they may have a keener appreciation than many worthy and even noble people have of the limitations placed upon our mortal vision.

But are our college graduates as eager or even as willing to risk themselves in unpopular causes which they consider just, as a long-sighted well-wisher of humanity might desire? And if one must answer this question regretfully in the negative, where lies the blame? Men who are neither alarmists nor cranks, are warning us that in the not distant future the Republic is going to have to face the gravest perils that have confronted it in all its history. Their fears may magnify the perils, which they forebode for the morrow largely because the morrow is very precious to them, and not yet, as they half hope, irretrievably determined. But however this may be, no one can doubt that in the coming days the Republic and the State will have need of courage and high conduct from their educated men and women as they have needed them but once before. Will our educated men and women meet their responsibilities more wisely, courageously, and effectively than their predecessors did in the old slavery days when the Harvard graduate, Wendell Phillips, had to look elsewhere than among his fellow collegians for support in his battle in an unpopular cause? In the troubles which we may be facing before many years, the lines are not likely to be so clearly drawn as they were in the case of that earlier peril. So much the greater, however, will be the need of men at once educated and courageous, of men with the keenest powers to discriminate that a vigorous process of formal education can give them, and with strength and brayery enough to see the right wherever it lies, whether upon one side or both—so much the greater will be the need of such men in the coming evil days, if the new peril is to be more successfully met than the other one was.

But even if there were no outlook of trouble ahead—as in fact there always is, however, in the case of a people who have a healthy national life, it being chiefly trouble ahead, or rather, the fear of it, that keeps most social forces in vigorous operation—but even if there were no such outlook, it is still true that the realization of the finest manhood and

womanhood is not possible in an institution where among the things that are most feared are frankness, honesty, and courage. There is an abominable fact, described by a still more abominable phrase, that has come to have almost the appearance of a State, perhaps even a national characteristic. Who is not familiar, by observation at least, with the process fittingly described by the villainous phrase "getting into the band wagon"? It is always a mean spirited and contemptible performance, and it is very often something a great deal worse. No college or university, we may be sure, was ever proud of any one of its graduates because he had come to be an adept in this direction. On the contrary, college and university authorities affect to place a very high estimate upon that moral courage which it very often takes to keep a man from outraging every honest impulse in his nature and climbing into the band wagon. Ask any college president or professor which he thought the nobler, moral courage or physical, and you would get one immediate and unhesitating answer, unless the person you questioned were a habitual quibbler or an egotist desirous of impressing you with the fact that he was not like ordinary men. But if college presidents and college faculties give their countenance to more than one athletic sport, in considerable measure on the ground that those games develop physical courage among the students, it is surely not asking too much of them that they shall not positively discourage every manifestation of moral courage among their own number or the students, by joining in a frightened murmur, "oh, we must not do that, it will hurt the University," whenever any courageous and, in itself, admittedly proper course of action is proposed. It is rather to be doubted if the majority of the people of Kansas are as big fools as is sometimes implied by the terrified whispers of the very prudent when some suggestion is made looking to an improvement that decency or perhaps simple common sense long ago demanded.

For my part, there is just one situation in which the remark

I am denouncing seems to me in order; and that situation grows rarer and rarer among us, as our students come to a finer appreciation of the things truly requisite to a university life. The situation I mean is that in which the chancellor or any other agent of University authority, is compelled to plead with some more or less considerable portion of the student body to refrain from forms of rough play which too easily pass into mild disorder—or possibly, sometimes, disorder that is not mild. Where, as in all such cases, no question of conscience or sincerity is involved, it seems to me a valid argument against a proposed course of action that it will "hurt the University." Action of that sort may hurt the University, and can do no possible good to anybody. But I believe that no real and lasting harm can come to the University through anything else that its faculty or its students can do or say, if they perform faithfully and intelligently the specific duties attaching to their respective positions, and are in all other ways law abiding citizens. More and more, I am sure, it is the expectation of the people of the State as a whole that their University shall be the home of absolute truth and honesty. If the people find that this just expectation is being betrayed by the institution, alike by what it does and sanctions, and what, out of a mean and selfish prudence, it refrains from doing and sanctioning, they will hold it guilty of the unforgivable sin, and will withdraw their support from it. "We want to know the truth, and want our children to know it. We are well aware that it is a world of realities in which we live, not a world of make-believes." Such I believe to be an expression of the sincere attitude of the people toward the educational institutions they maintain.

In this connection, let us be perfectly frank with ourselves regarding a question of which there has recently been some discussion in the Graduate Magazine. The profound reluctance which many thoughtful people feel to approve the acceptance by a State university of money from the fortune of some multimillionaire of the day, is not primarily or chiefly

due to any sentimental idea that such money is tainted. It is due, rather, to the fear that a State educational institution which allows it to be known that it is ready to accept such money, must speedily lose what is infinitely the most important asset such an institution can have—the confidence of the people that it is the home of truth, not subsidized and not subsidizable by any special interest or interests against the common interest.

More precious to a State university than anything else is the faith of the people of the State in its absolute rectitude and single-hearted devotion to truth. Such faith an institution can secure in only one way—by deserving it. The deep and abiding confidence of the people it serves is a noble goal for any State university to propose for itself. The road to that goal is not a perfectly smooth one. Many other roads that it can take, indeed, will afford much more comfortable traveling for a time. On the other hand, it is not a really dangerous road; and of none other that a university can take can this honestly be said.

R. D. O'LEARY.

## SOME DEFICIENCIES IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

All ought to rejoice over the University's good fortune, this spring, in being dealt with so fairly at the hands of the Legislature. It is plain that the State has a healthy and growing sentiment in favor of higher education. Let the spirit continue to grow; let the good work go on. We sorely need every dollar that has been voted to us and really we need very much more that was not asked for. Perhaps it may be a matter of surprise to some of our alumni to learn that in so far as library funds are concerned, our institution is not so well provided for today as it was four years ago. It is true that we are allotted the same amount of money for books as then, but partly owing to the general advance in prices and partly to recent discriminations that publishers are employing against libraries, a dollar now does not buy

as much as it used to. This puts our library in an unfortunate position.

Now the library is the center of the university. of higher education ought not to forget that fact. Of course an earnest student body and a well trained faculty are equally essential, and perhaps the latter two may be in themselves quite sufficient to constitute a good finishing school or even a small college, but they cannot make a true university. No institution nowadays can hope to draw to itself or to retain in its faculty men of the highest scholarship if it has no resources to offer in the way of books. To the scholarly man, the library facilities are often of more importance than a slight difference in salary. It is only near the large library that he can hope to do much research. The same is true for the advanced student. A limited library is for him also a great handicap. It discourages the spirit of independent investigation. He becomes a mere retailer of second-hand opinions such as he can find in encyclopedias or in general text-books. To learn the truth by his own research is out of the question. If he wishes to do that sort of work he must go to other institutions. Every year there are students in the University who begin theses that they have to take to other colleges to complete. We lack a sufficient library. It is not Kansas that gets the credit for this research, but the institution that helps complete the study. I wonder how long Kansas will be content to remain this kind of a feeder.

No doubt there are some readers who will think that I am writing nonsense. "Hasn't the University a good library?" they will say. "Is it not the best in the State? In fact, is it not one of the best in this part of the country?" In reply I might grant a complete affirmative and yet remain unsatisfied with what we have at present. If there were any first-class libraries to be found in this region, the questions would mean more. But pray let us not be merely provincial; let us not do as people in certain other parts of the world, who compare themselves with each other and think they are all

very good. We have a very well selected library but it is small when compared with other universities in the land. In point of size our library stands as the forty-seventh in the list of colleges of the United States (World's Almanac, 1906). In this same list, we are the thirty-first as to number of students and the thirty-third as to income. This shows that our library is not the size it ought to be. However large 55,000 volumes may seem to those who compare the number with those found in other libraries of the State, the sum is rather insignificant when contrasted with Harvard's 673,000 volumes,\* or Chicago's 424,000, or Columbia's 375,000, or Cornell's 312,000, or Yale's 475,000, or Pennsylvania's 245,000. It is a small number even when compared with certain other State universities such as Michigan with 210,000, California with 187,000, Minnesota with 112,000 volumes, and Wisconsin with 317,000 volumes, (if the other libraries in the city are counted). Even Texas has almost as many books as we have, though it was only founded in 1883; and Missouri with 64,000, and Nebraska with 71,000 volumes leave our 55,000 volumes pretty far behind.

I am not running down the library. We have a good collection in so far as it goes. But I do wish to warn against overconfidence. Let us not be provincial and let us not be too sure that our powers of selection can fully make up for our lack in size. It may be that some institutions have lots of lumber on their shelves and that we have little, but a hundred thousand well selected books are surely very much better than fifty thousand, and two hundred thousand are still better. It is my opinion, as the result of personal use, that the University of Michigan has a library just as well selected, and their collection is four times the size of ours. Why, in just the last five years they have bought more books than we have through the whole course of our history, and yet this past year their annual library book fund was still

<sup>\*</sup>In most cases the figures are those given in the World's Almanac. In a few cases we have more recent statistics, sometimes personal statements sent to us by the librarians themselves.

further increased by five thousand dollars. We have certainly not all of the best or most needed books in the world and we could spend two or three times our present allowance with great profit and without much extra trouble.

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Harvard and Columbia spend about \$68,000 a year on their library; Michigan about \$40,000; California over \$40,000; Illinois, including funds for the library school, about \$30,000; and We have been spending about Nebraska about \$16,000. \$12,000 a year. These figures may suggest to some that the country has gone library mad, but such an inference is hardly warranted as yet by facts. A person unacquainted with university libraries may think that all this money is spent on current books but such an idea is very far from the truth. American libraries are for the most part of recent founda-They are therefore required to provide themselves not only with books of the day but also with those of past ages. It is for the latter class of literature that a large part of the money goes at the present time, and it is for this latter class that Kansas is in especial need of increased funds.

To proceed now from the general to the specific, what are some of the short-comings of our University library? haps the most notorious one is our almost utter lack of periodical literature back of 1880. In the well known "Poole's Index" for such literature—a work that mentions only the more common magazines—there are listed 239 titles of periodicals that were published for at least part of the period 1802-1881. Of this list of 239 we have only 27 represented in the library and of these 27, several by not more than two or three volumes. Very few of the periodicals are complete and very few run for any extended period. Surely this is an important side of the library and one which every year's delay makes harder to build up. We ought to be spending \$500 a year filling gaps in back sets. California and other institutions spend \$1000 for this specific purpose and even that sum is none too large. The magazine is a form of publication which is seldom reprinted. One has to have ready money in

fairly large quantities so that stray sets can be bought whenever they come into the market.\* Back files of magazines are not regularly kept in stock by any dealer.

At this point, it may be well to make a suggestion as to how alumni and friends can help the library at very little expense. No doubt there are many people in the State who have complete volumes or perhaps sets of periodicals that they do not care to keep. All such material can be made use of by the University if some one will be so kind as to send it to us, for if we happen to have the volumes in question, the library can still use the gifts to trade with other institutions.

But if the library is almost destitute of early periodicals. it is still far from being well supplied with those of more recent date. Of the 196 listed in volume IV of "Poole," the University of Kansas has but 72. We take at present a fairly large number of periodicals, but the University of Chicago takes 60 more than we do. Perhaps some are unnecessary, but here are a very few of the standard magazines that are not on our list: Gentleman's Magazine (the oldest English magazine, founded in 1731), London Quarterly Review, The Spectator, Westminster Review, Saturday Review, Scottish Review, Critical Review, Review of Reviews (English), Dublin Review. Chamber's Journal, Littell's Living Age, Antiquary, Archaeologia, Folk-Lore (English). This number might be multiplied many times without exhausting the list of important magazines. We have nothing or almost nothing directly representative of the Irish point of view, or the Canadian, or the point of view of the Catholics or the Jews. or of the Orient, or that of our southern or extreme western States. Now the true university, if it is to preserve its proper breadth of outlook, should have accessible all of these and many more points of view. In the foregoing list, of course I have not mentioned any strictly technical magazines, such as would be of interest to none but the specialists.

<sup>\*</sup> Good sets are generally expensive. They sometimes go as high as \$1,000.

That is an important kind of periodical literature also, and one with which the University is not fully enough supplied. To illustrate by my own specialty, there are several learned magazines, which we do not take, that contain important material for English philology.

But the lack of periodicals is not by any means the only weak side that we have in our library. Another arises out of the fact that up to date almost all of the funds for books have been apportioned among departments: so much for English. Germanic, Romance, Latin: so much for history, philosophy: so much for this and that science, etc. With a very limited amount of money this is the best possible mode of procedure. It partly explains why we have such a well selected library. But this method is not sufficient to round out a collection and make it thoroughly representative of all branches of knowledge. There are many things that it is not possible or expedient to teach in the University, and such things get but scant attention in our departmental book purchasing. Just the other day I was told that the library has no copy of the "Arabian Nights." If we have ever had a copy it has been worn out. Who is to supply a new one? We have no department particularly interested in the Orient. Hence we have not many Oriental books even in translation. Here is an important branch very poorly represented.

The same is true of Celtic literature and folk-lore. This is a very large field and a very important one. There is a great deal of it accessible in English but we have practically nothing, because it is inexpedient at present to have a department of Celtic. Nevertheless the Celtic race has been very important in the world's history and the influence of Celtic literature in the Middle Ages was tremendous. France, England, Germany, in fact every nation of western Europe, borrowed heavily from it. Many of our best stories, such as those concerning King Arthur, Tristram and Isolt, etc., are of Celtic origin, and yet we have very little truly representative of this vast branch of literature. There are

many other fields of learning in which we are equally deficient, the Russian, the Dutch, the Scandinavian; but why further specify—those already mentioned are sufficiently representative. In many universities there is a special fund set aside for the purchase of important books in fields not represented by departments in the university. Why cannot we have such a fund?

But here let me go a step further. Not even those departments now provided with money are able, with the sums they have, to buy all the books they need. The German department cannot now equip itself thoroughly for each of the Germanic tongues. The Romance department finds it just as hard to meet the demands of French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Cornell has more books relating to Dante alone than we have for any two modern language departments. English, too, and history need much more money for the purchase of books. In fact, I presume if one would question any department he would get in return the same reply.

Consider English, for example. The collection of this department, thanks to the rare skill of Professor Dunlap, has the reputation of being extremely well selected, and yet there is no one who feels more cramped in supplying the library's needs than Professor Dunlap himself. One trouble is that English books are perpetually wearing out. Part of the money has to go each year in renewing the supply. English books are in the mother tongue and they form a common ground for all departments, and appeal alike to all. fessor Dunlap does not buy half the books he would like to. There are thousands of representative English works that are not in the library. Almost every elementary text-book of English literature mentions at least some works we do not have, and the more technical treatises present authors by the score whose works are entirely unrepresented on our shelves. We think we have a fairly good Shakspere library, but at the University of Michigan there are many more books on Shakspere than we have in our total English collection. How pleasant it would be, if we only had some special library that we could point to with pride and say: "That is one of the best libraries on that subject in the world!" But we have not even all the books we need in the more general fields.

One of the professors in another department told me just the other day that he wished he had three or four thousand dollars to spend for books. The lack of books seemed to him the most crying want, and such a sum was no more than necessary to put his department on an efficient basis for research. I do not believe it would be extravagant if such a sum were given to several departments of the University.\* In many fields, the library is the student's only laboratory and these departments should be given larger resources on this account.

It would be thought absurd in this day of the world to teach a college science without a good laboratory, but really it is just as absurd to teach the higher humanistic studies without an adequate number of books. Humanistic studies nowadays use scientific methods, and the laboratory of microscopes or tubes or bottles is no more necessary to the one branch of learning than the laboratory of books is to the other.

It must be remembered that a true university is never content with mere second-hand information in any field. Encyclopedias and general works are good enough in their place but this place should not be an exalted one. Books of this class are full of snares and delusions. They need continual supplement and verification by an appeal to the original sources. In just so far as the library is deficient in this latter kind of material, in just so far is the scholar and student at the mercy of the general authority. There are altogether too many people who think that anything they find in an encyclopedia must be true. As a matter of fact there is much that is not true, and besides, the scholarly attitude towards almost every subject is constantly changing. Men

California spent over \$7,000 one year on history alone. That is almost equal to our total book fund.

are ever approaching the truth but they never get it stated exactly or completely. It is not in science alone that we do not believe as our forefathers did but in almost every branch of knowledge, and it ought to be the privilege and business of the University man to find out for himself what he thinks is the truth by study of the original materials. The intellectual life of the State is enriched by his independent thought and investigation.

Many people, I presume, do not realize how greatly the University is handicapped in library facilities by the fact that it is in a small town. If there were a large city library near by we could depend on that to cover some fields. It is of little importance where the students get their books; the main thing is that there shall be books accessible. If we had a large historical library here in Lawrence such as that at Madison, Wisconsin, we should be very much better off, though the collection might not belong to us at all. If we were within a few miles of such a treasury as the Boston public library or the New York public library or even the Chicago public library, we could get along with still less than we have at present. The professors and advanced students could, when necessary, spend a half day now and then working with the larger collection consulting books they could not find at home,—and they could do this without much loss in time or money. But, unfortunately, there is no large library within hundreds of miles of us and we have to depend entirely on what the University can supply.

This illustrates a very strange state of affairs found in many places in this country. It is the universities nearest large public libraries that generally strive hardest to accumulate big collections, and it is the universities that are most isolated, and hence most in need of books, that seem most content to get along with the little they have. This ought not to remain true, for the University of Kansas at least. In this matter, we should follow the example of the University of Michigan, which is also situated in a small

town. The latter institution spends much more on its library in proportion to general expenditure than do most universities, precisely because it feels the handicap of its geographical position.

It is a fallacy to say that library funds should bear any. definite ratio to college income. Of course other practical demands may be so urgent that those of the library have to be for a time neglected, but in this case the fact should be realized. The library funds should be in proportion to the needs, and local conditions should be considered in estimating the needs. It is a fallacy also to think that library expenses should bear any hard and fast ratio to the number of students. It is not with the library as it is with the number of recitation rooms or instructors, that the fewer students the fewer rooms and men needed. And vet if one should use either of these methods of argument, he would find our University far too low on the list. The forty-seventh place is much further down than the thirty-first or even the thirtythird. A university that is to do any research—and every live university does research—must have at hand a fairly large library no matter what the number of its students may be. Our University library must stand ready to meet all legitimate demands in all departments. It is the learned storehouse for the State, capable of being the most thoroughly equipped of any that the State may hope to have, for at the University there is the best corps of specialists in all departments of general knowledge. The State should take as much pride as the professors themselves in making it a thoroughly efficient library.

There are still other things that might be adduced in favor of increasing the library, but probably it will be best to leave these other considerations for each alumnus and friend to think of. It would not be right, however, to close without at least mentioning the fact that the library staff is ridiculously underpaid. The University of Michigan surely cannot be accused of giving extravagant salaries but her chief libra-

rian gets two-thirds as much as the sum paid our whole library corps.

I hope this paper may have some effect in stirring up interest in the library. Of course it comes too late to do any good in getting the State's help for the next two years. But when the next budget is made up, I sincerely hope that the needs of the library will not be forgotten. In the meantime, are there no Kansas citizens who are anxious to do for their University what has been done for so many universities,—to establish a special library in some department of knowledge? A few gifts have already been made to the library and they have been thankfully received, but others are very much needed. It is not necessary that any very large sum be given and I know of no better way of perpetuating one's name than by having it connected with a good collection of books. Have we any book-lovers in Kansas, and may we hope some day to hold our heads high with pride as we point out this or that special collection in English, French, German, history, economics, philosophy, science, and what not? Or is this too great a dream for Kansas?

FRANK EGBERT BRYANT.

## AN ACADEMIC PROPHECY

"Let's walk."

It was the Professor who had rung my door bell and thus accosted me when I invited him to enter. I was not surprised, for he often does this on pleasant Sunday afternoons. I am sure he would not come so regularly if he did not feel confident that his invitation would be most welcome. I certainly never gave him reason to doubt my readiness to accompany him for I know of nothing I enjoy more than our occasional rambles through the country. In fact, if his home were in the suburbs and mine were in the town it is highly probable it would be I who would be ringing the door bell and he would be responding.

The Professor is a very comfortable companion for a country walk. The scenery is a constant delight to him. He is a naturalist by instinct as well as training. He is honest and never talks for effect. We have walked miles together without exchanging a word, although each was doubtless enjoying the presence of the other. He contradicts me with impunity when he believes I am wrong and never hesitates to change his mind when sufficient reason is given him for doing so. On the other hand, I never feel the slightest obligation or inclination to be anything but bluntly frank with him.

It was the last Sunday in October. The sky was clear and the air was tinged with the crispness of approaching fall. We struck across the fields in our habitual manner, glowing with delight in the invigorating atmosphere, the bright sunshine, and the radiant autumnal foliage. The Professor was in an unusually talkative mood and I was not afflicted with taciturnity. Between us a good many things were said, but whether they were wise or foolish I would not care to say, even if I were competent to do so. I remember that I was struck with one of his remarks concerning the College as an educational institution in America, and I asked him what he thought would be the nature of the College of the future.

"Isn't anything to think about that," he said.

"Just this," he answered. "The College is doomed. It will soon be extinct, practically,—of interest only to the historian." Then he rested his eyes on the horizon and murmured something about troubadours and minnesingers.

I was astonished beyond measure and it was some time before I could sufficiently collect myself to proceed.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Why?" I asked.

<sup>&</sup>quot;There won't be any," he replied.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Why," I gasped, "What do you mean?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;You joke," I ventured.

<sup>&</sup>quot;I do not. It is too solemn a subject," he retorted.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Then explain yourself," I demanded.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Well, it's this way," he began slowly, with the air of one

who has unqualified confidence in his position although aware of its novelty. "The College was all right in its day when fond fathers wanted their sons to become gentlemen. Perhaps it is still serviceable to fond mothers who desire their daughters to become ladies of a type superior to the boarding school product. I suppose you will not deny the rapid transformation of the American College from a boys' school into a girls' school, and that, too, in more respects than the sex of the students."

"There are some statistics which look that way," I admitted.

"That is but a symptom," he continued. "The fact is that the masculine section of society has gone away and left the College, or is leaving it, stranded. It does not meet the needs of the time. The popular ambition is being directed more and more into lines not recognized by the College and its spirit. Time was when the monastery was man's best means of preparing for the life he hoped to live. The monastery now belongs in the historical museum of civilization. By its side stands a glass case labeled 'The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.' It is empty, but the workmen are getting ready to put the old relic into its case."

"Is it really as bad as that?" I asked.

"I do not call it bad at all," he said warmly. "When civilization outgrows one of its institutions, it should rejoice as a man does when he gets a new suit of clothes. Some simpletons sigh over the destruction of feudalism and autocracy and a tyrannical priesthood. Such things are 'so interesting,' but they are gone, Gott sei dank."

"You do seem to be in earnest," I said, "and I am getting interested. And now that you have made such a surprising statement, you are no doubt willing to give your reasons for it. I do not need to warn you that I do not agree with you, but I promise to listen patiently and with my mind as wide open as I can get it. Are you willing to tell why the College is to be discarded?"

"Certainly," he said, "and it will take but a moment. Do you know how many students there are today in the American College?"

"Yes, about a hundred thousand."

"That's right. And now in the technical schools?"

"About two hundred thousand."

"Right again. And little more need be said. Of course you will grant that the College is the old institution and the professional school is the new one?"

"Yes."

"Then I might almost say, Q. E. D., but I won't. You know as well as I that there are reasons why the young men are going to the technical schools instead of the College. is often said that it is a matter of money, but that is a superficial view of the question. Others think that it is a result of the competition in the professions, this competition leading the candidate to the greatest possible specialization. too, is superficial, although there is some truth in it. seems to me that we shall have to look deeper into the social situation to find the true explanation of the phenomenon. am convinced that the desire to work, to do something worthy, has become popular. Of course young men want to profit by their efforts and are therefore willing to make unprecedented preparation for their tasks, but going with that fact is this common impulse-mania, it might almost be called—to do something. This is the way in which masculinity is manifesting itself in our day. It is as if all the world had heard Carlyle's gospel of work and had been converted. The technical schools springing up all over the country are but the expression of this demand of the young men for opportunities to prepare for their life work."

"There seems much reason in what you say," I admitted, "yet men have always worked. Do you really believe that men are working harder than formerly?"

"Undoubtedly," he answered. "Why, a man of leisure is an anomaly. The rich are working harder than the poor.

And why? You ridiculed Russell Sage, but he was typical. He was a modern American. Why, so much are we subject to this ideal of labor that the experts are tracing many of our peculiar maladies to it. Very properly the rest cure is being prescribed more and more. Our literature is saturated with this doctrine of work for all. Notice the names of the popular magazines: The World's Work, Success, The Craftsman, and others. Even the amended conception of Heaven includes the dogma of the necessity of labor, and we are promised some sort of work through eternity.

"I don't know but what you are right," I said. "But how do you account for this infatuation of the man of the times for work? Is it an accident, as the naturalist uses that term?"

"Hardly that," he said. "Some of the reasons for it are evident enough. For instance, it seems clear that science and its hand-man, invention, have had much to do with it. It goes with mere mention that science, by disclosing innumerable facts and laws of nature, has afforded the opportunity for the constructive propensity, the working instinct, to exert itself as never before. Think of the jobs discovered by Watt when he watched that historic tea-kettle. Bessemer in making steel by a new method made more work than was done in all Europe during the Middle Ages. President Eliot claims that during the nineteenth century more progress was made in the discovery of the laws of nature than was made during the preceding thirty centuries. scarcely an item in modern science which does not invite the workman as well as the scientist, and almost any man will go to work if he finds a task which suits his taste. This new economic or technical world offers such a great variety of opportunities that practically every man finds his place. The latent working instinct has been aroused by this appeal for vigorous—at times, heroic—effort, and the world has been transformed from a hunting preserve, a cathedral, an artist's studio, a battle field, into an enormous manufactory."

I confess that I was much impressed with his argument.

It appeared to throw light on many things, and I could not refrain from expressing my approval of his theory. It seemed to me that a philosophy of mechanism, implied in all of modern science, had insinuated itself into the lives of men and transformed them into mechanics.

"Now," I said, "I believe I foresee the goal of your argument. Not only is the world fuller of work than ever, not only has modern science called the sleeping workman to work, but it has at the same time made that work harder. I mean that the new fields of activity thrown open by modern science call for greater skill than did the older forms of labor. Perhaps that is one reason why they appeal to men. Difficulty is often attractive. It is much more difficult to drive a railway engine than an ox team, but a real man would rather do it and take his chances of being buried beneath the great machine in the ditch. This increased difficulty in the world's work calls for more careful and more specific training for it; therefore the technical school has been devised, and therefore also, there are two hundred thousand young Americans enrolled in it while there are but half as many in the College. That is your idea?"

"You have hit it exactly," he said. "Set a healthy boy at his studies. Let all those studies be equally interesting and equally difficult. Explain to him that his Greek, his English literature, his philosophy, will give him culture, and that his mathematics, his chemistry, his physics, will enable him to construct great bridges or plan water systems for thirsty cities, and then watch him. His sister will soon have to take care of the polite learning. Cry out as loud and as long as you can against what you contemptuously call the "practical" in education, but the boy will decide the matter. It is merely the call of the man in him."

There was much more of this kind of talk, and I became so nearly convinced that I confessed to a hesitating wish that I had been a chemist or had held some other creditable position in educational work; or, better yet, had been an ensineer.

We were walking along a narrow roadway with stone walls Our road lay over high ground, affording on either side. delightful vistas out over the valley and rolling uplands. Presently we came upon a little house standing back in a yard which had evidently been cared for by one who loved beautiful things. It soon became apparent that the house was vacant. Some of the windows were broken, one large glass in the front door being shattered. The front steps were missing. I proposed that we go up and look at it. This we did and put our faces close to the glass and inspected the interior. It was a simple home, but there was evidence of taste. The faded wall paper had a pleasing, modest pattern, and there were darker rectangular spots on it where the pictures had hung. A heap of ashes and some charred wood still lay in the rustic cobble-stone fireplace. I had an image of happy family groups gathered around the blaze on winter evenings.

"Looks like a last year's bird's nest," commented the Professor.

"Or the American College a century hence," replied the fresh convert, adding, "Wonder what became of the family."

"I think they are in Kansas City," said the professor. "I never knew much about them; only saw some of them a few times as I passed this way. Wheeler was their name, if I am not mistaken. They owned a little farm here—forty or fifty acres, but sold it to Banks over there, and the father went to work at some kind of a job in the railway offices. They are more comfortable now, no doubt. In the city they have gas or electric lights, perhaps steam heat and a bath room, and don't have to slop around in the mud in rainy weather as farmers all have to do."

We sauntered around, noting the remains of many plans and hopes, now totally abandoned and probably forgotten. We helped ourselves to some persimmons from a tree growing in the garden, gathered a bouquet of chrysanthemums in the back yard, and then in silence started down the narrow

road. I confess that to me such a place is sadder than a cemetery.

"Are you sure," said I presently, "that the Wheelers are better off than when they lived here?"

"Oh, I suppose so," he replied. "But why do you ask?"

"Well, I have my doubts," I said. "Grant that they have all of the conveniences of the modern city home, yet I am afraid they have lost something. There were experiences for them here for which there are no corresponding compensations there."

"What have you in mind?" he asked.

"Look at that splendid landscape," I explained. "It was always ready to be enjoyed if they but looked up from their work; winter and summer, bright days and rainy, never twice the same, ever beautiful, ever inviting, and, I dare say, ever welcome. You may say that probably they did not care for it—there are such people, unfortunately—but I am certain that they did. The farm runs back there to the California road, doesn't it? Then why didn't they build over there where it would be so much more convenient? There is but one answer. They saw the beauty of this spot and wanted it as a part of their lives. I'll venture they often look out on brick walls and stone streets and long for a quiet Sunday afternoon here."

"Probably so," said the Professor, "they seemed to be people of some refinement."

"Then there were other things besides the landscape," I continued. "Things which I can feel but hardly name. The whole place seems to be instinct with—with—atmosphere, may I call it? Places all have their own unanalyzable quality for which I know no better name, and those places most of all which have been inhabited by good people and the gods. I tell you, to exist and to have all the conceivable means of existing, and to utilize them to the limit is one thing; to really live, to live in a way that meets with unconditional approval, that is quite another thing. And yet I hardly know

what I mean by all that. By the way, you said the Wheelers were people of some refinement. What do you mean?"

"Well," he began, "Well,—really, I hardly know; yet I know I meant something."

"Something desirable?"

"Certainly, very."

"Something desirable as means to living more easily or comfortably?"

"Oh, no, not that. Just the reverse, rather. Refinement seems desirable not as means at all, but because it is intrinsically good and worthy."

"Perhaps it is considered good to have because it adds to one's happiness," I suggested.

"It does do that, of course," he continued. "But so many other things will do that, too. Yet there seems to be a difference; it does not seem right to class them together. Refinement would still seem to be desirable even if happiness fled at its approach. Besides, we speak of 'refined pleasures' as distinguished from others."

"You said these people had *some* refinement," I went on. "Do you mean to suggest that there are different degrees or grades of refinement,—that you can measure it quantitatively?"

"Of course," he said, "different people are refined in different degrees; in other words, some are more refined than others. Then again, one may *become* refined; that is, one can acquire refinement. But why do you ask such questions?" he added.

"Well, this is interesting," I exclaimed impulsively. "You say that refinement is something highly desirable for its own sake, not as means to some other end, that it may be acquired, and yet you did not tell me what refinement is. I wish you would define the term and make it very clear; or, perhaps, you would rather explain how it can be acquired."

"I think I should prefer to do or try to do the latter," he said. "And I shall appreciate the favor if you do not again

ask me to define the term. Definitions never define, anyhow, although they may sometimes seem to do so. Speaking unguardedly, I should say that refinement comes to anyone who keeps his mind occupied with truth and beauty. For example, the study of science, the knowledge of the phenomena and laws of nature, like the knowledge of any other fact or principle, tends to contribute to refinement. But this is not complete, I admit, unless it is accompanied by a feeling of appreciation, a regard for the beauty of things as well as the truth about them. Of course, a man might be a great scientist, and yet be a great boor. I suppose the esthetic element is an essential one, but the two can not be separated."

"An appreciative knowledge of the sciences will bring refinement, I understand you to say."

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"I believe it will."
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<sup>&</sup>quot;Of all or some of them?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;All of them."

<sup>&</sup>quot;In equal degree?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I do not know about that."

<sup>&</sup>quot;Only the so-called natural sciences?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Certainly not."

<sup>&</sup>quot;Would such a knowledge of the history of human achievement serve the purpose?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;No doubt it would."

<sup>&</sup>quot;And mathematics?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;A little, I suppose; mathematicians are queer people, however."

<sup>&</sup>quot;And language?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Oh, yes."

<sup>&</sup>quot;And literature?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Literature is generally regarded as the best of culture studies."

<sup>&</sup>quot;Philosophy?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;It may be. I don't know much about it."

<sup>&</sup>quot;Perhaps there is some subtle principle contained in these sciences or fields of knowledge which has not yet been anal-

yzed out, which is really the efficient agent in contributing refinement."

"Now you are jesting," he retorted.

This reference to jesting recalled to my mind our discussion regarding the College. So I went on:

"And are there any known means whereby a man who seeks refinement may receive aid in that noble pursuit?"

"Certainly. By reading and in other ways associating with refined people."

"But that presupposes refined people. But let that pass. Are there other means?"

"Everybody knows that is what the schools are for."

"Solely?"

"No, they also train in skill, so their students can do things and earn a living."

"What schools, may I ask?"

"Oh, all of them."

"The grades?"

"Yes."

"The high school?"

"Yes."

"Business colleges?"

Hesitating, "I think not."

"The technical schools?"

Reflectively, "Only incidentally, if at all."

"Well, it may be that the grades and the high school are adequate as aids to the dissemination of refinement, as far as schools can aid. What do you say to that?"

"They certainly are not," he replied. "And for this reason if for no other. Boys and girls are too young to accomplish very serious results in any of the great branches of learning before they finish the high school. That is little more than what it is often called, a preparatory school, a place where young men and women—let me say boys and girls—get ready to study. A man or woman nowadays who has nothing of education beyond that obtained in the high school is to be

pitied. Maturity of mind is essential to considerable success in intellectual pursuits."

"Then what is to be done?" I asked.

"I have seen through your plan for some time," he remarked, smiling, "and I join you in your conclusion as cheerfully as you joined me in mine. It need not be stated. We understand each other."

"But there is the University," I suggested.

"The modern University is a great institution, but aside from the technical schools which with the College constitute it, the work of the University trains men in special lines, often leaving them strangely ignorant in the many others of equal value. Specialists see things and think of things in a distorted manner. A man who is only a specialist in any direction may be one of the most ignorant of men. As I said a while ago, a great scientist may be a great boor, so may a great philologist, or great metaphysician, or any other specialist."

"And yet," I said, "we were not wholly wrong about the technical schools and their immense army of highly-trained student-workmen. They must be let alone?"

"By all means," he replied. "The world's work must be done, and done by men who can do it, just as in the past the world's battles had to be fought. All honor to the workmen. Theirs is a vicarious life. Let them not know their loss. Let them continue to believe and assert that their calling is the only worthy one. Our bridges must be built, our cities must be lighted and supplied with pure water, the laws must be enforced, the very last injurious bacillus must be captured and mounted on a microscope slide for historic purposes,—these things and many, many more; but only to the end that people may live and live more worthily."

Some time before this we had turned our backs upon the setting sun. We now came around a plum thicket and a splendid view burst upon us. We found ourselves standing on the crest of a hill with a narrow valley lying before us,

while away to the right stretched the broad expanse of the Wakarusa valley. The hillsides about us were covered with brown meadows, green wheat and alfalfa fields, and clumps of forest trees. Down through the center of the picture ran a deep ravine bordered by oaks and elms and willows, from which the brilliant autumn foliage was falling, at places revealing the delicate grays and violets of the dense twig masses. The atmosphere was a soft hazy blue, deepening in color out over the southern valley. On the hills opposite were scattered presumptuous cottonwoods, still clothed in their lemon-yellow foliage. The whole scene was one of indescribable beauty. Much as I had observed such things, I had not thought it possible to find such a symphony of color in nature.

Not a breath of air was stirring. The pensive stillness of the closing day seemed to mingle with all things. Down the slope to the right was some one in the shadows, gathering branches of bittersweet. A bunch of crows flew languorously and ominously across the sky. I do not know how long we stood, all but entranced, admiring the scene about us. I only know that I was aroused by the Professor's saying, "How beautiful the College buildings appear from here, and how harmoniously they blend into the landscape."

"That's true," I replied. "I had not noticed them. And how gaunt and spectral the old water tower looks, standing beside them. One might almost fancy it the embodiment of some malign power, calmly biding its time, yet imbued with some grim resolution."

#### MR. DOOLEY ON PHI BETA KAPPA\*

Mr. President and members of Phi Beta Kappa:—I was not long in coming to the conclusion that the only way to get Mr. Dooley's opinion of Phi Beta Kappa was to go to Mr. Dooley himself. Therefore, if during the days preceding this ordeal I may have seemed inattentive in my classes, let my honored instructors remember that what they saw before them was but the trappings and the suits of me, while the real Taylor has disported himself in the wilds of Archey Road, Chicago, U. S. A., the abode of Dooley, Hennesey, McKenna, Hogan, and those other heroes of Modern Sparta, who learned to live the simple life before ever the insistent tones of Parson Wagner grated on our hearing. Thus it is that I am able to give you tonight Mr. Dooley's utterances, not of last week, nor of this, but of next week, and, probably, the week after.

'Phi Batey Kappey, is it, me b'y,' said Mr. Dooley, 'An' is it ilicted ye ar-re'r jist runnin'? No? Thin ye've landed, eh? Well 's long as ye're in an' it's a par-rt iv ye an' ye iv it, I dinnaw's I ought to spake me mind out, that is, to say anything t' blahst ye're lovely hopes. Wanst a Phi Batey Kappey alway a Phi Batey Kappey, they say, onliss ye jine the Masons 'r the Hancient Ordher iv Hibernians 'r some other rale ordher 't stands f'r something, ye naw. Phi Batey Kappey is too slow f'r the likes iv me. Ye jine, ye ride the goat, ye have wan grand feed an' the fun's all over onliss ye get ilicted t' the facilty, when ye cin go to an iliction an' have more fun thin a wake in Tipp'rary County'r a Saint Pathrick's Day Ball. But mostly ye don't git ilicted onto the facilty, an' mostly ye don't think much about Phi Batey Kappey afther ye git out of school, an' mostly the people who ain't it think less. I think so.

'Phi Batey Kappey is a gr-rate thing in a way. All its mimbers claims t' be intellectual dayscindants iv Aristotle, who was the first Irishman to hold office in the methropolitan

Response to a toast, delivered at the Phi Beta Kappa banquet in Lawrence, March 8, 1907.

city iv Athins. Its mimbers is composed iv the studints who have suffered long an' been kind—to their perfessers. As Hogan says, "These are they thit have come up out iv gr-rate thribulation," he says, an' I dinnaw but he's right. Hogan's a smar-rt man.

'The studints is ilicted be the facilty mimbers amidst grrate solimnity an' a lot iv har-rd falin's. About sixteen perfessers meet in a saycludid rume in the basemint. Afther the dures is barred an' the rool is called the fun begins. "I propose the name iv Jawn Michael Smith," says the perfesser iv litheratoor. "He's red headed," says the perfesser iv histhry, "an' he knows too much," says he. "H'ain't no sich thing," says th' English gun gittin' hot, "an' besides he agrrayed intirely with me interpritation iv Roodyard Kipling," says he. "Which is interestin' but not conclusiv'," says the histhry perfesser. "He attinds the Nickel theayter," says the perfesser iv drama, "an' he's got low ideals," says he. "An' he went to all iv the football games," says the perfesser iv Dutch. "An' he sometimes talks with the girruls in the halls," says the perfesser iv Lost Arts. An' thin the perfesser iv lit. grabs his hat an' starts t' lave. "Ye shan't go," says th' prisidint, "we've got to have a quorum," says he, "even if vilence is nicissary," says he. An' thin the perfesser iv physical culture an' the football cooch arise in their places prepared t' die f'r their counthry, an' the lithry wan sits down. "I move we adjourn," says the perfesser iv philosophy, "me supper's waitin'," says he. An' thin they adjourn sine die, which manes till tomorrow, same time an' place.

'The objic' iv Phi Batey Kappey is lithry and pathriotic. Geawrge Washington c'd 've been the first mimber but he couldn't git by the English Daypartmint. They hung it onto him ivry time they got a chanst which was about wanst a week, but Geawrge got his dieplomy niverthliss. Ben Franklin would've made it but the French Daypartmint said he was a grafter. Thomas Jifferson was kep' out be the Daypart-

mint iv Social Silence, fer gittin' off hot air about the akil rights iv onakil man. Pathrick Henry was voted down be the Histhry Daypartmint f'r using the deadly parallil on Geawrge the Third. Brigham Young was kep' out be the Mathematics Daypartmint f'r not knowing the proper use iv the multiplycation table. Me cousin Geawrge Doowey knocked so hard on th' Spanish Daypartmint th't he didn't have no chanst. Abraham Lincoln was barred by the Grake Daypartmint. He didn't have no Marythawn race afther the battil iv Gittysburg.

'There is some studints who gits ilicted to Phi Batey Kappey be har-rd wurruk and some others, who wants it jist as bad, wurruks har-rder f'r it an' gits left at the polls. "Ye're impossible," says the perfessers, "an' ye're not in it," they says, and, "Go your way into the wor-rold onhandicapped," says they," be phibateykap," they says, "or any other disabilities," they says. What the poor divils will do 'r how they will iver live over it, I dinnaw. Probably be har-rd wurruk an' industhry they can git into Congress 'r the Suprame Coort; but the halls iv larnin' an' the realms iv litheratoor is "become a sthrange counthry to 'em," as Hogan says, "an' they're foorced agin their own wishes to tur-rn to an' make a sucksiss out iv themselves," he says.

'I lave it with ye, me friend if ye wud rather be a Phi Batey Kappey dayliverin' these sintimints to a choice assortment iv staple an' fancy perfessers afther atin' a lot iv indiegistibles 'r be the prisident iv a woman's lithry club whin they's ilictin officers. I think ye wud.'

RAYMOND G. TAYLOR, '07.

### **EDITORIAL**

#### A SITUATION TO BE WATCHED

In the pursuance of its plans for the establishment of a medical school in Kansas City, the University of Missouri has recently made a surprising attempt to gain advantages which if granted to them would jeapordize the future of the School of Medicine of the University. It is desirable that alumni should understand the situation.

The University of Kansas established the School of Medicine in Kansas City without any bonus or concession of any kind from the city. It built the first laboratory for clinical pathology in the Middle West. It has erected the first of a group of hospitals wherein patients may receive the best of medical attention while at the same time returning something to the State by submitting themselves as material or means of medical education. It maintains in two of the poorer centers of "Greater Kansas City" dispensaries for the treatment of the needy poor. It is building up in Kansas City a medical school in which the requirements for entrance and for graduation are such as to place it in the front rank of institutions for medical education—a school which is already attracting the attention of Eastern schools of like aim. In other words, the School of Medicine of the University of Kansas is a reality, not a possibility. It is now occupying the field offered by the only city of sufficient size for its purposes, within a reasonable distance.

The University of Missouri has the choice of two cities in which to establish its medical school: Kansas City with three hundred thousand population or St. Louis with seven hundred thousand. In St. Louis there are at present three important medical schools; in Kansas City, two. It is stated on good authority that if the University of Missouri will go to St. Louis, one of the three schools there will be discontinued, leaving one school for each two hundred and thirty thousand people.

If it comes to Kansas City, there will be one school for each hundred thousand people. These figures become significant when the question of the location of a hospital is being discussed. And yet, in spite of these conditions, the University of Missouri is planning to enter Kansas City.

But it should not be concluded from the foregoing that the University of Kansas objects to competition on equal terms. All the schools of medicine in Kansas City would suffer from the disadvantages of crowding, pointed out above; and if Missouri were proposing to come in on equal terms with Kansas, the only protest to be made would be on the ground of priority of occupation.

But the University of Missouri does not propose any such thing. In the first place, it asks a bonus of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Kansas City people, while if anyone is entitled to receive such encouragement and help, it is the School of Medicine which is already established and is pushing forward as fast as its resources will permit. In addition to this, it asks that a site for its buildings be provided free of any expense to it.

Most surprising of all, is the proposal of the University of Missouri that it be given control in the administration of the city hospital, the hospital in which the University of Kansas has had and must have the privilege of holding clinics under the most favorable conditions, if its work is to be continued on the highest plane of efficiency. It is entirely impossible that the granting to the University of Missouri of the special advantages asked would not disturb the University of Kansas in the enjoyment of its present rights. The plain fact is that the practical result of the success of the scheme of the University of Missouri would be to exclude the School of Medicine from the use of the city hospital.

Needless to say, Chancellor Strong, upon learning of the proposed step, entered a vigorous protest, and going to Kansas City supported Dr. Hoxie, dean of the clinical department, in his fight against the contemplated discrimination.

The alumni residing in Kansas City and elsewhere became interested at once and began to make themselves heard. Many prominent business and professional men in Kansas, learning of the situation, began communicating with their friends in the city and with the city officials. Kansas City is essentially a Kansas town, and in a very short time the effects of this campaign became apparent. Any immediate danger of the proposed discrimination was averted.

But alumni who are in a position to do so should keep watch, and are keeping watch, to see that the interests of the University are protected; that the School of Medicine receives fair treatment, and is rendered secure in its opportunity to develop as it must in the years to come.

If the alumni at a distance could realize the pleasure they would get out of commencement week, nothing could keep them away. Aside from the interest in the events themselves, and the joy of living over again the great days of ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, are the attractions offered by the University itself—the greater University; the University in its becoming and in its inspiring promise. Every year, commencement week becomes more crowded with things that make it worth while. It is nothing less than a sad deprivation to be forced to miss them. There might be and there ought to be a thousand alumni here this year. Can it not be a thousand who will sit down together at the University dinner in the great auditorium-gymnasium building the fifth of next June?

## THE UNIVERSITY

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The first meeting of the new Board of Regents was held March 22. Thomas M. Potter was elected vice-president of the Board and W. Y. Morgan, secretary.

The following degrees were granted: master of arts, Charles Arthur Shiveley; bachelor of arts, Earl Gafford, Edith Griffin, Roy William Hoover, Lydia Lindsey, Harry Relihan, Georgia Madge Woodhead; bachelor of science, Victor Cone, Charles A. Whitney, Arthur R. Mann, Claude Reid.

Several proposed new courses in engineering were approved.

Leave of absence for one year from September, 1907, was granted to each of the following members of the College faculty: Margaret Lynn, assistant professor of English literature; H. H. Vaughan, assistant professor of Romance languages; L. E. Sisson, assistant professor of English language; Wallace Notestein, assistant professor of European history.

A change in the plan for the wiring of the auditorium-gymnasium building was approved, and the purchase of additional equipment for the building was ordered.

It was also ordered that some grading be done in College Park, Rosedale; that the walls of the new hospital be painted, and that a walk be laid to the new laboratory building in College Park.

Another meeting of the Board was held Tuesday, April 9. In

addition to routine business, the Board considered two matters of general interest. There has been a growing belief among the Regents and others that the time has come to adopt measures to assure the highest well-being of the young women in the University. The Board directed that an "approved list" of rooming houses in Lawrence be made, and that this list be limited to houses in which young men only or young women only are taken as roomers. Houses which are occupied by young women are to have parlors or reception rooms. to be opened on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday evenings, in which the young women may receive their callers.

The University will recommend that students occupy only those houses which are designated on the approved list.

The Board held an informal session with representatives of the various fraternities to talk over matters affecting the good name and best interests of the University. There was a full and frank discussion of the problems concerning student life, the result of which was a strong stand on the part of all of the fraternity leaders for the highest type of fraternity life. There was a strong movement begun by the fraternities themselves against certain forms of dissipation which are always serious problems in the student life of a university. It developed in the course of the meeting that all other fraternities in the

University of Kansas have severed relations with the Theta Nu Epsilon. The Board of Regents felt that the general result of the meeting was momentous for the future of the University, and especially the fraternity life of the University.

Wednesday, the Board visited the School of Medicine at Rosedale.

## FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1907

Manager Lansdon has made official announcement of the football schedule for the season of 1907. The schedule is little different from that of last year and there are no new teams on the The list is as follows: list. October 5, William Jewell, at Liberty, Missouri; October 12, St. Mary's, at Lawrence; October 19, University of Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City; October 26, State Agricultural College, at Lawrence; November 2, Washburn College, at Topeka; November 9, University of Nebraska, at Lawrence; November 16, St. Louis University, at St. Louis; November 28. University of Missouri. at Kansas City.

#### DEATH OF PROFESSOR WIL-LIAMS

Professor P. J. Williams, who was a member of the University faculty from 1881 to 1889, died March 21, in Everett, Massachusetts, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harriett Williams Whitehill, '85. He was buried in Lawrence, April 2. At the time of his death Professor Williams was eighty-two years old.

When Professor Williams came to the University, he occupied the chair of dean of the Normal department. Later he became professor of didactics. His connection with the University faculty ceased in 1889, at which time the salary attached to his position was cut off by legislative enactment.

After leaving the University, Dr. Williams engaged in the work of the ministry, at the same time devoting a portion of his energies to the care of his farm in Franklin county. After the death of his wife in 1895, he lived for a time with his married daughter, Mrs. Parmenter of Baldwin. In 1900 he went to live with Mrs. Whitehill at Everett.

A later issue of the Magazine will contain an account of the life and work of Dr. Williams.

#### MR. F. B. LAWRENCE DEAD

Frank B. Lawrence of Boston, a nephew of Mrs. S. T. D. Robinson, died recently in Philadelphia. Mr. Lawrence was formerly the owner of fifty-one acres of land west of the old University campus. Three years ago when the movement for the larger campus was begun, Mr. Lawrence transferred this tract of fifty-one acres to the University on terms which constituted practically a gift, the University guaranteeing to pay him merely an annuity of six hundred dollars. At the time of the death of Mr. Lawrence three of these pay-This ments had been made. land is now the property of the State without further payment.

## ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

The annual exhibition of paintings by the department of drawing and painting of the School of Fine Arts was opened April 1, to continue three weeks.

The collection of one hundred works of art from studios in the East has proved of great interest to many in the University and in Lawrence. Professor W. A. Griffith who has the management of these annual exhibitions, introduced a new feature this year by arranging for an address each evening by someone competent to speak on art topics.

In order to facilitate the handling of business matters connected with the exhibitions, Professor Griffith has brought about the formation and incorporation of the Kansas Art Association, with the following officers: Mr. A. Henley, president; Dr. John T. Moore, treasurer; Professor W. A. Griffith, secretary; Professor F. O. Marvin and Mr. Frank Benedict, additional members of the board of directors.

#### DEBATES

The University won the debate with the University of Oklahoma, March 22. The question discussed was, "Shall the Present Chinese Exclusion Policy of the United States be Maintained." Kansas had the affirmative.

The debate with Baker University occurred April 12. It was won by the University of Kansas, which supported the negative of

the question, "Resolved that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution should be repealed."

#### TRACK MEETS

The fourth annual indoor meet between the Universities of Kansas and Missouri, in convention hall, Kansas City, was won by Missouri. Kansas, however, showed a gratifying advance in form. The new gymnasium at the University will give opportunity for winter training and will be of great service to track athletics.

The following are the summaries of the points scored in this meet.

]	M. U.	K. U.
50-yard dash	8	0
50-yard dash 440-yard run	8 3	0
880-vard run	3	5
Mile run	5 5 e 8	5 3 · 3
2-mile run	5	
55-yard high hurdle 55-yard low hurdle	e 8	0
55-yard low hurdle	Ž	3
Pole vault	0	8
Shot put	5	3
High jump	11/2	6%
Shot put	0	5

Totals..... 481/2 The track team was awarded the trophy banner offered by the Kansas City Athletic Club to the winner of the invitation indoor track meet recently held in convention hall. The University team tied the Athletic Club team for first place with 18 points. Inasmuch as the University team was a guest of the club, the directors awarded the banner to Kansas. Missouri and Nebraska universities were both represented in the meet.

### THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, l; Pharmacy, p; Medicine, m; Graduate, g; Fine Arts, fa; the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

#### DON'T MISS IT THIS YEAR

Commencement this year promises to be of exceptional interest. It was a common remark among alumni who attended last year that they had seldom if ever before had so good a time at the annual home coming and jollification. It would not be surprising if double the usual number of alumni should return this year. The commencement speakers have been announced in the Magazine, and the programme in detail will be sent out at the usual time.

The gymnasium-auditorium building will be ready for use the first of June, and will be a great help in accommodating the large audiences which assemble for the principal commencement events. Best of all, it will make it possible to return to the custom of having a commencement dinner,—an occasion especially enjoyable to the alumni.

Tuesday, as usual, will be alumni day. The plan of having class luncheons on the campus, after the alumni address, was so strongly approved last year that it will be followed again this year. The class business meetings will be held after the luncheon. The joint ceremony of the senior class and the alumni, including the reception of the

seniors into the alumni body will be held in Marvin grove at two o'clock. The regular alumnisenior ball game will occur at four o'clock on McCook field. The annual business meeting of the alumni association will be held at the usual hour following the Chancellor's reception.

#### THE ALUMNI ADDRESS

The alumni address Tuesday morning of commencement week this year will be delivered by John A Prescott, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Prescott was graduated from the University with the class of 1888, and then engaged in the real estate business in Chicago and was afterwards connected with a trust company of Boston. He came to Kansas City in 1894. and began business as a private banker and financial agent. He has been very successful, and is today one of the leading business men of that city. He has always maintained a great interest in the University.

#### TENTS ON THE CAMPUS

A suggestion has been made that may be of interest to classes holding reunions this year, and to other classes as well. It is that tents be pitched on the campus to serve as class headquarters and to mark the places of assembling for the luncheon or other events. It is evident that this might be made a picturesque and interesting feature of the week.

#### 1877

The class of '77 will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary next commencement. The members in Lawrence have received promises of attendance from several living at a distance. Arrangements have been made for a special reception and reunion at the home of one of the members of the class residing in Lawrence.

#### CLASS OF 1882

Members of the class of 1882 are urged to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class, June 2-6, 1907. Those who expect to attend this reunion at the next University commencement are requested to notify the undersigned.—ETHEL B. HAMILTON, acting secretary, Toledo, Ohio, 2317 Scottwood avenue.

#### CLASS OF 1887

The members of the class of '87 are making arrangements to celebrate their fifteenth anniversary. The secretary is Olive Thompson, Waterville.

#### 1892

Preparations are being made for a gathering of the class of '92 to celebrate its fifteenth anniversary. The secretary, E. F. Engle will welcome inquiries or suggestions regarding the occasion.

#### CLASS OF 1897

The class of '97, will this year express its joy at being ten years, old. Arrangements are being directed by Genevieve *Howland* Chalkley, Lawrence, the class president.

#### CALL FOR REUNION OF '02

The class of 1902 will this year celebrate its quinquennial reunion. This class was a large one consisting of nearly two hundred members, and although they were scattered in their first five years out of college, a great effort will be made to have at least one hundred members back at commencement this spring, and elaborate plans are being made by the alumni officers of the class for this reunion. Any suggestions by '02 alumni should be sent to J. C. Nichols, 534 New York Life building, Kansas City, Missouri, or Richard Hargreaves, Lawrence, Kansas, who are preparing the class bulletin, and arranging the plans for this occasion.

#### 1903

The officers of the class of '03 have already begun preparations for their quinquennial reunion in 1908. They will have no special celebration this year, but it is hoped that a large number of the class will attend. The officers of the class are: C. I. Corp, Lawrence, president; Lee Braerton, Carthage, Missouri, acting secretary-treasurer.

#### CLASS OF 1904

Plans are being perfected for a reunion of the class of '04, next

June. Members interested—and it is hoped that all are interested—should write to the class president, Caryl J. Dodds, Lawrence, notifying him of their intention to be present and making suggestions as to the reunion.

#### CLASS OF 1905

The class of 1905 decided at their business meeting last June not to have their regular reunion until the spring of 1908, but it is desired that as many of the class as conveniently can, attend the commencement of 1907. EUGENIA WINSHIP, secretary-treasurer.

#### COLLEGE CLASS OF 1906

The class of 1906 will hold its reunion in June during commencement week. As this is the occasion of our first anniversary and also because we wish to do our part toward awakening the interest of the alumni in University matters, we are very desirous of having this reunion a most enthusiastic and widely represented one. If there are any members who have ideas, which, if carried out, would add to the pleasure of our meeting or improve it in any way. I shall be very glad to hear from them.-MAUDE OLANDER, secretary, 418 North Seventh street, Kansas City, Kansas.

#### LAW '06

The law class of 1906 will have a class breakfast commencement day, June 5. Members of the class are requested to suggest features for the reunion.—Sadie Cleland, secretary.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

The alumni of the School of Fine Arts will have, at commencement time, a reunion of all the classes since this branch was added to the University in '81. They feel that it will not only be a pleasure to them individually to meet again and renew their old acquaintance, but also that their combined interests and organization will be a help in increasing the growth of the School.

The active alumni in Lawrence are preparing for this reunion and are earnestly hoping that there will be a big attendance. Their own special meetings will be so arranged as not to interfere in any way with the regular commencement programme.—MABEL Fisher POPENOE, '98, president; ALICE TAYLOR, '06, secretary, IDA Burr Bell, '92, corresponding secretary.

The pharmacy class of 1905 recently presented to Dean Sayre a group picture of the class taken two years ago. The picture has been hung in the Dean's office in the Chemistry Building.

Carl Wyler, p'86, has been proprietor of a department store at San Antonio, Texas, for seven years. His wife died two years ago, and his three year old child is being cared for by Mr. Wyler's parents at Lawrence. His address is 226 East Houston street.

George McLaren, p'88, has been in the drug business at Troy since 1899.

Wallace W. Lawton, l'90, is an attorney at Osceola, Missouri.

Jesse J. Dunn, 1'33, of Alva, Oklahoma, is chairman of the democratic central committee of Oklahoma. He was president last year of the Oklahoma bar association, and has recently received the endorsement of his home county and others for the position of justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma.

Nina Bowman, '93, may be addressed at 527 West 121 street, New York City.

E. C. Case, g and c '93, has been engaged as instructor in the summer school of the State University of Iowa.

An address by George W. Ellis, l'93, is printed in a recent number of the African Agricultural World published at Monrovia, Liberia.

Harry Fox, p '94, is manager of the Southwest Drug Company, a wholesale house at Wichita.

Mary Burd, '96, recently directed the presentation of Schiller's "Der Neffe als Onkel," by the German department of the Wichita high school.

S. S. Tate, l'97, who is in the mercantile business at Lakin, has recently moved into a new store building. He is enthusiastic over conditions in his part of the State, where the sugar beet industry is being actively promoted.

Olive Agnes Lapham, fa '97, is engaged in teaching and concert work in Chicago. She may be addressed at 630 Fine Arts building.

Adna G. Clarke, l'97, '00, having passed his examinations has been promoted to the position of captain in the artillery corps of the United States army under the terms of the artillery bill recently passed by Congress. He is stationed at Ft. Warren, Massachusetts.

William B. Sutton, Jr., '99, of Peru, was a candidate for mayor of his town at the last election, and—as he expresses it—would have been elected but for the fact that too many votes were cast for the other candidate.

Georgia Cubine, Ida Case, and Emma Hyde, of the class of 1899, have made plans for a three months' tour of Europe, sailing the latter part of June.

The address of J. Milton Collins, l'99, is 549 Hyde block, Spokane, Washington.

John Andrew Bear, 1 '00, is practising law and farming at Gridley.

- C. C. Wick, '00, has returned to his home in Chapman after a three months' stay in Old Mexico, where he went on account of his health.
- B. F. Hegler, Jr., '00, is engaged in the practice of law at Gutherie, Oklahoma, with the firm of Dale and Bierer.
- Ed. S. Lindas, '00, is in the lumber business at Larned. He is associated with his father under the firm name of the Lindas Lumber Company. Mr. Lindas was married in 1904 to Clara Yeager of Larned. He visited the University recently.

Edward Copley, '00, is in the brokerage and mining business. He may be addressed at 84 Commercial block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. E. Copeland, '00, was married September 5, 1906, to Jessie

E. Kingsbury of Cassopolis, Michigan. Mr. Copeland is now teller in the First National Bank of Lewistown, Montana.

B. R. Ward, '02, g' '03, is coaching the track team of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, in addition to his work in the English department.

James F. Tilford, p'02, is manager of a drug store in Kansas City, Kansas. His address is 1241 Quindaro boulevard.

William Davidson, '02, of Omaha, will lecture in the next Summer Session of the University.

Arthur C. Bradley, e'02, was married March 27 to Miss Anita Becker of Belen, New Mexico. They visited the University in April, on their way to New York.

W. A. Wheeler, e '02, is now living at 1024 Franklin avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

W. F. Mowry, 1'02, is secretary and attorney for the Montezuma Valley Irrigation District of Cortez, Colorado.

C. C. Rittenhouse, p'02, has recently taken a position in the drug store of Charles D. Barnes at Glenwood Springs, Colorado. He had been in the employ of the Woodward Drug Company of Lawrence for about six years.

Frank Otto Kershner, '02, recently visited the University. He received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Northwestern Medical School in 1905 and for two years has been an interne in the Wesley Hospital of Chicago. At present he may be addressed at 2449 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.

George T. Brown, '03, is city

attorney of Tulsa, Indian Territory.

George R. Chapin, e '03, is engineer for the Kansas division of the Rock Island railroad. His address is Topeka.

The address of Catherine Zook, '03, is 3752 Lake avenue, Chicago.

Florence E. Harrington, fa '03, is instructor in drawing and painting in Campbell College at Holton.

A. L. Billings, '02, l'02, who is practising law in Independence, recently visited a brother in the University on his way home from Topeka, where he had been on business in the supreme court. He and his wife, Bertha Jones Billings, '01, g'02, are the parents of a boy three months old.

John V. McKinney, l '03, is practising law at Ft. Scott.

Jesse W. Heinecke, '03, is local manager for a branch of the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company at Logan. He superintended the construction and equipment of the plant a year ago, and has since had charge of it.

Corra C. Jones, e'03, is in the employ of the Columbia Securities Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Edwin B. Branson, c and g '03, is the father of a boy, Carl Colton Branson, born September 15, 1906.

Emma Louise Fryhofer, '04, has given up her work as Y. W. C. A. secretary at Kansas City, Missouri, on account of the ill health of her mother, and is at home at Randolph.

H. W. Hoffman, '04, has changed his address to Inman.

F. E. Burford, '04, is with

Wrightsman, Diggs and Houck, lawyers, at Tulsa, Indian Territory.

The home address of Mary Copley, '05, is 748 Brigham street, Salt Lake City, Utah. She is at present in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Rea Wilson Brumage, '05, died at her parents' home, Abilene, April 20, of consumption. She was married a few months after graduating to Alpha Brumage formerly a student in the School of Law and coach of the University football team in '04. Their baby daughter died last autumn, after which the mother's health failed rapidly.

William H. Bailey, '05, a junior in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, won second place in the tumbling contest recently held at Annapolis between the Naval Academy and the University of Pennsylvania.

R. L. Sanford, p '05, has recently purchased a half interest in the Pioneer pharmacy at Marshall, Oklahoma.

Frank Gephart, '06, fellow in chemistry at the University of Kansas, has been appointed research assistant to Dr. J. H. Long, '77, of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois.

Maurice Ingalls, p'''06, is proprietor of a drug store at Halstead. Kansas.

Walter L. Heard, l'06, is with the Arkansas City Cold Storage company, of Arkansas City.

Nelson J. Ward, l'06, is attorney for the Paragon Cement Fence Post company. His office is in the Portsmouth building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Joseph H. Sutton, 1'06, is in the legal department of the American Adjustment company. His office address is 220 Gibraltar building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Roy M. Staker, l'06, is practising law with Dale and Amidon of Wichita.

Frank Organ, l'06, is practising law with J. A. McHenry at Howard.

Roscoe Winnagle, 1 '06, is studying in Hiram College at Warren, Ohio. He expects to receive his degree of bachelor of arts this year.

Wallis D. Wilson, l'06, is bookkeeper for the First National Bank at Horton.

C. O. Pingry, l'06, is practising law at Pittsburg, in partnership with John M. Wayde, l'89. He has been assistant county attorney under Mr. Wayde, whose term has just expired,

George J. Benson, l'06, is associated with T. A. Kramer in the law business at Eldorado.

#### FORMER STUDENTS

Richard A. Ballinger, '74-'78, has recently been appointed commissioner of the general land office at Washington by President Roosevelt. Mr. Ballinger is the author of two authoritative volumes on the laws of Washington: "Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington," and "Community Property." His home is in Seattle, Washington.

Charles B. Voorhis, '87-'90, is a hardware merchant at Ottawa.

Frank W. Butler, e '86-'88, is a druggist at Yates Center.

Dwight P. Dilworth, e '96-'97, is an attorney at law in Kansas

City, Missouri. His office is in the New York Life building.

Karl Ahlborn, '05-'06, is in business with his father at Smith Center.

John B. Henry, '96-'97, is practising medicine at Scandia.

Roy Hinman, '81-'82, is a traveling salesman for the North Electric Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Frances Cole, '00-'01, was married last summer to R. Edwin Davis, now a teacher of science in the Fort Scott high school. They live at 314 South Eddy street.

W. R. Stringfield, a former student in the School of Engineering, is a draughtsman with U. G. Charles, architect, at Wichita.

Walter Dyer, a former student in the University, is a manufacturing jeweler in Wichita.

Clyde McMurtrie, '88-'93, visited the University, April 3, after an absence of fourteen years. He is interested in mining property at Boulder, Colorado, where he has been for several years. At present his address is Omaha, Nebraska.

W. F. Biddinger, a student during the spring term of 1905, recently died at Howard, where he was superintendent of the Elk county schools.

Paul Wilkinson, '86-'89, is now in the employ of the National Metal Company of Mexico. His office headquarters are in the state of Occidental at Guanacevi.

F. B. McKinnon, '89-'90, has

purchased the telephone exchange at Tonganoxie, and will conduct it as an independent plant. For two years he had been manager of the Home Telephone Company of Lawrence.

G. Clyde Baldwin, & '01-'06, is now at Eagle, Alaska, at the head of a party sent out by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. His work consists in locating the boundary line at the Yukon river on the eastern line of Alaska.

Fred Stanley, '91-'93, was recently elected city attorney of Wichita.

George Barnes, l'02-'04, and Lucille Patch Barnes, '02-'04, liwe at Oklahoma City. Mr. Barnes received the degree of bachelor of laws from Northwestern University, and is now engaged in legal practice.

Ray Taylor, '03-'04, is clerk of the district court at Wichita.

W.W.Brown, '02-'03, has resigned his position as instructor in mathematics and chemistry in the Lawrence high school to accept a position in the chemistry department of the Swift Packing Company of Chicago.

Harry J. Davis, '05-'06, is principal of the Neodesha high school.

Warren Edwards, a student in the early nineties, is now secretary of the Brooks Publishing company of St. Louis. Mr. Edwards is in charge of the Chicago office of the firm.





DAVID HAMILTON ROBINSON

### The

# Graduate Magazine

### of the University of Kansas

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DAVID HAMILTON ROBINSON,
PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, 1866-1895

His life was gentle, and the elements So mixed in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world "This was a man."

David Hamilton Robinson was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the twenty-fourth of June, 1837. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm in a region of great natural beauty, where he developed that love of nature and of the outdoor world which was such a source of enjoyment to him all his life.

His early education was acquired in the country school near his home. He prepared for college in Eldridge Academy in Onondaga County, and in 1855 entered Rochester University, from which he graduated in 1859 with high honors. Later he received from his Alma Mater the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. After teaching a few years in New York and Michigan, he came to Kansas and taught a year in Leavenworth. In 1866, when the University was opened, he began that connection with it which was to continue the remainder of his life. He, with Professor Frank Huntington Snow and President Elial J. Rice, constituted the first faculty, and in the division of work which was then made, the classes in Latin and Greek fell to Professor Robinson. President

Rice was quite advanced in years; he remained but a year in the University, and the impression left by his presence here was naturally slight. The two young men were from the first closely associated in life and labors and their friendship was like that of David and Jonathan.

One scarcely likes to think of what the University would have missed and how different all our memories of it would be, if those two scholarly, broad-minded, noble-hearted young men had not come to Kansas in that far off September.

On the twenty-first of July, 1869, Professor Robinson was married to Miss Henrietta Beach, a young woman lovely in person and character, who had been a student in the University, and in the years 1867 and 1868 had alone constituted successively the sophomore and junior classes.

The chair of ancient languages was divided in 1872, and Professor Robinson was appointed Professor of the Latin language and literature, a position which he held till his death. At the celebration of the quarter centennial of the University, high honor was shown to the two men whose service in the institution was co-extensive in time with its existence. Dr. Snow had just completed the first year of his chancellorship, and Professor Robinson was given a salary higher than that of any of his colleagues.

In the summer of 1895, Professor Robinson was about to start for Colorado, where he expected to teach in the summer school of Colorado University at Colorado Springs, when he was stricken with typhoid fever, from which, after an illness of about two weeks, he died on the twenty-first of July, the anniversary of his marriage. In the twenty-nine years of his life in the University, he taught thousands of young men and women in whose hearts he still lives, who remember with gratitude his teachings, and whose lives are better because of their association with one so good and true. His students were his friends, and into their interests, individual and collective he entered with ready sympathy.

He was a cultivated scholar and an inspiring teacher. His

enjoyment of the Latin literature was keen, and he vividly realized the spirit and life of the ancient Romans. He expressed his idea of the proper aims of a teacher of the classics as follows: "He should direct the student to the sweetness, beauty and art of the masterpieces of antiquity, to the domestic, social, and religious life of the people, to their works of use and beauty; to all, in short, that will kindle his enthusiasm and make the old civilizations seem vital, fresh, and real to his alert mind and glowing imagination. But our chief aim is not so much to show the material perfection of the old civilization, as by means of this to portray more vividly the character and genius of the peoples."

Few of us who were his students will ever recall Virgil's sonorous lines or the odes of Horace or that prince of plays, the "Captivi" of Plautus, without a vivid recollection of our dear teacher, standing before his class enforcing the power or beauty, the pathos or humor of the passage in hand by his lively, sympathetic interpretation. All his pupils remember the wit with which he enlivened the recitation, his colloquial use of the Latin, in which he greeted his class as they came in and took their seats, and touched on all the passing events of interest in University life, and his facility in turning a Latin verse or in making a happy English translation of a Latin poem. His humorous verses, made up of a combination of Latin and English doggerel, were inimitable.

He was an alert observer; all the manifold interests of life appealed to him; and he had ever an eye for the humorous phases of things. His notes of travel, that often found their way into the local papers when he was away on a vacation, showed keen interest in the conditions of the country through which he was travelling, and in the life of the people. He commented with freshness and insight on the mine and the farm, on vineyards and orchards and great stock ranges, on Indian dances, bull fights, and hunts in which he participated, for antelope and buffalo. He loved adventure, and most of his vacation trips took him far beyond the terminus of the

railroad. His witty and spirited narratives of the haps and mishaps of travel showed the lightness of heart and abandon with which he could give himself up to the enjoyment of a holiday. And through all these accounts were frequent indications of a fine appreciation of nature, and touches of genuine and tender sentiment.

Professor Robinson was the author of a Latin text book for the use of students of pharmacy, which was the first book of its kind in America and perhaps in any country. It has been widely used, and was the predecessor of several books for the same purpose, all of which, however, lack the interest and sprightliness of Professor Robinson's book and the flavor of quaint learning given to it by apt selections from Cato and Celsus.

Professor Robinson was the true type of the gentleman and the scholar, modest, tolerant, firm in his convictions, pursuing his own unwavering course, cheerful, hopeful, always seeing the best side of every person and every circumstance. He was unfailing in the performance of duty, never wearying of its continuance nor performing it less zealously because it had grown monotonous. Hence he was often called upon to fill positions that required long-continued service; he was secretary of the faculty from his first day in the University to his last, and superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school during all the years of his life in Lawrence.

His was an harmonious life with no jarring elements in it; there was in him a perfect sincerity and simplicity of character. He had a sensitive nature, betrayed oftener by the quick flush that rose to his face—the index of his emotion—than by spoken word. He was entirely free from egoism. There was no restlessness of effort or striving, but perfect equipoise. He was prompt in action, doing his work with the ease of complete mastery and with a fidelity that knew no variableness.

His body, vigorous and well-built, matched and expressed his inner self; his skin was fair and his hair and full beard auburn; his face responded to all the changes of his thoughts and feelings.

He was rich in all that makes life truly blessed: in the resources of his own mind and noble heart; in a vocation that called into action his best powers; in friends, the accumulation of a lifetime; in a home where love and goodness reigned; in a perfect wife; in children whom he saw growing up into the fulfilment of all his hopes for them. He passed from our midst in the full strength of life's meridian. His perfect health, his genial, kindly temper, the contentment of heart that life brought him, made him seem much younger than his actual years. His death was untimely for the world which he had made better by his presence, but his life was no broken column, no uncompleted circle. In all but years it was well-rounded and entire; and he passed onward, who can doubt, to a larger field of action, receiving the commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The influence of his noble life is a rich heritage and an inspiration to his children and his pupils, to the great school whose character he did so much to mould, and to the commonwealth he so faithfully served.

HANNAH OLIVER.

#### PROFESSOR D. H. ROBINSON

## As He Appeared to a Colleague in the University Faculty

While alone in Switzerland, early in September, 1895, I received the unexpected information of the death of Professor David H. Robinson. I felt that I had been separated from a very dear friend, and that the University of Kansas had suffered an irreparable loss. The intimate relations which had existed between us in the earliest years of the University had endeared him to me beyond the ordinary measure of human friendship. During the first two years, we had constituted the working majority of the University faculty, and

had practically determined the policy of the institution. Being recent graduates of Eastern institutions of learning, we had many points of sympathetic contact. Boarding and lodging at the same house, where we were also room-mates, and having the same study room in the North College, where we spent together almost every evening during the two years of our bachelorhood, we could not fail to become thoroughly acquainted with each other, and to develop a most intimate and fraternal friendship.

In our recreations we were as inseparable as in our more intellectual pursuits. Together at least twice a week, we took long rides into the country upon the spirited Indian ponies with which Governor Charles Robinson had provided us; and in the spring and autumn seasons we indulged our love of hunting wild ducks, quail, and prairie chickens. In this way we began our interest in ascertaining the bird fauna of Kansas, which later developed into the publication of technical lists of the species. In the long winter evenings, after the more serious study of the subjects covered by our respective professional departments, we enjoyed together the reading of good prose and poetry.

At the beginning of his University career, Professor Robinson had charge of the instruction in both the Latin and Greek, his chair being designated as the chair of ancient languages. From the very outset, however, he announced his preference for the Latin language and declared to me his ambition to become a Latin professor of the highest attainments. He never for an instant wavered from this determination, and when, in 1872, the department was divided by the appointment of the brilliant Byron C. Smith to the chair of Greek, Professor Robinson was enabled to devote his entire attention to the language, the literature, and the archaeology of the ancient Romans. That he was successful in his life's ambition in spite of the limitations imposed by the paucity of the library facilities of the University and the meagerness of his own salary in the early days, is abundantly substantiated.

If I were called upon to name the most conspicuous trait in Professor Robinson's character, I should give first place to that rare fidelity to duty which characterized his every act. Carlyle has well said, "He is wise who can instruct us and assist us in the manner of daily virtuous living; he who trains us to see old truth under academic formulas, may be wise or not as it chances, but we love to see wisdom in unpretending forms, to recognize her royal features under a week-day vesture." Every day of Professor Robinson's life was an eloquent witness to his faithfulness of spirit and of deed. From Sunday morning to Saturday night of every week of the year his virtuous living was an inspiration to all who knew him. He splendidly illustrated that constant fidelity in small things which has been well denominated a great and heroic virtue.

As a member of the University faculty, he willingly undertook his share of the detail service essential to the management of a well ordered university. The advancement of a university largely depends upon the harmonious cooperation of all the different elements of which it is composed. For many years he was secretary of the general faculty and no darkness of night or inclemency of the weather was sufficient to keep him from his post at the secretary's desk, although a two and a half mile walk was to him the necessary accompaniment of every meeting. Whenever a public lecture or other University exercise required attendance in University hall, he considered it almost a religious duty to be present. If urged to remain at home on such an occasion, on account of fatigue or an impending storm, he would invariably say that it was incumbent upon him to show his personal interest in whatever might be of profit to the students. If by his presence he could awaken in a single student a greater interest in his legitimate University work, he was amply repaid for a third journey to the summit of Mt. Oread.

It may be said, in short, that in every form of activity which the life of Professor Robinson touched, the value of constant faithful attention to little things was fully illustrated and emphasized. "Our fates from unmomentous things may rise like rivers out of little springs."

Another prominent feature in the character of Professor Robinson was the breadth of his mind, the largeness of his intellectual vision. Although from the beginning a special student of the Latin language and literature, and justly finding the glory of his professional life in the perfection of his knowledge of his chosen subject, he was always deeply interested in other departments of learning. It may be stated as a proposition incapable of refutation that no man can know the most that can be known about any one subject who has not given some serious attention to many other topics. An apt illustration from the field of science, philosophy, or general history will never come amiss in the Latin lecture room, and Professor Robinson well knew how to enliven a dead language by excursions into the living world. He had not only the rare ability to bring the nineteenth century into the presence of ancient Rome in the class room, but the still more rare capacity to carry the Latin tongue into the everyday world of business.

Although not a technical student of science, he was always interested in scientific subjects. During my own investigations of the bird fauna of Kansas, he was frequently my companion in the field excursions which are essential to a practical knowledge of the subject, and his own satisfaction when a new species of feathered inhabitant was discovered in Kansas territory was almost equal in kind and intensity to that of the professional ornithologist. By these expeditions into prairie and forest, he brought to a high degree of cultivation that love of nature and of nature's children which was an inherent element of his character. His love of art was also intense, and his discriminating criticisms of art productions were highly appreciated by his art loving friends. During a fortnight spent with him in the enjoyment of the works of art at the Columbian Exposition, I learned to re-

spect and admire his quick perception of the excellence and the defects of the art of all nations. He was especially a lover of good landscape painting and could easily distinguish the work of the genuine artist who had put something of his own soul into his painting, from that of the mere copyist, who had not only failed to catch the inspiration which animates the heart of nature, but was also unable to communicate to his work an inspiration which he himself did not possess.

It is entirely beyond my power to give adequate expression to the sense of personal bereavement which we experienced in the withdrawal of our friend from the scenes of his earthly life. Lowell once said: "Life is the jailor, death the angel sent to draw the unwilling bolts and set us free." But Professor Robinson was not a prisoner in the midst of surroundings which were irksome to him and from which he felt it a joy to be liberated. Blessed with the most generous gifts of a happy home, which had not been broken by the removal of any one of its members, living in the daily enjoyment of a most congenial profession, full of enthusiasm for the development of this great educational enterprise, coming constantly into helpful relations with scores of young men and women, life to him was a boon to be carefully guarded and retained to the longest possible limit of time.

Professor Robinson was a thoroughly cultured gentleman. In his daily life, he was a consistent follower of the Master, manifesting his devotion to "whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, and whatsoever things are of good report."

F. H. Snow.

#### WHAT A BOY THOUGHT OF PROFESSOR ROBINSON

I have written thus the title of this paper to avoid misunderstanding. It indicates the difficulties in my way as I try to sketch the characteristics of my old friend and teacher, and it defines, too, the limitations of the sketch itself. For I knew Professor Robinson only as a boy. I was not yet twenty years of age when my acquaintance with him definitely ceased. Moreover, a certain timidity and reserve, characteristic of my boyhood, prevented my getting much beyond the relation of pupil to teacher with him, as well as with my other teachers. And so I can only record a boy's impressions of him, and those, too, only the impressions of the class room. This gives me a curious feeling of uncertainty as to the justness of my estimate. Shall I denote him truly, I wonder? I don't know, but somehow I believe I shall, so far as I go.

For that boy had some pretty vivid impressions of Professor Robinson, and time has not sensibly dimmed them. I don't know now how it happened, but I studied Latin under him during all the four years of my course. And the first thing I have to record is that he never spoke unkindly to me during all that time,—nor do I remember his speaking other than kindly to anyone else. And this suggests the leading trait of his character, as recorded, at least, by the memories of my student days. I like less and less, as I go on, to use long words and Latin words; but considering the subject of this sketch I believe I shall use a word both long and Latin. The word Benignity. That was just the thing that distinguished him above any other of his lovable qualities. But, strangely, I did not have this impression of him at first. I was afraid of him for a long time. I think it was his beard. The presumptions are against a man with a full beard, unless it be one that age has silvered and softened. If it is just a beard, with no mitigating circumstances, it is up to him to prove he is not a monster. And so for several months I was considerably afraid of Professor Robinson's beard. I couldn't see

what was going on behind it. Professor Bardwell was another man whose beard intimidated me at first, and yet behind it all he too was one of the most amiable of gentlemen.

But Professor Robinson's kindness was of a very extraordinary sort: all the boys and girls of the old days will agree with me in that. It was unique. Considering again the subject of my sketch, I will say it was sui generis. It was a positive kindness, by no means colorless or negative. It was a jovial and also a most humorous kindness. But these qualities of it did not interfere with his personal dignity, somehow. There is such a thing as a jovial dignity, and he had it. His very jokes were dignified, possibly because they were mostly in Latin. It is a little difficult, I should think, to make a live joke in a dead language. My most vivid remembrance of my class room work with him is that almost every recitation was introduced by some preliminary pleasantry in Latin. in which we participated in a halting and monosyllabic manner. But anyhow it took the greyness out of a melancholy day and the blueness out of a discouraged student just to go into his class room.

And so we all loved him and respected him. We loved the man, with all that means as to his manhood; we respected the teacher, with all that implies as to his fitness. And it seems to me that therein lies the measure of the college teacher. As I write, there lies before me a letter, written less than two weeks ago, by one of the foremost of American university presidents; and in it he says, "The universities have none too many of the kind [of instructors] that students love and respect." College and university authorities should recruit their faculties diligently with men whom students will both "love and respect;" and of such assuredly was Professor Robinson.

And he was an idealist in the class room. By that I mean the idealist as opposed to the materialist, the man who gets into the student and out of him something more than bleak and multitudinous facts, who awakens him and, above all, who inspires him. Facts are important. I am not in sympathy with the present contemptuous attitude of many "educators" toward the mere acquisition of knowledge. The man who knows plenty of facts and knows them well is not to be despised. But there is something greater than facts, and there is a greater teacher than the mere teacher of facts. The life is more than meat. The spiritual is greater than the material. The teacher who can invest the common facts of the world with vitality and significance is the idealist, and he is also the ideal teacher. It is a question of imagination and of vision. To illustrate with a familiar and elementary subject, one man may teach geography, let us say, as a thing of square miles, and political divisions, and mountain ranges with duly ascertained altitudes, and rivers conveniently located for the boundaries of states. Another, while not neglecting these material things, will people the oriental city with its bizarre and motley life, and the African jungle with its stealthy tribes of beasts and men; he will make the Tiber live with the tales of immemorial centuries, and will quicken the Rhine with the legends of its castle-skirted walls: and he will lead you into the deep fastnesses of the mountains and make you acquainted with their hoary peaks, their still forests, their deep-hewn canyons, their swift and flashing streams, the balsam of their pine and spruce, the shimmer of their aspen groves, the eagle soaring over the abyss. Such a teacher, we say, is stimulating. He is inspiring. He reveals the spiritual value of common things and invests the humdrum with a certain glory.

And so with Professor Robinson. He taught a subject that is usually accounted dry among students, and somewhat irksome. It was dead, to begin with, and that was against it. But he brought it back to life. Latin was not a dead language to him. He made it a living tongue and he made the people who spoke it a living people. He made us to dine at Roman banquets where we met all the best and worst people. We were on intimate terms with Horace and Livy, with Plautus

and Terence—more familiar with them, indeed, than with their writings. You see he had imagination. As soon as we got into his class room he waved his wand, and prestol some twenty centuries vanished and for an hour we were Roman citizens. Yes, here was imigination at work in the teacher—the same gift or temperament that makes the sympathetic critic, the vivid historian, the convincing novelist. And so the study of this defunct language was by no means dry. For myself, I was sufficiently interested to conduct my diary in Latin for a whole year, and I have never been able before or since to keep it up in my own language for that length of time. I have that diary yet, to my great amusement, though it pushes me to translate it.

And Professor Robinson was altogether wholesome as man and teacher. There are many teachers who are immensely stimulating, but who have about them a certain hectic and Byronic flavor that lingers unpleasantly in the lives of those they teach. Such a one is remembered with admiration, but not with the profound and enduring affection which we bestow upon that teacher of our youth whose personality was not only stimulating, but also ennobling; not only inspiring, but also sane and stable. There are no disturbing qualifications in one's remembrance of David Hamilton Robinson.

But, dear me, I loved and honored them all: Marvin, the white Chancellor, somewhat too godly and severe of countenance, but most just and wise; Byron C. Smith, always so inspiringly kind to me, so brilliant and engaging, the most fascinating man, I still believe, who has ever crossed my path; Snow, the "little Chancellor" of the later days, perhaps the most popular man of the faculty during my time; Miller, always courteous, considerate, helpful, and a general favorite; Kellogg (not to be confounded with the present day scientist of Stanford), most clerical, suave, and polished, but a terror to delinquents; even Patrick, whom I met in Washington a few years ago and finally forgave; and dear little learned Miss Frances Schlegel. To those who have passed on, peace; to those who remain, my greeting across these many years. A. C. Scott.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF D. H. ROBINSON BY A CLASSMATE

"The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." This scripture aptly describes the relation that existed between my "Chum Rob" and myself from the day we became room-mates in the fall of 1855 in Rochester, New York, until his death. We were unknown to each other until we met as classmates in the University of Rochester. He was born and brought up on a farm near Weedsport, Cayuga county, New York.

Some young men drift together; we were mutually drawn to each other. We were known in college as "David and Jonathan." Wherever you found one you were sure to find the other. We spent most of our vacations together. We hunted and fished; went cooning; hunted bee trees and cut them, and came home, sometimes laden with fish, game, and honey, and sometimes empty handed; but we were always happy and had a good time.

We were both Christian boys, and were filled with ambition and plans for future work and usefulness. We always planned to have our work side by side, and our homes near each other when life's battles had been fought and we were ready to lay aside our armor to rest in old age. He elected the profession of teaching and I the ministry. While I was in the theological seminary in Rochester, he taught an academy at Parma, nine miles from the city. When the war broke out and I went out under Lincoln's first call for three hundred thousand men. in 1862, and raised my company of New York volunteers, I fully intended to have him with me as first lieutenant. This was the mutual understanding. He was ready and anxious to join me, but it was impossible to effect this arrangement, as the friends who were influential in raising my company had Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, a graduate of Yale, "slated" for that position. Lounsbury, a princely fellow, son of a Presbyterian clergyman, was from Ovid, where a large number of my boys enlisted. Robinson offered afterwards to enlist

in my company as a private. I would not consent to this. He was patriotic and ready for any self-sacrifice, and I know would have been faithful and brave as a lion, for he had the stuff in him that makes heroes in war.

After I had fallen five times, dropped by "Johnies" bullets and shells, and could neither walk nor ride, I returned in 1864, to my work in the ministry, before I had quite put down the rebellion.

The first of January, 1865, under the Home Mission Society, I went to Leavenworth, Kansas, as pastor of the Baptist church. Soon after, Robinson joined me and took charge of the polytechnic department of Dow's Commercial College, where he was engaged to teach the languages and prepare young men for college.

When the Regents of the University met for the first time, July 19, 1866, to organize the working force of the University and appoint teachers, Professors Rice, Robinson, and Snow were elected. I was present at that meeting. Robinson was too diffident and modest to fight any battles for himself, but I knew his merits and had no compunction in bringing about the "providential" arrangement that elected him and Snow to their positions. Robinson received the unanimous vote of the Regents. Both have been successful and have honored the University by their superb manhood and splendid scholarship, and I am proud of the part I was permitted to take. David was honored and Jonathan was satisfied.

As a student, Robinson was full of endurance. His father's name was Moses, and the son had two characteristics of the Bible Moses: he was both meek and enduring. When he tackled a knotty problem in mathematics or a difficult sentence in Latin, he endured until he conquered. His classmates came to him for the final solution of difficult Latin sentences. He always solved the problem. The revelation came to him, not from any sudden inspiration, but from hard, persistent work. He stuck to it until he got it. This everlasting persistency made him the best Latin scholar in his

class, and he was awarded at graduation the Latin oration as valedictorian. He graduated in 1859. After three years, his Alma Mater gave him his degree of master of arts, and in 1887, conferred upon him the further degree of doctor of philosophy.

As a man, he was noble, conscientious, loyal to God and man. He was pure in thought and exemplary in his life. He despised cant and hypocrisy, lived a straightforward genuine Christian life. He always possessed more than he professed. When a student in the University, he taught for three years in a little Sunday school at the Rapids on the outskirts of the city of Rochester. In Leavenworth he taught the Bible class in the Sunday school, and for twenty-six years he was the efficient Sunday school superintendent of the Baptist church in Lawrence. His persistent spirit of research made him always fresh and instructive in his teaching. He was a growing man and became better and stronger and more useful as a teacher and a man to the end of his life.

His home life was ideal. In 1869 he showed his wisdom and excellent judgment, in choosing for his life companion Miss Henrietta P. Beach of Olathe, Kansas, who constituted the junior class in the University. He humorously gave as a reason for this union, that having but little confidence in the rapid increase of high class scholars, he thought it wise policy to attach the junior class as firmly to the institution as possible, at least until she became a senior. Their whole married life was one of delightful companionship and uninterrupted confidence and love. One daughter and three sons were born, and all have been students and are loyal friends of the University. Children were never watched over more carefully nor loved more tenderly, and parents never received greater filial regard nor more loyal homage. All lived for their home and each contributed a full share of happiness and love. It was in the highest sense an ideal home, that received the honor of men and the benediction of heaven.

<sup>\*</sup>Mrs. Robinson's death occurred in Lawrence, January 28, 1906.

Robinson would be counted as a sober, earnest man, but there was a vein of humor dominating his whole being that bubbled forth as constantly and as fresh as the sparkling waters from an everflowing spring. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. He had the hardy sense of the Scotch and the humor and versatility of the Irish. The combination was most happy. There never seemed to be too much of the one nor too little of the other. He was a kindly, manly man, wise as a counsellor, conservative in his judgment, and considerate of the interests of others. He could not be considered an enthusiast; but he had the power to command the confidence of his fellow men, to inspire his students to action, and to attach his friends to himself with hooks of steel.

The University and the world was a great loser when he passed to his reward.

The task assigned me was to write his early life and personal recollections of him before he entered upon his work as professor in the University. To other and abler writers his literary and teaching work was assigned. I hope that I may be pardoned for interjecting into the partial narrative, personal matters.

As boys, as students, as companions and bosom friends, whose lives were entwined in loving fellowship more closely than usually is allotted to men, I could hardly say less. In his death our purposes were broken off. When he passed over the river, a great shadow encompassed me and one-half of my life went out; but I know that in his passing angels accompanied him and he was greeted on the eternal shore with the effulgent brightness and glory of the eternal morn.

In closing, with Mr. B. W. Woodward, I sincerely exclaim: "Upright citizen, cultured scholar, Christian gentleman, loyal comrade and friend—hail and farewell!"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

## LINES TO THE SEASON\*

The winter long is dark and drear, While angry winds are blowing: The prairie stretches brown and sere, Or whitens with the snowing.

The shiv'ring trees wail in the blast, Some weird Icelandic rune, Forgetful of the summers past, Of singing birds and June;

The song of birds is far away, Like an echo in the heart, Of some far-off remembered play In which we bore a part.

When bob-o-link sang loud and clear From a neighboring field of clover,—A sweeter song than e'er you'll hear From any human lover!

All seems dead—frost and snow
Bind in their icy chain
The brooks that bubble as they go,
And the loudly shouting main.

'Tis winter in the weary heart, When darkening shadows fall— When joys of other days depart, And gloom is over all.

O'er Autumn's glories once so bright, Chill winds sweep to and fro— Our fairest visions fade from sight, Our hopes lie 'neath the snow.

But spring will softly come once more,
This death is only seeming—
And clothe with green the fields now hoar,
And wake them from their dreaming.

-D. H. R.

One of reveral short poems written by Professor Robinson, who also made metrical translations of considerable Latin poetry.

# **EDITORIAL**

#### THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR'S FIELD OF ACTIVITY

If ten representative Kansans should be asked today if it is not true that teachers in the University should enjoy the same rights of citizenship that are enjoyed by others, they would all reply with an emphatic "yes!" Furthermore, they would probably proceed to tell the questioner that University teachers do enjoy all such rights, and that there is no sense in any inquiry based on a contrary assumption. This reply would do credit to the first impulses of those questioned, but it would not be entirely accurate. If the same ten representative Kansans should become engaged in the defense of some political or other measure or in the furtherance of some political or other design, and should become very much in earnest in their endeavors, and if some University professor should come forth in vigorous opposition, and if the ten should then be asked the question regarding the professor's proper sphere, six of them would say as before, "he has the same rights of citizenship that we do;" three of them would intimate that the professor might show better judgment by keeping out of such affairs; and one of them-let it be admitted with however much regret—would answer: "That fellow isn't hired to talk nonsense. I help pay his salary and I propose to see it cut off, or the University shall suffer."

No emphasis is intended on the proportions here suggested, but the statement of the general situation is believed to be essentially correct. It is not a statement based on a situation of twenty years ago nor one derived without some attempt at a study of actual conditions.

The problem growing out of this state of affairs has, perhaps, three aspects: how shall the University teacher conduct himself in respect to his rights as a citizen and, at the same time, in respect to his duty of furthering the interests of the University; what shall the University expect of its teachers in these directions; and what shall be the attitude of the alumni?

In an article in the April number of the Magazine entitled "A Bad Heritage," several things are said which needed to be said, and they must be insisted upon if the University is fully to perform its function as a center of influence in the life of the State. Little need be added to what Mr. O'Leary said in that article bearing upon the first and second aspects of the problem as stated above. Restraint on the part of a University teacher is not cowardice when it is prompted by consideration for the real best interests of the University; but these real interests do not require that the teacher be forever a non-combatant when principles are at stake, when the truth is attacked, when the conflict over governmental measures opens, or when good men and bad are engaged in the struggle for control. Moreover, the University should not expect its teachers to live in the world of affairs only through their students. The purpose of a great university involves an immediate, not a mere second hand, participation in the activities of citizenship.

With respect to the third aspect of the problem, the Magazine feels that it has a measure of responsibility. It is the alumni who must secure for the teachers in the University the unquestioned—or as nearly so as may be—privilege of being free citizens. The seventh, eighth, and ninth men of the ten heretofore mentioned must be brought to sanction and to welcome a practical exercise of influence by the teacher, not merely a theoretical right to the exercise of such influence. The alumni must put the University into the center of things in Kansas. Of course the tenth man will not always agree to Sometimes he will be as energetic in his enmity as he is warped in his view; but his day of intimidation must be brought to a close. He may be able to do some injury to the University, but it will be only temporary. He can not long prevail against the zeal of such an army of friends as is now constituted by the alumni and students of the University of Kansas. These alumni and students may well feel that a duty rests upon them to encourage attempts at leadership on the part of the University or the members of its faculties, and to secure a welcome for such activity from the people of the State. In other words, they should be ever at work to bring the University and the people into more intimate, practical, helpful relations.

How many students in the University were directed here through the conscious effort of alumni? Probably many; and yet it is often evident that there is not enough activity along this line. There is special need just now of work that will aid the growth of the Summer Session, the youngest branch of the University. The Summer Session has, to be sure, shown a steady increase in the numbers in attendance, but the opportunities offered through it are not yet appreciated as widely as they ought to be. There are too many teachers and others in the State who do not as a matter of course turn to the Summer Session of the University for needed opportunity for advancement in scholarship and training. All this will come in time. The attractiveness and excellence of the work offered in the Summer Session cannot but compel ever widening recognition; but there is now an opportunity for work that shall hasten that recognition.

Twice each year the University offers to the people of the State special opportunity for education along artistic and musical lines. The annual picture exhibition and the May music festival have become prominent features of University activity outside of its regular sphere of labor. It is gratifying that both of these events were exceptionally successful this year, evincing the growing appreciation of such things.

# THE UNIVERSITY

## CONFERENCES AT THE UNI-VERSITY

The fourth annual conference for principals and instructors of accredited high schools was held at the University April 19 and 20. Schools in all parts of the State were represented, and this meeting proved to be interesting and profitable.

Friday forenoon was given up to visiting in the various departments of the University. the subject before the conference was "The Sciences," the greater portion of the time was spent in the scientific laboratories inspecting apparatus and conversing with members of the faculty on topics connected with their work. The programme for the afternoon was presented in two parts: the "Work in Chemistry" by E. A. White, of Kansas City, Kansas; and the "Work in Botany" by Professor Stevens. Ruth Williston of the Hiawatha high school gave a short discussion of the botany note book and how to make it most useful. "Field Work with Botany Classes" was the subject of a paper read by Alberta Cory, of the Kansas City, Kansas, high school.

At 4:30 p. m., the conference adjourned to listen to a lecture by Professor Mason B. Thomas of Wabash College. The subject of the lecture was "Bacteria."

The lecturer for the evening Stout of the Topeka high school was Dr. R. D. Salisbury, profesopened the discussion and was sor of geography in the University of Chicago. The lecture was the University faculty and H. C.

on "A Trip to Northern Greenland," and was illustrated by many lantern slides.

The first session of Saturday morning was a joint session of the classical and scientific conferences. A paper upon the subject of high school visitation was read by W. H. Johnson.

The greater portion of the forenoon was devoted to the discussion of the subject of physical
geography in secondary schools.
The principal address was delivered by Dr. Salisbury. The
discussions of the subjects,
"Field Work with the Class" and
"List of Experiments for Laboratory Work," were given by
Professor Graves of Kansas City,
Missouri, and Professor Enfield
of the Wichita high school.

So much time was taken up in the discussion of this subject that the definition of the unit in zoölogy was cut short. The speakers were C. E. McClung of the University, F. A. Hartman of the Wichita high school, Professors Baumgardner and Hunter of the University. At the close of the discussion of zoölogy, the members of the conference were the guests of the University at lunch.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to a discussion of what should constitute a year's work in physics. Professor A. J. Stout of the Topeka high school opened the discussion and was followed by Bruce V. Hill of the University faculty and H. C.

Riggs, of the Lawrence high school.

The classical conference held two very interesting sessions on Saturday. Professor F. W. Shipley of Washington University addressed both sessions. The classical association of Kansas and Western Missouri elected for its officers for the coming year Professor F. L. Clark of Washburn College, president, and Professor A. T. Walker of the University, secretary. The meeting place for next year will be at the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas.

# LECTURES IN JOURNALISM

The custom of inviting newspaper men and women to address the classes in journalism has been continued during the present year.

Aside from the monthly lectures by Mr. Harger, the course this year has been as follows:

October 5, Ralph Tennal, Sabetha Herald, "Reporting and the Reporter;" October 11, Roy Tapley, Lawrence World, "Elements of Reporting;" October 12, William Allen White, Emporia Gazette, "The Ethics of the Newspaper;" November 16, H. J. Haskell, Kansas City Star, "The City Editor;" November 23, Oliver Laing, Kansas City Star, "The Telegraph Editor;" December 7, J. E. House, Topeka Capital, "Liveliness in a Newspaper:" December 14, C. E. Ingalls, Republican-Regis-Washington ter, "The Country Weekly;" January 11, C. S. Finch, Lawrence Gazette, "How to Write Editorials:" January 18, Homer Hoch,

Marion Record, "The Country Newspaper, Locally and Editorially;" January 25, D. A. Valentine, Clay Center Times, "Careful English in Newspaper Writing;" February 8, Harold T. Chase, Topeka Capital, "Preparation for Newspaper Work:" March 1, Ewing Herbert, Brown County World, "What People Like to Read;" March 7, C. S. Skilton, University faculty, "Musical Criticism;" March 15, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, "Woman's Part in the Day's Work;" March 25, E. G. Frazier, University faculty,"Dramatic Criticism;"March 29, John MacDonald, Western "Newspaper School Journal, English;" April 4, F. N. Raymond, University faculty, "The Paris School of Journalism;" April 5, J. L. Brady, Lawrence Journal, "Editorial Work;" April 11, W. A. White, Emporia Gazette, "Avoiding Conventionality;" April 19, Charles Elwell, Lawrence, "The Work of a Foreign Correspondent;" April 26, W. C. Lansdon, University faculty. Newspaper "Preparation for Work;" May 10, Florence Johnstone, Topeka State Journal, "The Society Reporter;" May 17, C. F. Scott, Iola Register, "Some Principles of Newspaper Work."

# THE HIGH SCHOOL TRACK MEET

The Lawrence high school won the fourth annual track meet on McCook field May 4, making a total score of 37 points. Garnett high school took second place, with 23, Anthony third, with 16, and Topeka fourth, with 14 points. Ottawa made 10 points, Burlingame, 9; Osage City, 8; Pittsburg, 5; Marysville, 3; Fort Scott, 3; Wellsville, 3; Iola, 3; Wichita, 2; and Scranton, 1.

Lawrence high school was given the silver loving cup offered to the high school in class A., schools with an enrollment of more than 275 making the largest number of points. Ottawa high school won the loving cup offered to class B. high schools, while Garnett wonthe loving cup offered to class C. high schools.

These same schools, Lawrence, Ottawa, and Garnett, also won the silver loving cups offered to the victorious relay teams in each of the respective classes.

The weather was ideal for a track meet and the field was in fairly good condition. Fifteen high schools were entered in the various events and there was none, however small, that did not have its band of rooters along to cheer its athletes.

In some of the events, the time was much slower than that of last year, but on the whole the records averaged fairly well. Three interscholastic records were broken: the 100-yard dash, made in 10 and 1-5 seconds; broad jump, 20 feet 9 inches, and high jump, 5 feet 8 and 1-4 inches.

#### A BIBLE CHAIR HOUSE

The new Bible Chair house built by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, who established a Bible Chair at the University April 1, 1901, will be dedicated May 31. Many distinguished members of the Christian church will be present.

The building, which stands a

block north of the Library, was completed in November, and opened for the use of students and teachers in the University. It is a fourteen room, brick veneer structure, 112 feet by 45 feet, and cost about \$20,000.

The building will be named Myers Hall in honor of Mrs. Mary Myers, of Philadelphia, who contributed \$10,000 to the fund. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Beurgan, of Moline, Kansas, gave \$6,000 to purchase the old building and grounds. Dr. W. C. Payne who is in charge of the work uses the north end of the building for residence purposes. The first floor of the south end is used for different departments of Bible class work. There is a study and an office. Two lecture rooms seating from twenty-five to thirty people each are used for class work. The library is also on the first floor. One large room on the second floor will be made into a rest room.

#### DEBATING

Interest in debating has been considerable this year, though not all of the literary organizations have supported the debates—indeed, some of them have manifested very little activity of any sort.

More men than usual, however, have shown interest in the preliminary debates, and in all of the contests the University has been creditably represented.

The debates do not, as a rule, draw enough patronage to pay expenses, but this year a part of the money from the voluntary fee was appropriated to the use of the debating council.

The inter-collegiate debates of the year have been with the University of Oklahoma, Baker University, the University of Iowa, and Washburn College. The University was winner in the Oklahoma and Baker debates.

Next year, it is hoped to arrange contests in debate with two additional universities. It is being proposed to adopt some means of showing appreciation for the efforts of the men who represent the University in this line of activity. Possibly an emblem similar to the athletic "K" will be chosen for the purpose.

The literary societies in the College are, the Snow, the Burke, and the X. Y. Z.; in the School of Law, the Adelphic, the Kent, and the Cooley. The Athenian Senate was organized to include members from all Schools. Control of matters relative to the debates is vested in the University debating council composed of three members of the faculty, appointed by the Chancellor, and two representatives from each of the active literary organizations in the University.

Eligibility for participation in the debates is not conditioned on membership in a literary society or club.

#### THE MUSIC FESTIVAL

The fourth annual May music festival occurred the tenth and eleventh of the month. Three concerts, as usual, were given.

On the first programme, Friday evening, appeared Madame Charlotte Maconda, soprano; Mr. An-

ton Hekking, violoncello; and Mr. Edward Strong, tenor. For the second concert Saturday afternoon, the soloists were, Mr. Carl A. Preyer, pianist; Miss Elaine De Sellem, contralto; and Mr. Frederic Martin, bass. The Chicago Symphony orchestra, under the directorship of Mr. Alexander Von Fielitz, appeared in this programme. Under the leadership of the composer, the orchestra played Dean Skilton's "Mt. Oread Overture."

On Saturday evening's programme appeared,—besides some of the soloists heretofore mentioned—Miss Helen Phipps, violinist; Madame Marie Zimmerman, soprano; and Mr. E. C. Towne, tenor. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra played, and the Festival Chorus of a hundred voices sang. Goring Thomas's cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were rendered.

The plans for the festival this year were more ambitious than for any previous year and they were realized to a gratifying extent. The festival was successful financially as well as artistically.

The May music festivals were established at the University four years ago with the aim of providing music of the highest quality for the students of the University and the citizens of Lawrence. Each year an orchestra of national reputation has been engaged with several noted singers; a chorus of one hundred voices has been organized and trained to perform several of the great choral masterpieces; while local

artists and the musical organizations of the University have lent their assistance. Among the works which have been rendered are: "The Forty-second Psalm," by Mendelssohn; "Fair Ellen," by Bruch; "The Golden Legend," by Sullivan; scenes from "Parsifal," by Wagner; the opera "Die Freischütz," by Weber; many great overtures and symphonies for orchestra; concertos for violin, violoncello, and piano;—in short, almost every style of music has been adequately presented.

## THE BIBLE INSTITUTE

The programme for the second annual Bible institute, April 19-23, was considerably changed at the last moment through the cancellation by Dr. Frank K. Sanders of his engagement here. Professor Patten of Baker University was secured to act as substitute for Dr. Sanders. Several members of the University faculties delivered addresses before the institute.

#### SIGMA XI ELECTION

In addition to those elected at an earlier meeting this year, the Sigma Xi society has chosen the following new members:

W. B. R. Robertson, 1906; Ralph C. Shuey, chemical engineering course; Joel Rex Thorpe, mechanical engineering course; Earl F. Clark, College and School of Medicine.

In the College and the Graduate School there are thirty-eight students who are candidates for the University teacher's diploma, in addition to the usual academic degrees. These diplomas will be given at the June commencement or at the close of the summer session. Those who earn the Teacher's diploma also receive a three year State teacher's certificate. The subjects in which students are qualifying for these diplomas and certificates include botany, English, French, German, American history, European history, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, sociology, and zoölogy.

The Summer Session of the University enables persons of maturity to finish the three year course in law in two calendar years. The curriculum has been so arranged that one may, in two summer and two regular sessions, complete the studies in which applicants for admission to practice are examined by the State board of bar examiners.

Professor A. G. Canfield, formerly of the University faculty, now of the University of Michigan, will spend the year '07-'08 in Europe. The students in his department who compose the French dramatic circle presented the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" May 3.

Professor E.L. Nichols, formerly professor of physics in the University, now professor of physics in Cornell University, was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science at the last meeting of the association.

# THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, l; Pharmacy, p; Medicine, m; Graduate, g; Fine Arts, f a; the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

From Sunday, June 2, to Wednesday, June 5, let the address of each alumnus be Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.

#### NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas will meet Wednesday, June 5, immediately after the University dinner, in the alumni room, Fraser Hall.

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#### NOTICE

There will be a meeting of all the secretaries of the classes of all years and Schools Tuesday, June 4, at 9:30 o'clock in the alumni room, Fraser Hall. The advisability of forming an organization will be discussed.

## ALUMNI REUNION IN ST. LOUIS

Edwin W. Norton, e'98, entertained the Kansas University Club of St. Louis and their friends, at his home, 1383 Hamil-Friday evening, avenue, April 14. M. J. Keys, '84, was elected president of the club for the ensuing year and Daisy Dean, '02, secretary. Among those present were: Dr. Ross Hopkins, '99; M. J. Keys, '84; J. Arthur Harris, '01; Dr. E. S. Clark, '01; George H. Rising, '98;

Dr. O. H. Brown, '01; Edwin W. Norton, '98; Dr. Blanche Hopkins, '00; Rose Watson Rising, '99; Daisy Souder, '01; Daisy Dean, '02; E. W. Collins, e '94-'95; Edward Bretch, e '94-'97, H. D. Chronister, e '02-'05.

#### THE KANSAS CITY ALUMNI

The University of Kansas Alumni association of Kansas City had an informal luncheon in the grill room at the University club, recently. About thirty alumni and former students were present.

Arrangements were made to go to Lawrence for commencement. It was also decided to have a monthly luncheon at the University club. The next luncheon will be the last Tuesday in this month. Beginning in July, the date of the luncheon will be the first Tuesday of each month.

The following officers were elected: Thornton Cooke, '93, president; F. E. Reed, '89, vice-president; Elmer Sanford, '03, secretary, and F. H. Wood, '97, l'99, treasurer.

## SPECIAL RATES

The railroads have announced a rate for commencement and the Summer Session of one fare and a third from all points in Kansas—on the certificate plan. Tickets will be on sale from May 29 to June 10, and will be good to return any time to July 20.

If any alumnus has not received a commencement programme, he should notify the secretary's office at once.

E. Haworth, '81, is one of the incorporators of a new cement manufacturing company which is erecting its plant at Yocemeto, Ellis county. The capital stock of the company is \$900,000.

Rose Haworth Roberson, n '81, may be addressed at Mohave City, Arizona, where she and her husband are teaching in an Indian school.

A. W. Hill, '82, may be addressed at Sterling, Colorado.

The address of J. F. Tucker, '83, is 1561 East 29 street, Los Angeles, California.

Frank S. Foster, '85, is editor and owner of *The Messenger*, published at Ellsworth.

The address of Arthur L. Adams, e '86, is 1014 Broadway, Oakland, California.

Bruno Hobbs, 1'89, is with the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. as field secretary. His office address is 715-719 E. and C. Building, Denver, Colorado.

A. L. Sloan, e '89, is manager of the Consolidated Abstract and Title Guaranty Company of San Bernardino, California.

Florence Hedges, p '91, is proprietor of a drug store at San Bernardino, California.

Arthur G. Webster, l'91, is a market gardner at Mariel, Cuba.

W. P. Brown, p '91, is a druggist at Alma.

R. A. Rutledge, e '91, resident engineer of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe railway, has been transferred to the Southern and Galveston division, with head-quarters at Temple, Texas. He has charge of seven hundred miles of track.

J. L. Mack, l'91, is practising law in San Bernardino, California. He is also secretary and manager of the Pioneer Abstract and Title Guaranty Company.

William L. Palm, 1'91, may be addressed at Denver, Colorado, the Kittredge building.

Alice Wynne, fa '92, is teaching music in Pasadena and Los Angeles, California. She may be addressed at 354 South Euclid street, Pasadena.

Dwight Potter, '92, has been appointed travelling missionary secretary for the Presbyterian church in the territory west of Colorado. He passed through Lawrence May 15, on his way to attend the meeting of the Presbyterian general synod in the East.

Sarah Kauffman, fa '93, was married some years ago to John A. Blomquist. Her address is Boise. Idaho.

William M. Curry, '93, writes under date of April 26: "Had a fire in the manse in March that destroyed most of my library and the furnishings and equipment of the house: fully covered by insurance, only that does not re-

place the back files of the Graduate Magazine nor my old sermons. Some of the trustees were evil minded enough to blame the fire on the warmth and dryness of my sermons. We were visiting at the time in the old home town, Nortonville, Kansas. Mrs. Curry, Juliet Titsworth, fa '93, is still there waiting for the varnish to dry on the refitted house. We have a baby a year old who looks like his father, and as he is a candidate for K. U. we called him "Lawrence."

The four year old son of Kate *Blair* Evans, '93, died at Hartford, April 22.

Dana Templin, e and g'93, was recently engaged in the survey of the right of way for the Orient railroad through eastern Kansas. He was in Lawrence May 1. Mr. Templin has been employed in the offices of the Orient at Kansas City, Missouri, for several years.

Stella Miller Neal, '94, published "A Wireless Elopement," a short story, in The New England Magazine for March. Its characters are Cape Cod people, and it combines a touch of humor and of emotion with a love incident based on the use of wireless telegraphy. Mrs. Neal, who has been seriously ill, passed the winter with her parents in Iola, but returns home to Amherst, Massachusetts, as soon as spring opens enough there.

The address of Rose R. Morgan, '94, has been changed to 934 Morris avenue, Topeka.

Claude V. Hickman, l'95, is planning the organization of a K. U. club at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Clyde Miller, '95, l' '97, has been elected mayor of Osage City.

Elmer N. Powell, l'95, has succeeded to the law business of Powell and Powell in Kansas City, Missouri, since his brother became circuit judge. Mr. Elmer Powell has held the office of assessor and collector of water rates in Kansas City, and has been active in politics, in addition to his practice at the bar.

Mary C. Chapin, p '96, is now Mrs. Sidney Dromall. Her address is Ackerland.

Arthur McMurray, '96, is on the lecture platform, under the management of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, Cable Building, Chicago.

Harold Smith, '97, is manager of the Star Printing Company at Chickasha, Indian Territory.

Albert B. Bates, l'97, is a member of the Clark and Bates Lumber Company of, Kansas City, Missouri. His residence address is 506 Gladstone avenue. At present, Mr. Clark is travelling in Japan.

C. W. Fletcher, e'97, is with the Morse Chain Company at Ithaca, New York.

D. C. Bushby, p'97, is in the drug store of F. D. Mittong at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Benjamin L. Miller, '97, has been appointed head of the department of geology in Lehigh University.

P. A. Glenn, '98, has been appointed acting head of the department of entomology of the University of Missouri. He will do research work in this subject at the University of Kansas this summer.

The address of J. Clarke Swayze, p '98, is 1130 New Hampshire

avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
The address of Harry G. Clark,
e '98, is Chickasha, Indian Territory.

Alfred M. Meyers, e '98, is in charge of the civil engineering department of the W. K. Palmer Company. His address is Merriam.

The address of A. L. Canavan, e'98, is Winfield,

Robert W. Neal, '98, g'99, had a sketch in the January Taylor-Trotwood Magazine, entitled, "A Story of the Year-Gifts." The June number of the same magazine will contain "By Tangled Clues," which is said to have some local interest, and the May number of The Metropolitan Magazine published a New York story by him. Professor Neal, who is in the State college at Amherst, Massachusetts, also conducts a department in The Northampton Daily Herald.

William W. Kitchell, 1'98, is a member of the firm of Kitchell and Marburg, conducting a hardware establishment of Topeka.

C. G. Messerley, '98, of Osage City, has been elected land agent for the board of regents of the State Normal School.

Norman McDonald, '99, is in the insurance business in Parsons.

Charles DeWatteville, l'99, may be addressed at Weelekta, Indian Territory.

George Wagner, '99, is instructor in zoölogy in the University of Wisconsin, and is also ichthyologist for the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey. His address is 1901 Jefferson street, Madison, Wisconson.

Oscar J. Lane, 1'99, who had been connected for a year with the firm of Montgomery, Ward and Company, has been employed as principal of the Spring Hill schools for the remaining weeks of school.

John C. Buttomer, l'99, is the travelling representative of the Diamond Liquor Cure Company of Kansas City, Missouri. His office address is 1208 East Fifteenth street.

W. G. Magaw, g '99, has been instructor in mathematics in the Topeka high school since 1900.

In answer to a communication. H. C. Diesem, '99, writes from Scottsbluff, Nebraska: "I have been following civil engineering work since leaving school, and as a result have not been very long at any one place. During the summer of 1905, I was employed as office man and draughtsman on an irrigation project by the Standard Beet Sugar Company. Then during the winter of 1905-1906, I spent seven months at the University of Nebraska. Since May, 1906, I have been with the Tri-State Company, employed as office engineer, having charge of the office work in the engineering department and drafting room on an irrigation project involving some heavy construction. fact, prior to December, 1906, in our record month we moved more material than was moved by the Government upon the Panama Canal during any single month."

J. A. Gwin, '99, is engaged in civil engineering work in Seattle, Washington.

La Monte Taylor, '99, is master-

in the Prosso Preparatory school in Kansas City, Missouri.

Emma E. Safford, fa '99, may be addressed at Augusta.

Alberta Winnick Coffey, fa '99, is the mother of a boy born last January. Her husband is advertising manager for a publishing company. She may be addressed at 621 Grand avenue, West, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The address of Blanche Cross Johnston, '00, is Santa Rosa, California, in care of the Santa Rosa Lumber Company.

Frank E. Crabtree, 1'00, is in the law and real estate business in Miller, South Dakota.

The address of H. S. McCullough, *l* '00, is Bozeman, Montana.

Albert R. Hetzer, l'00, is practising law in Lakin. He was recently elected county attorney of Kearny county, on the Democratic ticket.

Charles W. Meyer, '00, is practising law in St. Joseph, Missouri. His office is in the German-American Bank building.

Walter Sutton, '00, who has pursued a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, recently passed the examinations for the surgical service in the Roosevelt hospital of that city. The appointment which he received is for two years.

John A. Bear, 1'00, is farming near Gridley.

Thomas J. Karis '00, is an attorney at law at ', ard.

Winslow Hutchinson, '00, g' '02, sails from New York June 26 for Paris. She will spend the summer in study.

Ernest K. Dewey, e'00, is with the Nashville, Tennessee, branch of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York. His office is in the Cole building.

C. E. Klise, '00, and Effie Storm Klise, '01, are the parents of a daughter born September 1, 1906.

J. W. Nicol, p '00, who had been hospital steward on the United States cruiser Raleigh, in Asiatic waters, has recently received his discharge from the navy. He expects to practise sugar chemistry in the tropics.

W. W. Wood, '00, has been reelected superintendent of the Horton schools, to serve his third year in that position.

R. H. Needham, p'01, had an article in the March Medical Mirror of Fort Worth University on "Simpler Materia Medica."

Guy V. Bennett, '01, is superintendent of the schools at Issaquah, Washington.

Eva Hirst, '01, may be addressed at 611 Oakland avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

The address of Walter W. Filkin, '01, g '04, l '04, and Ada Faxon Filkin, '97, has been changed to 3800 Wyoming avenue Kansas City, Missouri.

The address of John C. Manning, f a '01, is Mansfield, Massachusetts. During the past winter he has played in the Hoffman Quartette of Boston in connection with his regular work as piano instructor. His studio address is 34 Symphony Chambers, 246 Huntington avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Herman von Unwerth, e '01, and Helen Calhoun von Unwerth, '03, are the parents of a son born

in January,—their second child. Mr. von Unwerth is proprietor of the Midland Machine Shops at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

J. Arthur Harris, '01, g'03, presented a paper entitled "The Problems of Vegetable Teratology" at the meeting of the Botanical Society of America in New York in December. He also read a paper on "Reproductive Selection in Plants" before the meeting of the botanists of the central States in Madison, Wisconsin, in March.

Lynn E. Mason, e'02, Lawrence manager for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, has just completed his twelfth year's service for that company in various capacities.

William C. White, '02, is shortstop for the Omaha baseball team, of the Western league.

S. D. Hutchings, 1 '02, is a member of the firm of Hutchings and Hutchings, lawyers. with offices in the Husted building, Kansas City, Kansas.

George J. Hood, e '02, is an instructor in drawing in the Armour Institute of Chicago.

Sylverius Orwig, l'02, is practising law at Independence.

Ezra Ray Whitla, l'02, is practising law in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. From 1905 to 1907 he was prosecuting attorney of Kootenai county, Idaho.

W. R. Gorrill, p '02, is practising dentistry in Lawrence. He graduated in 1906 from the Kansas City Dental College.

Emerson Sanborn, '03, holds the position of United States cooperative entomologist in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Texas. Mr. Sanborn's headquarters are at Washington, but he is frequently detailed for service at the different stations. He recently spent two weeks in Kansas inspecting the condition of wheat affected by the green bug.

George J. Trombold, '03, is assistant superintendent of the Iola Portland Cement Company at Dallas, Texas. He has one son, Robert Augustus.

The address of Boyd Betcher, e '03, is 1308 Union avenue, New York City.

James Quinton Louthan, 1'03, is practising law at Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Charles W. Spencer, 1'03, is a member of the firm of Brooks and Spencer, lawyers, of Sedan.

The address of R. H. Beals, 1'03, is St. John. He is assistant county attorney of Stafford county.

John Schroeder, '03, is with the Griffith Shoe Company of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Raymond J. Delano, '03, 1'04, is a member of the law firm of Dilworth and Delano of Kansas City, Missouri, with offices in the New York Life Building.

Mabelle Conboy, '03, is at home at 1400 West Lafayette avenue, Jacksonville, Illinois.

George Wark, 1'03, is city attorney of Caney.

Sarah Cermine Wolfe, '03, is teaching in the Frankfort schools.

H. L. God' d' d', ('03, is engaged in the real destate business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His office is at 912 North Broadway.

A. W. Copley, e'03, as the representative of the Westinghouse

Manufacturing Company, is in charge of tests on an Eastern railroad which is installing the Westinghouse single phase railway system on its main line running out of New York. Mr. Copley and Eva Olin Copley, '05, are at present living at 44 South Eighth avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York.

George T. Brown, 1'03, is city attorney of Tulsa, Indian Territory.

Oscar B. Seyster, '03, g' '04, is with the Fulton Brothers Stock Company of Kansas City.

- C. C. Crawford, '03, who has been instructor in history at the University of Missouri this year will be associate professor in European history in the University next year.
- C. W. Nester,  $\rho$  '03, is proprietor of the Nester Drug Company of Minneapolis.
- C. C. Tillotson, e '03, will go May 1, from Kansas City, Missouri, to the drafting office of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

Richard E. Scammon, '04, g' '06, has a fellowship for next year in embryology under Dr. Minot of the Harvard Medical School.

Charles Braden, p'04, is a clerk in a drug store in Coffeyville.

William G. Johnson, '04, was graduated this year from the Mc-Cormick Theological Seminary. He is now pastor of a church at New Salem, North Dakota.

Maude Long, p'04, is employed in the McEchron Pharmacy at Concordia.

Harry Keene, l'04, is manager of the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company at Esbon.

Will E. Baldry, e '04, is an assistant engineer on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. His headquarters are at North Chillicothe, Illinois.

Charles E. Mollett, p '04, is a pharmacist at Erie.

Lucy E. Abel, '04, is doing research work in Washington, D. C. Her home address is Salina.

George L. Metcalf, '04, who is in the clothing business at South McAlester, Indian Territory, was married recently to Mrs. Lelia Atkinson of the same town. Mrs. Atkinson was a teacher at South McAlester.

J. B. Wood, l'04, is cashier of the First State Bank of Aurora.

Eliab W. Metcalf, e'04, is resident engineer on construction work for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, with headquarters at Quartz, Montana.

W. R. Seaver, 1'04, is resident agent at Ellsworth for the Phoenix Insurance Company.

Olive Pendleton, '04, is proofreader for the Tierman-Dart Printing Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

George M. Nutting, '04, is now a member of an investment firm at Dalhart, Texas.

A. H. Basye, '05, g'06, who has had a fellowship in history at Yale University this year, has been appointed to the Bulkley fellowship in history at the same institution, for next year.

Roger Dean, '05, is employed at Dodge City as timekeeper for the trainmen and engineers of the western division of the Santa Fe railroad.

Albert A. Hoffman, e 05, has gone from Cananea, Mexico, to

Ely, Nevada, to work on the construction of a large smelting plant.

F. Gillette, 1'05, is practising law at Hobart, Oklahoma.

Roy Cross, '05, is in the wholesale lumber business in Portland, Oregon. He may be addressed at the Hotel Nortonia.

Harry N. Sanders, 1'05, was recently elected city attorney of Duncan, Indian Territory, on the Democratic ticket.

Maggie Gurnea, '05, is teaching in the graded schools at Belleville.

Clyde Higley, 1'05, may be addressed at 2816 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Judson Hughes, l'05, is practising law at Coweta, Indian Territory.

The address of Edith Wirt, '05, is 520 Olive street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Alfred B. Carter, e '05, is chief draughtsman in the office of the constructing engineer of the Florida East Coast railroad. This road is extending its line from the mainland to the city of Key West.

William B. Gladfelter, '05, is teaching in Covina, California.

Joseph O'Neil, e'05, is supervising the construction of a waterworks system at Neosho, Missouri, for Burne and McDonnell of Kansas City.

Jessie A. Reynolds, '05, is an assistant in the preparatory department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. During the year 1905-06, she held the principalship of the high school at Gallup, New Mexico.

Roy L. Sanford, p '05, is a

pharmacist at Marshall, Oklahoma.

James W. Woodford, 1'05, an attorney of Tulsa, Indian Territory, was recently elected to the city council, leading the ticket.

R. E. Porter, e'05, may be addressed at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, in care of the C. C. C. Company, Civil Engineering Department.

Harry Lahr, p'05, is a member of the firm of Lahr Brothers, owners of the Crescent Drug Store at Glasco.

C. R. Briggs, '05, is a member of the faculty of sixty in the Spokane, Washington, high school. He writes enthusiastically of the opportunities in the Northwest for teachers with training and scholarship. University of Kansas diplomas are recognized there as exempting the holder from examinations.

William A. Quiring, e '05, is working on cable routing and development work in the engineering department of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company of San Francisco. He may be addressed at 300 Baker street.

G. F. Zook, '06, who has been fellow in European history in the University this year, will be assistant in history at Cornell university next year.

Frank Barlow, '06, is employed in the Santa Fe freight offices at Wellington.

John R. Thorne, 1'06, is county attorney of Johnson county.

Eva Baker, '06, is acting as cashier in the dry goods store of her father at Garden City,

Oscar A, Zimmerman, e '06, is in the employ of the Missouri

Valley Bridge and Iron Company. His address is 1016 South Fourth street, Leavenworth.

Milton B. Sherrard, m '06, is practising medicine in Mankato, He is county physician of Jewell county.

Gertrude Gilmore, '06, is at home in Lawrence, 700 Ohio street.

- C. O. Pingry, 1'06, is a member of the firm of Wayde and Pingry of Pittsburg.
- A. C. Pooler, l'06, is with the law firm of Burnham and Dashiell of Beloit.

John Roaten, l'06, is city attorney of Edmond, Oklahoma.

Dennis J. Sheedy, l '03, is a member of the firm of Hudson and Sheedy of Fredonia.

C. M. Vaughn, 1'06, is an attorney at Eureka.

John W. Francis, '06, is in the fire insurance, real estate and reptals business in Kansas City, Kansas. He was married in 1906 to Mabel C. Jarvis of Tulsa, Indian Territory, formerly of Kansas City, Missouri. He may be addressed at 651 Kansas avenue.

Mildred Curtis, m'06, is practising medicine in Neosho Falls.

Charles Pedroja, p '06, is a member of the firm of Pedroja Brothers, druggists, of Hill City.

William H. Elder, 1'06, who spent the larger part of the past year in California has established a law office in Lawrence.

## FORMER STUDENTS

Earl S. Smith, '88-'92, is secretary of the Hallowell Cement Company at Kansas City, Missouri. His address is 312 East Ninth street.

Albert Evans, '92-'93, is a merchant tailor at Olathe.

C. F. Pettijohn, '92-'93, is a broker and real estate dealer at Olathe.

William R. Mason, '93-'94, is a travelling salesman at Brookline, Massachusetts. His address is 40 Harrison street.

W. B. Sampson, '96-'97, is post-master at Skagway, Alaska.

Franklin Baker, '97-'99, is minister of All Souls Church at Colorado Springs. After leaving the University, he attended the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago; engaged in settlement work for two years; spent a year in Europe; and filled pastorates in the Congregational church for three years, before becoming a minister of the Unitarian denomination.

Elwood H. Kennedy, '97-'00, is assistant cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Arthur H. Symons, '98-'99, is president of the Western Steel and Wire Company, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Thomas H. Kingsley, '99-'00, is county attorney of Miami county. He received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Michigan in 1903, and the degree of bachelor of laws in 1905.

Harold G. Sternberg, '02-'03, is with the Moore Drug Company of Wichita.

Ralph E. Morrison, '01-'02, is with the general freight department of the Kansas City Southern railway, at Kansas City, Missouri. His address is 917 East Ninth street.

Carl E. Riley, '01-'04, is in the

lumber business at Fairfax, Oklahoma.

G. B. Pickering, p '02-'03, is in the drug business at Olathe.

F. S. Wellach, 1 '02-'04, has lately returned to Kansas from Idaho, where he had held the position of assistant to attorney general W. E. Borah. Mr. Wellach is now a banker in Coffeyville.

Roger Brewster, of Parsons, who finished the two years' course in Medicine in '04 and was back in '05 as assistant in the physiological laboratory, and later finished his education at one of the Eastern schools, has settled in Kansas City as a practising physician. In April he was selected as the physician of Kansas City to represent that city at a conference of medical men to be held in London, England.

Harold Pickering, '05-'06, is a reporter and cartoonist on the

Mexican Herald, at Mexico City, Mexico.

Anna Warfield, '02-'03, spent the winter in New York City with her uncle, Stuart O. Henry, '81. She will spend a few months in Boston before returning home.

E. L. Teague, an advanced chemistry student, has accepted a position as chemist with the Iola Portland Cement Company, at Dallas, Texas. He left recently to begin the work. George J. Trombold, '03, who was formerly chemist, is now assistant manager of the works.

Pearl I. Smith, a student in the University in the early nineties, is county surveyor of Beaverhead county, Montana.

Earl C. DeMoss, '00-'01, took the degree of bachelor of arts from Harvard University in 1904 and will graduate from the Harvard Law School in June.

F. U. Emley, p '96-'97, is a dentist at Parsons.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Since the publication of the list of endowment members enrolled prior to January 1, 1907, the following alumni have sent in endowment subscriptions, raising the total number of members for the year to 219:

Stuart O. Henry, '81

J. E. Curry, '86 Olive Thompson, '87 W. S. Franklin, '87 James Owen, '93 Josephine T. Berry, '93 H. O. Kruse, '94 Lula Renn, '01.

# The

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# of the University of Kansas

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Number 9

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN BUSINESS PURSUITS\*

Many of you who are gathered here, equipped with such education as some years of more or less diligent study have given you, are, I suppose, about to step forth from these pleasant halls to assume serious parts in the world's work. Your hearts are, as they should be, full of hope, noble aspirations and high resolves. Your faces are turned toward the future, all untried and full of mystery to you. Some of you, like myself, having taken this step some years ago, have since tasted experience and have returned here to testify your grateful allegiance to your Alma Mater, and to exchange greetings with old friends.

Whether you stand upon the threshold or have already entered into the activities of your chosen field, the fact that you have spent some years here, and are here now, is evidence that you are interested in higher education and its value and bearing with regard to success in life. Certain phases of this subject have been discussed here before, particularly from the point of view of the professional man. It is a subject which has been widely discussed from many points of view. I shall not presume to attempt to treat it comprehensively, but inasmuch as a large percentage of the

Alumni address delivered at the University of Kansas, June 4, 1907, by John A. Prescott, '88.

graduates of this institution have hitherto and will hereafter engage in commercial pursuits, it occurs to me that a few observations, plain and unadorned, upon the value of higher education to a man engaged in business, as distinguished from the professions, made from the view point of one already so engaged, might be of interest to many of you.

Culture merely for its own sake is a fine thing. It yields its own peculiar delights and satisfactions. But most of us upon graduation must immediately face the stern practicalities, and we soon, and quite naturally, begin to measure the value of the time we have spent here, of the knowledge and training we have gained, by its present or probable effect upon our success in life. The value of our education becomes at once an intensely practical question to each of us. This is true whatever path we propose to pursue, whether a profession or some commercial occupation. We all have ambitions; we desire to realize them, to succeed. If we do not, we have failed to learn the first requisites of success: the knowledge of what it means and the desire for it.

It is a most important function of higher education to implant in the mind of the student true ideals, ideals of honesty, honor, highmindedness and manliness, to imbue him with lofty and noble ambitions, to teach him to estimate the rewards of effort at their true value and to inculcate an enlightened and elevated notion of success. "He has achieved success," Mrs. Stanley says, "who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory is a benediction."

Success is a broad word; it has many specific meanings, many shades of meaning according to its application and the circumstances under which it is applied. It may mean, in a sordid sense, the mere accumulation of large wealth, the winning of high political position, the acquirement of great power over the wills of men. It may mean triumphs in war, the accomplishment of glorious undertakings for their own sake, or great literary or scientific achievements. It may mean patient, plodding, faithful service rendered for modest pay. It may mean a life of self sacrifice well and truly lived for those one loves, or very humble deeds done by one who has made the best use of very humble powers, education, and opportunities.

Our individual conceptions of success naturally vary as widely as our tastes and aptitudes, but they all have one common element; that of the prosperous issue of our undertakings, whatever they may be. The character or quality of that success depends upon our own individuality and the level of our ideals and aspirations. The irresistible tendency of higher education is unquestionably to raise our standards, to broaden our views of life, and to elevate our aspirations. It teaches us to distinguish between the immediate object of our efforts and what should be the ultimate object, and instead of seeking only to accomplish the former we come to make that merely the means of attaining the latter.

All of these things are as true of the man engaged in business as of the man following a profession or any other pursuit. With him, as with others, the primary object is to make a living,—to make money. "Of human necessity the very primal shape is that which regards our livelihood." "If any man will not labor, neither let him eat." But business has a much wider scope and meaning than mere financial profit, and genuine success in that field of industry, as elsewhere, signifies far more than the acquirement of dollars. I realize that this is not in accord with widely accepted notions, unfortunately exemplified by the lives of many wealthy men. But it is a narrow and sordid conception of business

success which admits as conspicuously successful, men whose sole distinction is that they have amassed enormous fortunes; which takes no account of the gross selfishness, the disregard of law and morals and the rights of others, and of the unscrupulous methods by which such fortunes have often been built up. The accumulation of a competency is a duty, but the acquirement of great wealth implies great responsibili-The test of business success requires that wealth shall be honorably acquired by clean, high-minded methods, that the great trust that its possession implies shall be rightly executed in its use, and that it shall be regarded by its owner, not as the ultimate object, but as a means for his greater usefulness to society and to his fellow men. As our own Dr. James H. Canfield has sagely said, "A man is worth to himself just what he is capable of enjoying. This means the utmost enlargement of his capacity. He is worth to the world just what he is capable of imparting, and this means the utmost development of every power. These two, capacity and power, form the truest standards, the most accurate measure of every man." Anything less than this highest development, this making the most of oneself and one's opportunities, in the business world as elsewhere, is less than true success.

For generations it was a tradition among college bred men that commercial pursuits could not offer a worthy field for their trained abilities. This tradition is rapidly being forgotten, and educated men are beginning to realize that a business career offers the widest possible opportunity for the exercise of their highest powers and of every good quality they possess. They see that the greatest merchant or banker or captain of industry of this age must be a man of power, of broad sympathies, of character; that the work he has to do requires the highest mental development, the ripest and most nicely balanced judgment, and a thorough knowledge of a wide range of subjects. As another has so aptly stated it: "We enter a broad territory when we talk of the import-

ance of business; not only are the amenities of life, the blessings of progress and the prestige and power of the people built upon business, but a moment's thought will teach us that business spreads the warp and woof of society. For what is society but organized exchange? What are personal ambition and character but the impulse and the intent to sustain one's self in this exchange? What is morality but highmindedness in that exchange, so that the balance shall be for the universal rather than the selfish good? Business is not simply a matter of profit. Those who grasp it in a deserving way see that it is the builder of society and the pronouncer of the gospel of ambition and the code of ethics for men." Many of our college men are realizing that not only the largest rewards for ability and industry but manliness and honor and the opportunity to fill high places in a world of evenhanded and just exchange lie for them in business. No profession embraces so many or such varied problems inviting the exercise of the highest intellectual equipment, or requires so wide a view of life and affairs. No career exacts more fully value in return for revenue. No services are more necessary to the prosperity and advancement of the race than those of the able, high-minded business man, for they furnish the very basis of exchange for all others.

It should not be a cause of regret to our educational institutions that so many of their graduates are in these days entering business pursuits. They can enter no field of greater usefulness. I sometimes think that it would be better for all concerned if fewer of our educated men attempted the professions,—if there were fewer doctors and lawyers. There is much good material wasted in the professions, not because the work is not highly worthy and necessary, but because the field and demand is limited. There is always a wide market for good business ability. No article in the market is at all times so scarce.

Business in its primary and broader meaning covers the whole range of man's efforts. It includes the labors of the

lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, the author, the scientist, the artisan, the farmer, the day laborer, in fact, whatever one does for a livelihood. In the present discussion, however, the word will be used in a more specific sense. When I refer to business pursuits I do not mean to include unskilled labor nor any of the so-called learned professions, nor any of those lines of work admittedly requiring special scientific training. By the business world I mean that much wider field of mercantile, manufacturing, and financial operations which any one may enter, with or without higher education, and win a livelihood. But success naturally means labor in the upper levels of that field, where a high degree of skill, ability, capacity, and a strong individuality may command commensurate rewards.

The practical necessity of thorough training in his specialty, and the great value of a liberal education to the lawyer. the doctor, the teacher or the scientist, has long been recognized. The modern developments of mechanics and electricity and their increased application to manufacturing, transportation, mining, and production generally, has given rise to new professions, such as civil, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, and mining engineering. It must be and is now generally admitted that the successful practice of these new professions demands a thorough scientific and technical training which can best be given in scientific and technical schools. The value of systematic training even for the farmer is also conceded and the great State of Kansas maintains an agricultural college for his benefit. Why, then, should not the man intending to engage in general business be similarly and systematically trained for his chosen occupation? There have been experiments in this direction but they have been comparatively recent and their success has not as yet been fully demonstrated. It is difficult to devise a course of special training, apart from individual practical experience, which will teach the student how to solve the wide range of problems which absorb the attention of every

man of affairs. Such courses can do little more than lay down a few general principles and teach a few well known facts, for business is based far less upon systems of knowledge than upon ever varying human nature. Any course of special training tends to make clear but narrow intellects. The intellect of the man of affairs must be both broad and clear. His education should be general rather than special; it should be broad and well rounded.

It is a favorite saying that the office boy of today is the general manager of tomorrow. This apothegm is founded on a belief, all too common in business circles, that the best education for a boy intending to enter business is in the hard school of experience. No one should under-value this school with all the advantages it offers in the way of practical training. Besides the little red school house at the cross roads or the log school in the forest, it has been the only one attended by the greater number of those who have built up great fortunes and are now counted among our most successful men. But it has its disadvantages, too. It is a slow school, a hard and unsystematic school and it is often narrowing in the lessons it teaches. It is too apt to so firmly fix in the mind of its students the false idea that money is the sole object to be attained in life, that all the good things beyond are shut out of view, a fact well exemplified by the life of one of our ablest and most conspicuously successful financiers, recently deceased. He accumulated a fortune beyond the dreams of avarice, he lived to an age far beyond the allotted time of man, he doubtless somehow served in some way a useful purpose, but no one will remember him as a public spirited citizen or for an act of kindness or a deed of charity. His sole object seemed to be to make money.

As Ruskin says, "Whenever money is the principal object of life with either man or nation, it is both got ill, and spent ill, and does harm both in the getting and spending; but when it is not the principal object, it and all other things will be well got and well spent." \* \* \* "It is physically impos-

sible for a well educated, intellectual or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts; as physically impossible as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them. All healthy people like dinners, but dinners are not the main object of their lives. So all healthy-minded people like making money—ought to like it, and to enjoy the sensation of winning it; but the main object of their life is not money; it is something better than money. A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly, and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—still his main motive of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them." And so with the high-minded and rightly trained business man; his work is first, his profits second. Work is the master.

The training acquired by a boy starting in a particular business at the age when he would otherwise go to college must necessarily be along the narrow groove applying to the particular employment in which he is engaged. His vision of general affairs is limited. One set of faculties is highly trained while others lie dormant. He becomes a specialist. He is fitted only for his own particular occupation. If that fails him he cannot readily adjust himself to another. lacks comprehension and a sense of relation. He has force and application, but lacks breadth. The training given by a general academic education covers a variety of subjects. It exercises, or it is intended to exercise all of the faculties, keeps them in balance and prepares one to learn business of any kind or to leave one kind and take up another kind without difficulty. A member of a large steel corporation employing thousands of men, from skilled laborers to men of large administrative ability, recently said, "The man of liberal education is as a whole worth more to us than the man of technical training. He is worth less for a year or two after coming to us, but he has a power for learning all branches of our business which is especially needed." And so it is as compared with the man of little education trained in the shop, the factory or the office. The college man has a great advantage in his adaptability, an advantage which in the long run will more than offset the longer practical training of the man who went to work instead of going to college, and will enable him soon to overtake the latter notwithstanding his four or five years' start in business.

It would be idle to claim that higher education is absolutely essential to business success. There are too many striking examples to the contrary. A young man of ability, strong, tactful, and determined to succeed, will succeed with or without a college education. Personality, force of character, natural ability are and ever will be dominating factors in business success. Business of every sort requires men of power: "Power of intellect to think, of will to do, of conscience to right, of heart to appreciate, of body to endure." Colleges and universities cannot create these natural gifts. They can only develop and train men's powers and abilities, and thus increase their ultimate usefulness and value. "Anything that trains boys to think and think quick, pays," says old Gorgon Graham. This is exactly what college education does. It teaches a man very few things that he can make direct use of in his business, but it does teach him how to study, how to acquire knowledge of new things and to acquire it quickly. It does not give him brains but it trains him to make the best use of the brains with which nature endowed him. Habits of intellectual accuracy, discrimination, comparison, and concentration are formed by practice. A course in education furnishes opportunities for such practice, and does it better than the same time spent in business, for "education represents orderliness and system in intellectual effort. It trains in the valuation of principles rather than the worth of rules."

But personality and the intellectual element are not the only ones that contribute to success in business, nor is the intellectual element the only one that is trained at college. Every effort of the student to master his studies, to excell in them, is an act of the will. A strong will is invaluable, for it embodies ambition, determination, diligence and persistence, qualities most necessary to business success. College training teaches high ideals of accomplishment; it stimulates high motives and sets a high mark for ambition. It strengthens determination and develops diligence and persistence to respond to the demands of ambition. It inspires devotion to the object of one's aims, because it teaches a proper conception of those aims and the relation of aims to accomplishment. The properly trained college man is not content to remain at the bottom; conscious of his trained abilities he presses forward and strives for better things.

The character of a man is continually advancing through life. Man's moral and spiritual experience grows from age to age as well as his knowledge, and produces a deeper and maturer character as it grows. Part of his experience is recorded in books, the writings of philosophers, essays, poetry, works of sentiment and tales. Education in imparting this accumulated experience to the student, expands and rounds out his individual character. In stimulating high motives and high ideals, it teaches good business morals. In these modern days of high finance, vast fortunes, and galling trusts, we are beginning to attach new importance to character and business morals. A broadly educated man is not satisfied with mere sordid accumulation. He cannot hold a dollar before his eye and hide the sun. He has learned that it is there, and he knows that no fortune which has not been honorably and cleanly earned, can bring real happiness. He realizes that great aquisitions mean correspondingly great obligations and his cultivated sense of honor urges him to properly discharge them. Education has given him an enlightened self respect, has shown him the value of irreproachable habits and has taught him that "corruption wins not more than honesty," that honesty is best in principle as well as policy.

This lesson in honesty and high-mindedness is most im-

portant in preparation for business success. "What we need," says an employer, "is more men who can and will use the ability they have faithfully and honestly." Mr. Carnegie has said, "Permanent success is not obtainable except by fair and honorable dealing, by irreproachable habits and correct living, by the display of good sense and rare judgment in all the relations of life; for credit and confidence fly from the business man, foolish in word or deed, or irregular in habits or even suspected of sharp practice." Honesty, self-respect, character are properties you cannot trade away with profit. You cannot profitably part with lofty thoughts and sentiments in business, any more than in other walks of life you can part with your own souls.

It has been said that men succeed according to their capacity for hard work and their honesty. The same writer admits that college men are more apt to possess these qualities than others. It is as true as ever that there is no royal road to genuine success. Hard work and a great deal of it are as necessary now as in the past. It is also true that men of large capacity and strict integrity appear to be born not made, though there are many men in whom these qualities, not naturally highly developed, may be greatly expanded and magnified by proper training. But the demands of today are more exacting than they were a generation ago. Men of affairs are now saying: what we want and are willing to pay well for is men who combine with their ability, natural talents, honesty and capacity for hard work, a thorough education. Experience has taught the value of this new requirement. Business men are coming to see that four years well and studiously spent at college under wise instruction are not wholly wasted. They now recognize the value of the systematic training, the enlargement of the abilities, the broadening of the capacities that such a course of study gives. They are learning that "knowledge is power," that man gains wider dominion by his intellect than by his right arm, and that the more highly trained that intellect is and

the better informed it is, the wider the domain of its usefulness. They have discovered, too, that higher education cultivates and refines the judgment and that the associations of student life even impart a primary knowledge of human nature very intimate and very valuable. It is the capacity for great and long continued exertion, together with the trained power of profound and searching investigation, and the wide spreading comprehension of a well disciplined mind capable of long reaches of thought, that—

"Pluck bright honor from the pale faced moon, Or dive into the bottom of the deep, Where fathom line could never touch the ground, And drag up drowned honor by the locks."

It is true that in the past and even in our own generation, many of the richest prizes in the commercial world have been grasped by the uncultured and unlearned. This fact is often pointed out to prove that higher education is of no particular advantage, often a disadvantage to the man of business. But it must be remembered that only a very small percentage of the business men of a generation ago, or even in our own time, have had the opportunity to secure a liberal education. Nothing, therefore, can be satisfactorily proven by a simple comparison of numbers. Statistics based on data recently gathered from the experience of a hundred average business houses, covering a period of three or four years, show that about ninety per cent of the college men employed rise to large salaried and responsible positions as compared with twenty-five percent of non-college men. A recently published analysis of "Who's Who," the year book of distinguished Americans, shows that of the eleven thousand prominent American men and women, whose names are included in the volune, only three hundred had no schooling at all, eleven hundred had only a common school education, and sixteen hundred a high school education, while two thousand had received a limited college training, and six thousand,—over one half,—were college or university graduates. Not all of these names were those of business men but the figures are nevertheless significant.

If in the past the largest number of prizes have gone to non-college men, it has been largely due to the fact that higher education has not been general. The uneducated man has been obliged to compete only with men no better equipped than himself. In another generation this situation will have been greatly changed and the prizes of business will go to educated men in much larger proportion. Meanwhile every open minded successful man lacking education and culture recognizes that he also lacked wisdom if he deliberately declined to secure it when young, or regrets his misfortune if deprived of it by force of circumstances.

The corporate tendency of today has put a premium upon college trained minds. The question before the young business man is not so much how he can succeed, working by himself as a solitary machine, but rather how he can make his work fit into the intelligent work of others with whom he must cooperate. Individualism is not dead. In the great corporate combinations of this age, individualism of character, individualism of mind and training are all in constant demand. But the man who is most in demand, who receives the greatest reward and who is most successful, is not the man of strong individuality only, but he who is also capable of the most accurate, energetic, varied, and brainy team or combination work.

From my own experience and observation I believe that the liberal arts courses are better adapted to the needs of the man going into business than the special courses. The study and work they require exercise the faculties as thoroughly and more generally than any special course. While one will have very little practical use in the average business for Latin and Greek, for higher mathematics, for the principles of philosophy, for the facts of history, yet the study of all of these subjects in proper proportion is excel-

lent in the way of mental training. One's knowledge of modern languages may occasionally be of practical use. A thorough training in English literature is always advantageous. It contributes greatly to facility of expression and to mental polish, both of which are always of practical value. The knowledge gained in special courses, while valuable in special occupations, is often found inapplicable to the work in which one may find one's opportunities. The knowledge and special information most generally useful in business must, for the most part, be acquired by observation and practical business experience. Higher education can only train the mind and character and prepare one for such observation and experience. I believe the liberal arts courses do this more broadly and far better than any other.

Education in itself should not be made the main object. Like business it is a means to ends. It should be well proportioned. It should not be protracted beyond the age when adaptation to surroundings is easy and the mind is plastic and receptive of new impressions and ideas. There is much to learn after leaving the university, and education should not be carried to the point where men become crystalized and too fixed in their tendencies and capacities. The power of clear sighted observation and an unhindered vision are absolutely essential in business. "A student who has become thoroughly citizenized in the introspective and deductive world is manacled for life." He will over-value pure intellectual truth and find his chief purpose in life in sustained communion with intangible things and will form mental habits and attitudes wholly out of harmony with a true understanding of human nature and practical business affairs. His youthful conceptions and convictions will hang as a veil about his life and will color and distort all that he sees.

The proper enjoyment of life, our own happiness and the happiness of those around us, should be the end of business success. No life struggle can be truly complete and successful unless crowned with enjoyment and happiness. They

are the genuine earthly rewards. If higher education contributed nothing to aid us in winning commercial victories it would still be of superlative value. Broad general culture, secured under the guidance of inspiring teachers, like a magic wand waved over us, influences our entire natures and brings to the surface the best that is in us. It opens a world which the mere millionaire cannot enter. It enlarges our capacity to enjoy and properly use the fruits of our victories, the rewards of our efforts; it enables us to better discern and appreciate all that is beautiful and elevating. It gives us a taste for reading, for study and the higher and the better things of life. The scholar who has won by toil and sacrifice this increased capacity for pleasure and satisfaction knows it full well. He sees it in secret places, distilling as the dew, and dropping as the rain from heaven and everywhere diffusing its potent spell. He experiences its superiority. He knows its conquests in the past and in the future.

# PUBLIC VIRTUE AND POLITICS\*

Members of the graduating class of the colleges connected with the University, ladies and gentlemen: I have come down here partly to get into an atmosphere of good cheer and hope for the future of our people and of our country. There is only one place in the world that is not today oppressed by a sense of approaching disaster, and that is the colleges and universities of America. These colleges are turning out this year probably thousands of young men and young women, and into the hearts of every one of them has been breathed the inspiration of good cheer not only for themselves but for their fellow men. And I am down here to counteract the influence on my system of the last session of Congress.

I do not believe anybody will ever do much for this world

<sup>\*</sup>Commencement address at the University of Kansas, June 5, 1907, by Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa. The address was delivered without manuscript, and the text here printed is from stenographic notes.

who is in despair about the future. I never yet met a man or woman who thought that other generations were better than this, who ever did anything for the community, or had any power to do anything for the advancement of humanity. To my mind it is morally incredible that with all our inheritance we are still going in the direction of the bad. And therefore, in my meditations about the world we are living in, I start with the proposition that we are going forward all the time, and I am down here for the purpose of proving it. I heard a man say the other day that there was a time of ideal moral perfection in America. He got the notion from reading DeTocqueville's "Democracy in America," written, I think, about 1835. I do not know what DeTocqueville found out about this country in 1835, but I do know that I have found out since 1835 more of what was going on at that time than DeTocqueville ever dreamed of. And the best tribute that I could pay to the colleges of the United States is the fact that they are teaching our young people the history of the United States so that a man in very humble intellectual circumstances may know more about what was going on in other generations than anybody knew at that time.

The other day a man came to me having in his hand a list of eighteen worthy people who had been sentenced to the penitentiary in Oregon, and he wanted to know what I thought about it. His notion was that so large a number of good people dead-locked in the direction of the penitentiary indicated that we ought to overthrow our institutions and start out on a new basis, and he was badly discouraged by the outlook. It did not affect me that way at all. I told him that the most impressive thing about that list was that they were all headed in the right direction. And I say to you, young men and young women, that there never was a minute when in American politics the moral aspect of our affairs was more encouraging to the thoughtful student of our history, for I have found out some things that went on in the general land office of the United States a generation or two ago that

would indicate that we have been going forward at an almost radical pace. In 1835, when Mr. DeTocqueville stated he found ideal moral conditions in the United States, the general land office was managed by the department of the treasury. I was mousing around not long ago among the records in the land office, and I got hold of a record made when Mr. Levi B. Woodbury was secretary of the treasury. I was so interested in the report that I copied it, because it seemed to me to throw a calcium light upon the general standard and level of society in that far off generation of ideal moral perfection. You get at the history of this world largely by looking through knot-holes, anyway. The only real way to find out anything about the history of the world is to get at the biographies and memoirs and isolated facts that portray the daily life of the community. And so I copied this down, because it appeared to me to be a very helpful recollection for anyone who is down in the mouth about the present.

A fellow in the land office had been indiscreet enough to steal everything that passed through his hands; and when they heard about it, they sent someone down to check him up, and the receiver made a report in writing. It lies in the treasury, covered up with dust and yellow with time. The report is as follows: "An examination shows that the receiver is indebted to the government in the sum of \$225,470. (So you see that his rake-off was considerable.) His own statement shows that he is in default \$235,305. (So you see that there was no doubt about it.) The man appears to be penitent, and has been undoubtedly led astray by the example of his predecessors, (Showing that the thing was no novelty in that neighborhood,) and a certain looseness in the code of morality, which does not appear to move in as high a circle here as it does at home." (I don't know exactly what that means. I never heard anything anywhere near like it except a statement made by Mr. Nye in which he described his social status in Wyoming by saying that he moved in the highest alcoholic circles in that neighborhood.) Now listen,

especially the boys who have got it into their heads that we are going in the wrong direction morally, that our ideals are bad: "Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the first. You will not be surprised, therefore, if instead of recommending that he be discharged, I recommend that he be retained for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to steal any more." I do not know what you think about it, but I think the land office of today is a better indication of moral vigor in public life than the land office of three generations ago.

A great many people have been talking about the malign influence of the lobby in the national legislature, and I have heard the good Professor Bryce quoted as saying that the legislative institutions in America have been corrupted and practically destroyed by lobbying. Now, he doesn't say any such thing. What he does say is that we are better off in that respect than any parliamentary government in Europe. And only recently he found occasion to pay a tribute to the moral progress of American life.

When I was very young—so young that it makes me dizzy to remember—I bought a book of a very pretty woman who was canvassing for it. In those days I had no power to resist a situation like that. It was a book written by a very famous American journalist, who for many years was a newspaper correspondent at Washington. As he grew to be an old man, he set down some things he recollected, illustrating the times in which he lived. In describing the approach of the Rebellion, he did not mention the name of a general or an army or a congressional debate, but just put down what he heard on the street corners, in the theatres, at the hotels, on the sidewalks; and he did it with such art, or maybe I ought to say with such simplicity, that as you read the narrative you can almost hear the tramp of the mighty armies that were about to come upon the scene. In the course of his book, after touching upon the contention of parties and the hatreds engendered by the whole situation, he says there

was one place in Washington where all was serene,—a sort of neutral ground where men of all opinions might meet in perfect quiet and perfect harmony, and perfect peace. And when I had read that far, I said that must be some church, some mighty cathedral where men and women, burdened by the approach of the national sorrow, came together to talk in whispers about the public safety, when the War of the Rebellion was at hand. But it was not a church—at least he said it was not. It was in a famous gambling hall on Pennsylvania Avenue, almost in front of the west portico of the capitol of the United States. Every night that institution was filled with people; ministers of all ranks, the vice president of the United States, members of the president's cabinet, officers of the army, officers of the navy. The greatest men in the house and the most conspicuous men of the senate, met every night in the palatial gambling hall of Isaac Pendleton.

You would think that such a thing would have brought reproach on some of them, but the author of this book doesn't say that; he says that the institution was the center of the lobbying. In these days it is regarded as precarious for a lobbyist to pursue a member of the legislative assembly; but forty years ago the members of congress made it exceedingly convenient for the lobbyist, by following him up to his headquarters. There the whole official life of the capital of the United States assembled during that critical period, only forty years ago, and there was where they nominated candidates, and the great offices of the government were disposed of by quiet conversation. Mr. Pendleton, known everywhere as the head of the lobby, died in the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and so great was the public grief that his pallbearers were selected from members of the president's cabinet; and the president honored the occasion by attending the funeral. And yet there are people in the world today teaching young people that public morals are going down.

I myself have lived long enough in Washington to become

a witness of the gradual rise in the moral level of political affairs. When I first went there, the thing that impressed me most was a saloon in full blast in both wings of the capitol. I have lived there long enough to see that thing abolished by the unanimous vote of both houses, abolished not only in our capitol but in all the public buildings of the United States.

Now, while I am taking a cheerful view of our moral progress as a people, I know just as well as you do that in the Denmark of our affairs some things have always been rotten. Great as we are in all that has contributed to our moral progress, we have not, as a people, been able to escape those vices which are a reproach as well as a danger to any people. nor to secure in full measure those virtues which exalt the national life of the world. Never before was the problem of public virtue of such weight and difficulty. The interests at stake call for the highest vigilance. Our form of government differs from any in the world, in this respect mainly, that it requires everybody's attention all the time. If we had a government here like the czar's, and the czar would attend to it. everybody else could afford to let it alone. If we had a government like that of Louis XV, especially at the time he cheerfully suggested that he constituted the state himself. everybody else could afford to neglect it altogether. But our institutions require for their life an inflexible fidelity everywhere, especially among the disciples of upright living. And in that respect our institutions differ from others.

Now, let us not think or talk in the air. What are the moral perils that, notwithstanding our national progress, have beset American society, bringing into reproach our system of municipal government, bringing into reproach some of our State legislatures, bringing under suspicion, if not into reproach, the great popular assemblies which constitute the legislative forms of the government of the United States? What is the available remedy for these moral perils? Now, let us not undertake to see visions or to dream

dreams, but come squarely at the question which is to fill a few minutes' discussion. What are the moral perils which beset American society, some of which are huge, like the giants of ancient days? A most threatening menace to the purity of our domestic life constitues, in my judgment, the monster among the monsters. Here are the wrecks of strong men and beautiful women, cast out not only by laws natural, but by the hardly less natural decree of society itself. Here are the remains of whole races and nations overthrown by crime against the family altars of the people, while over all is that sad and melancholy figure, the monster of vice who, in the language of the historian Macaulay, remains while civilizations rise and fall, the terrible priest of desolation.

Side by side with these social evils stands the liquor traffic of America, nearly everywhere authorized by law, but where not authorized by law, protected by public opinion, whose duty it is to enforce the law.

Following these in riotous procession are the countless violations of the rights of life—not common, every-day murders, but wholesale conspiracies against races and communities of people in the United States. I undertake to say to you that the most fatal offense against our institutions is the trial of American citizens by mobs, and the execution of them without the intervention of courts of justice. We have violations of the rights of liberty and property—not ordinary forms of larceny always, but oftentimes those high forms of larceny now for the first time brought into the sunlight of American public opinion. We have also violations of the rights of citizenship and violations of the rights of labor and capital.

I have aimed to be understood rather than to analyze the forms and shapes of moral diseases in the community. If you ask me what relation these things have to secular politics, I will tell you. Under our form of government, the moral condition in the community expresses itself first in

the laws, and thereafter in their execution; so without the safeguard of national rectitude, society falls to pieces more easily than in the olden times. All these monsters are under the discipline of the legislature. Nobody apologizes for them at the bar of public opinion; they are both convicted and outlawed, and in spite of courts, society is still busy with these questions of righteousness and sin among the people. Never before was the demand for courage in the execution of criminal statutes so alarmingly beyond the supply as it is today.

It is a hard indictment to lay against a Commonwealth like yours to say that your laws are ineffective in preserving public order, but I believe you won't think any the less of me if I tell you the truth which all of you know—that these demons live in your State house, and are preparing to play their infernal game before the very doors of your courts of justice. Mere laws have never been effective in bringing the community to right living, and the reason for that is that behind every law maker there stands a volunteer army of law breakers, and when the men who make the laws are helped into office by those who break them, who also participate immediately afterwards in their administration, the complete inefficiency of mere legislatures and courts becomes apparent.

The mills of man grind slow but they grind exceeding coarse. The operation of the wisest laws is in their nature imperfect and precarious. They do not always inspire virtue; they cannot always restrain vice; their power is insufficient to prohibit all they condemn; nor can they always punish the actions they prohibit. I am not here to disparage the elevating influence of the law, although I believe you will excuse me, because I am growing a little elderly, for saying that I have come to the conclusion that we have greatly overstated the moral value of legislation. We have had a little tendency within my recollection to unload nearly all our individual responsibilities on somebody else. I notice that we have even organized our charities; that we have turned over

to the city council the hours of retirement for our children; we have called in the legislature to prescribe the habits of persons under fifteen. I never go to a State capital and find the boys in hot debate over some anti-cigarette measure without finding my mind drifting back to the old-fashioned homestead in Virginia where it didn't take action of the legislature to teach boys under fifteen that it wasn't wise to smoke cigarettes. I may be wrong about it but I believe that if we are going to do any reforming in this world, one of the first principles of all great reform is to get back the moral responsibilities of children to the hands which so loosely let them slip into the hands of legislatures and Sunday schools, and preachers, and the congress of the United States. I am not here to disparage the work of the legislature, but I am here to announce a little conclusion that I have come to myself, and I don't care whether anybody accepts it or not. You have got to look above your State house and court house for the things that are to produce right living and upright citizenship.

A great many people think we can meet these problems by our system of education. I am not going to disparage that, because I am an old school teacher myself, but I think we have overstated the value of mere culture. It is perfectly possible to have a complete moral collapse with the highest intellectual standard such as everywhere prevailed in the culture of the old Greeks, and especially at Athens. We have a great many good people in this country, but I would hate to have such a test put upon them as was placed upon these citizens of Greece. The historians say that they did not entertain the people with music, nor theatricals, nor athletic games, but the most attractive form of amusement, according to an old historian, was to have somebody stand up and read to them the books of the general history of Herodotus. I have often wondered what kind of an attraction it would be at the State fair, if somebody would stand up and read from Bancroft's history of the United States, and yet this cultivated, intellectual,

people, this generation of Demosthenes, the orator, who—it is said—could not find an audience in this country outside of the supreme court of the United States and the graduating classes of the law schools of America, intellectually capable of following the compact strength of his argument,—this same generation was just one removed from the generation that saw the final collapse of all the institutions of that government. And the same thing took place in all the other civilizations.

Now I am not here for the purpose of suggesting that we put the work of popular education into the hands of priests or popes or preachers, but I am here to say that, seeing the situation in America, it seems to me the time has come for us to reconsider the questions that we once thought were settled. I have been through the process of reconsidering, myself, and I have come to at least one conclusion which I care to announce, and that is, that the system of popular education in America which deliberately neglects the human soul and turns its back upon the spiritual life of man, is very likely to turn out to be a perpetual menace to American society. The defect of that system of education lies at the very nature of the thing. It forgets that there are intermediate steps between a man's education and the conduct of his life. We are not driven to Saint Paul to find out that a man's nature is so made that men will deliberately leave undone the very things that they would do and deliberately do the very things that they would leave undone.

Macaulay says that nine-tenths of all the corruption that befell the human race came from the union of high intelligence with low desire, an idea that Macaulay seems to have got from Bacon, who undoubtedly got it from his own experience. He expresses the same truth with great vigor when he says, "There are men who are in intelligence as the shining angels, but in actions as the snakes that crawl upon the ground," a sentiment happily expressed by one of the greatest of the greater poets when he said that "We know

and approve the better, but follow the worse," and after him, by a Roman poet in the deep and weighty saying, "I know and approve the better, but desire is stronger than my deliberation."

I have a great deal more respect than I used to have for the old pagans. I never see a monument, however crude, of ancient races, without feeling reverence for the effort of primitive man to reform humanity. I know there are a good many people who wander around among the fallen columns and broken altars of the old temples, and do not find very much there except the evidence of a marvellous skill and culture. But what have these pagans given to society? The great business of producing good citizens was almost from the beginning beyond their power, and yet they have not only given forms to society and made civilization possible in this world, but they were also the background for the appearance out of the heart of the world of a sublime figure in the mountains of Judea, whose prophecies shall not pass away until all be fulfilled.

The history of the Christian church is full of meaning, and there is a history within that history that is full of power, and full of light, and full of life, and full of hope for this struggling world in which we live. It is absolutely beyond question today that the gospel of Christ has the power to take a man deformed by sin and leave him standing upright in society. That proposition of Christianity is a practicable thing. It solves the problem of national character by preparing the way for the development of the life and the character of the individual man. The experiences of many races, and generations of people unite to show that the proposal of the gospel of Christ is no vain thing, but that it is able indeed and in truth to realize in the minds of men the ideal standards of character. Therefore it becomes not only the basis of living, but it becomes the safeguard of free institutions, and this is exactly what Edmund Burke meant when he wrote to his young friend in France that remarkable letter in which he says, "We know, and what is better, we feel inwardly that religion is the basis of all civil society." Teach your children that doctrine, and society is safe; neglect it in the United States for two generations, teach the doctrine of a famous American orator that a man is no more responsible for his character than he is for his height; and American society will be face to face with troubles more serious than bomb explosions in Chicago; than earthquakes in the city of San Francisco.

I am not one who takes a gloomy view of our affairs. I have tried to keep abreast of the literature of the English language on the subject, and I observe that there has been a reaction against the destructive criticisms of twenty-five years ago that threatened to undermine the faith of the people in the old articles of the church. Neither have I been disturbed by the criticisms of the old Book which is today the best part of our inheritance as a people. The same criticisms were made two thousand years ago, and they reappear in every generation and get advertised as advanced thought every time they are spoken. Burke seems to have had this in mind when he wrote, in that same letter to which I have referred, about the moral thinkers; and he concludes: "Who ever reads Bolingbroke now? Ask the booksellers of London. What has become of these lights of the world?" The same thing is true in the United States. The interest in the questions involved has never put a book through a second edition.

If you forget everything else I say today, I want you—and especially these young men and women now girding themselves for the solemn business of life—to remember that you heard a man say once that wherever you find criticisms of noble ideals passed on from one generation to another for ages and generations and advertised for advanced thought, they are like the jokes in the almanac, they do not take a very high place in the solemn thought of the world. On the other hand, when men and women in the midst of burdens

and anxieties of the world, when troubled, perplexed, hardly knowing which way to turn, the responsibilities of father-hood and motherhood upon them, confronted by the common problems of life,—when these men and women cry out for help under such circumstances, there comes into the inner chamber of their hearts One whose name I may not speak, and who is not only great enough to fill the troubled heart, but great enough to fill the researches of all the ages. Not only is it certain that the human heart, weary of its great burden, may find rest in the faith of Christ; but it is also certain that the human understanding, groping about in this wilderness, comes back as did our fathers and mothers, to a reverent belief in the Master.

I am trying to say that the escape of this nation from the perils that beset its pathway, that have already filled the hearts with anxiety; perils so great that millions of human beings in the United States are ready to overthrow the very foundations of our society—the escape of the nation lies not in the overthrow of our institutions, not in changing our election laws, not in changes in our conditions, but in the application to the daily life of American men and women of the law of Christ which we inherited from our ancestors. Not only is that the safeguard of character but it is the guarantee of our form of government. Without the law of human brotherhood in the hearts of men and women, our institutions are temporary makeshifts in the progress of this world. You cannot have the idea of equality, you cannot have this law which lies at the basis of American institutions, without the conception of God. Wherever in the world's history you find the notion taking root that God made people, you find side by side with it the idea of the brotherhood of man.

The saddest spectacle of the world today is the spectacle of the leaders of the workers in the world turning their backs upon the working Man of Nazareth and taking up with some economical or philosophical creed that has in it not one word for the helpless, nor one syllable for the weak, not one gleam of hope for the humble, struggling millions of the human race.

You have read in Hugo's masterpiece of prose fiction, how one dark night an outcast from the kennels of dogs as well as from the houses of men, dressed like a tramp, came into the house of the Christian bishop, a man who, when he was asleep, had in his face the divine light from a pure heart.

"You do not despise me," said the outcast, "you open your door for me, you light your candles for me, and yet you have not heard from me what my name is, where I come from or how miserable I am."

"Sir," said the bishop, "it is not my house. It is the house of Christ. It asks no man where he came from, but whether he has an affliction. So far as your name is concerned, before you told me I knew it. Your name is My Brother."

I remember very well the day when the funeral services were held for Victor Hugo in Paris. The newspapers said that more than a million people were there in reverent silence at the grave, and it did not require very much imagination to feel that I stood there with them, with head uncovered. And I found that it was an easy act of the imagination, or some other faculty that lies within us, to see that the day is coming when this world that we are living in, struggling in, working in, graduating in;—this old world of ours with all its centuries of such sorrow that historians tell us their history is merely a recital of the wrongs and misfortunes of humankind;—this world of ours shall learn and at last come to realize, in its literatures, in its laws, in its industries, in its arts that are touched by the white fingers of its sons and daughters;—this old world of ours shall at last know and feel inwardly that the earth upon which we stand is, after all, nothing but the house of Christ, and every man's name, "My Brother."

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

# STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1907

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT RECEIPTS

The Kansan       818.30         Miscellaneous       402.58         Advertising       609.7         Borrowed Money       503.3         Other Sources       1.1         Total Receipts       5202.7         On Hand June 1, 1906       783.5         Total       5986.22         EXPENDITURES         Permanent Equipment       1004.20         Printing Stock       824.44         Work and Labor       1606.21         Secretary's Salary       1287.4         Office Supplies       6.3         Postage       194.4         Freight, Drayage, and Express       62.6         Engravings       21.0         Stenographer and Clerk       180.00         Payment Borrowed Money       503.3         Interest and Insurance       30.7         Sundry Expenses       20.5         Total Expenditures       5741.3         On Hand June 1, 1907       244.8         Total       5986.22         BILLS RECEIVABLE JUNE 1, 1907         Annual Dues and Subscriptions       \$472.00         Endowment Subscriptions       \$472.00         Miscellaneous       55.25         Advertising Accounts </th <th>Annual Dues and Subscriptions  Endowment Subscriptions—\$4 each—  Job Printing</th> <th>.\$1240.71 . 820.00</th>	Annual Dues and Subscriptions  Endowment Subscriptions—\$4 each—  Job Printing	.\$1240.71 . 820.00
Social Content of Social Con	Miscellaneous 402.58	2027.82 609.75
On Hand June 1, 1906.       783.53         EXPENDITURES         EXPENDITURES         Permanent Equipment       1004.20         Printing Stock       824.44         Work and Labor       1606.21         Secretary's Salary       1287.4'         Office Supplies       6.32         Postage       194.40         Freight, Drayage, and Express       62.60         Engravings       21.00         Stenographer and Clerk       180.00         Payment Borrowed Money       503.31         Interest and Insurance       30.76         Sundry Expenses       20.56         Total Expenditures       5741.30         On Hand June 1, 1907       244.80         BILLS RECEIVABLE JUNE 1, 1907         Annual Dues and Subscriptions       \$ 472.00         Endowment Subscriptions       124.00         Job Printing Accounts       \$129.40         Miscellaneous       55.25       184.60         Advertising Accounts       97.00         Total Bills Receivable       877.60	Borrowed Money	503.35
EXPENDITURES   1004.20	Total Receipts On Hand June 1, 1906	. 5202.75 . 783.53
Permanent Equipment       1004.22         Printing Stock       824.42         Work and Labor       1606.21         Secretary's Salary       1287.42         Office Supplies       6.32         Postage       194.44         Freight, Drayage, and Express       62.63         Engravings       21.01         Stenographer and Clerk       180.00         Payment Borrowed Money       503.32         Interest and Insurance       30.76         Sundry Expenses       20.56         Total Expenditures       5741.33         On Hand June 1, 1907       244.83         Total       5986.22         BILLS RECEIVABLE JUNE 1, 1907         Annual Dues and Subscriptions       \$472.00         Endowment Subscriptions       124.00         Job Printing Accounts       \$129.40         Miscellaneous       55.25         Advertising Accounts       97.00         Total Bills Receivable       877.63	•	5986.28
Secretary's Salary		
Secretary's Salary	Permanent Equipment	1004.20
Office Supplies         6.33           Postage         194.44           Freight, Drayage, and Express         62.65           Engravings         21.00           Stenographer and Clerk         180.00           Payment Borrowed Money         503.33           Interest and Insurance         30.76           Sundry Expenses         20.56           Total Expenditures         5741.33           On Hand June 1, 1907         244.86           Total         5986.26           BILLS RECEIVABLE JUNE 1, 1907           Annual Dues and Subscriptions         \$472.00           Endowment Subscriptions         124.00           Job Printing Accounts         \$129.40           Miscellaneous         55.25           Advertising Accounts         97.00           Total Bills Receivable         877.65	Work and Labor	1606.21
Postage   194.44	Secretary's Salary	
Engravings	Postage	194,40
Payment Borrowed Money	Freight, Drayage, and Express	62.65
Payment Borrowed Money	Stenographer and Clerk	. 21.01 180.00
Total Expenditures   5741.38	Payment Borrowed Money	. 503.35
Total Expenditures	Interest and Insurance	. 30.76
On Hand June 1, 1907       244.86         Total       5986.21         BILLS RECEIVABLE JUNE 1, 1907         Annual Dues and Subscriptions       \$ 472.00         Endowment Subscriptions       124.00         Job Printing Accounts       \$129.40         Miscellaneous       55.25       184.60         Advertising Accounts       97.00         Total Bills Receivable       877.60		
Total	•	
Annual Dues and Subscriptions       \$ 472.00         Endowment Subscriptions       124.00         Job Printing Accounts       \$129.40         Miscellaneous       55.25       184.60         Advertising Accounts       97.00         Total Bills Receivable       877.60	On Hand June 1, 1907	. 244.89
Annual Dues and Subscriptions       \$ 472.00         Endowment Subscriptions       124.00         Job Printing Accounts       \$129.40         Miscellaneous       55.25       184.60         Advertising Accounts       97.00         Total Bills Receivable       877.60	Total	. 5986,28
Total Bills Receivable   \$129.40	BILLS RECEIVABLE JUNE 1, 1907	
Total Bills Receivable   \$129.40	Annual Dues and Subscriptions	\$ 472.00
Miscellaneous         55.25         184.60           Advertising Accounts         97.00           Total Bills Receivable         877.60	Job Printing Accounts	. 124.00
Advertising Accounts 97.00  Total Bills Receivable 877.60	Miscellaneous 55.25	184.65
Total Bills Receivable 877.6	Advertising Accounts	
	Total Bills Receivable	877.65
Cash on Hand June 1, 1907 244.88	Cash on Hand June 1, 1907	244.89
Gross Cash Assets 1122,5	Gross Cash Assets	. 1122,54

#### BILLS PAYABLE

Printing Stock	15.37 85.25
Total Bills Payable  Net Cash Assets June 1, 1907	
_	1122.54

## The Printing Plant

Prior to 1905, there had been invested in printing material, \$350. In the year 1905-6, a job press, paper cutter, stapler, fixtures and type to the value of \$629.75 were added to the equipment. During the past year a cylinder press has been installed and considerable type purchased, the total amount expended being \$1004.20. The association, therefore, has invested in its printing plant \$1983.95. For the fiscal year 1906-7, the plant earned a profit of 34 per cent on this investment; or, allowing 10 per cent. for deterioration of the plant, a net profit of 24 per cent. The gross business for the year 1906-7 was \$363.16 greater than for 1905-6. And, aside from being profitable financially, the plant is fulfilling one of the prime objects of the association: it is being useful to the University.

# The Magazine

In October, 1905, the edition of the Magazine consisted of 1500 copies. At the present time the number printed each month is 2000. The cash receipts from advertising were \$486.25 in 1905-6, and \$609.75 in 1906-7. The size of the Magazine remains the same as last year.

The Magazine can be improved in proportion as the alumni lend their cooperation in four directions: by furnishing contributions, upon request; by sending in news, or communications on live topics; by paying attention to the advertisements, so that business houses may find it desirable to make contracts with the Magazine; by paying the yearly subscriptions without the formality and wasteful expense of one, two, three, or four bills.

## The Catalogues

Three card catalogues of alumni have been completed: one arranged alphabetically, another by classes, and a third by localities. A card catalogue of former students is being compiled as fast as the information can be obtained.

## Local Alumni Organizations

Several alumni clubs have been organized during the year, and a few of the older societies have held reunions. Until the Association is able to pay the travelling expenses of an organizer, this branch of the work must depend largely on the initiative and effort of the alumni in each city and county.

### The Endowment Fund

During the years 1905-7, the endowment fund has received \$1244. This falls short of the expenditure, during these two years, for permanent equipment (\$1633.95) by \$389.95. This shows that the association has been self sustaining, and more, without recourse to the endowment fund. In other words, every cent of the subscriptions made by endowment members has gone into permanent equipment, and the general fund has made up a balance of \$389.95.

# Class Organizations

About half of the alumni classes have officers elected for five years. The remainder have secretaries appointed to serve until elections are held. This is the weakest part of alumni organization. If the class reunions are to be successful—and few things are more important to alumni interests—each class must have efficient officers. The secretaries should be men or women who live in Lawrence or some neighboring city and should serve for long terms.

# Affiliated Membership

Many former students of the University who did not complete the work leading to any degree, have deplored the fact that they can not have a share in the work of the Alumni Association, as is provided for in the alumni organizations of many large universities. It is recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter and to report in the February, 1908, number of the Graduate Magazine.

## Prizes for Undergraduates

In order to bring the Alumni Association and its work prominently before the undergraduates of the University, and to encourage worthy effort, it is recommended that the directors be authorized to offer a cash or other prize for excellence in some form of student endeavor aside from the regular school work.

#### New Commencement Features

It is strongly recommended that a committee be appointed to study matters relative to commencement exercises as participated in by alumni. This committee should report through the Graduate Magazine not later than the November, 1907, issue, in order that approved plans may be realized at the commencement in June, 1908.

Respectfully submitted.

L. N. FLINT.

General Secretary.

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

Lawrence, Kansas, June 13, 1907.

To the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas:

Your auditing committee appointed to examine and audit the accounts and books of the secretary of the Alumni Association, hereby report that we have examined the books and accounts of the secretary and find the same in all respects correct, and we further find that the annual report made by said secretary is in all respects correct and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

IRVING HILL,
HENRY H. ASHER,
Committee.

# **EDITORIAL**

Can any teacher feel, at the end of the year, that he knows what results and how great have been accomplished through his efforts? Can any dependable estimate be placed on a year's work of a university? Probably not. And yet, a mistake is often made in thinking that in this respect one man's efforts differ greatly from another's. A hundred teachers work together for a year according to a carefully organized system; at the end of the year a board of regents confers two hundred and fifty degrees; and we have a habit of wondering how much real accomplishment is represented by the arbitrary measurement recognized and recorded through the educational system. On the other hand, a hundred men trained in commercial pursuits work together for a year according to a differently organized system; at the end of the year a board of directors declares a dividend; and it does not occur to some of us to wonder how much real accomplishment is represented by measurements in accordance with financial standards. Is there really any greater lack of finality in the results announced in the one case than in those declared in the other?

Admitting, however, that most judgments in estimation of the results of effort are superficial, it is yet true that they are convenient and even necessary to good order in our affairs. It is most gratifying to know that, measured by all available standards, the past year has been a tremendously successful one for the University of Kansas. The Magazine has recorded from time to time the growth of the University in numbers; the perpetuation of a right spirit among the students; the development of the newer departments of University work; the growing interest of the people of Kansas in their University, and the notable mark of confidence contained in the action of the recent Legislature in granting all that was asked; the great advancement which can now be made in the equipment of the School of Engineering—in a word, the con-

spicuous success that has characterized the fifth year of the administration of Chancellor Strong. After all, the real worth of such accomplishments is more definitely measurable than the surplus in a corporation treasury; and upon this work society has set the mark of its approval.

It has been too often the case that men of affairs who have addressed University audiences have felt that the occasion demanded from them something academic in tone; something betraying, if not boldly exhibiting, the faculties of the scholar. As a consequence, there has been heard in chapel and elsewhere at the University much profitless talk from men who, if they had been brave enough to speak merely from their own experience would have said much that was truly wise and helpful.

Those who maintain a critical attitude toward some branches of University work,—particularly the work designed to teach the writing of good English—and who, being uninformed as to modern methods and standards in such work, imagine that the style approved by the college teacher is that known as "fine writing,"—these very men are the ones who, when preparing an address to a university audience, are ludicrously prone to indulge in verbiage banished from the English class room a generation ago.

As an illustration of the fact that "fine writing" as a university style has its place only in the imaginations of those whose university experience is both limited and remote, it may be pointed out that university men of business vocations rarely make the mistake here described. The alumni address delivered at the University this year by Mr. John A. Prescott is an excellent example. Mr. Prescott had something to say and he said it with the same directness and the same clearness that he employs in his daily business affairs. Simplicity of style and plainness of speech, along with many other practically useful things, have become a part of what the university of today stands for.

# THE UNIVERSITY

#### COMMENCEMENT, 1907

In several respects the University commencement this year surpassed any preceding one. It was truly a great and interesting celebration.

#### COMMENCEMENT CONCERT

The first commencement event was, as usual, the annual concert of the department of music of the School of Fine Arts, which was given Wednesday, May 29. The programme, consisting of seventeen numbers, was rendered with great credit to the participants and their instructors.

#### THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

The magnificent auditorium, comprising almost the entire second floor of the Robinson gymnasium, was filled Sunday evening, June 2, with University and town people assembled to hear Bishop John H. Vincent, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon, taking for his subject, "Abraham Lincoln as a Student." Bishop Vincent was listened to with interest and appreciation.

#### MONDAY

The events of Monday, though lacking somewhat in point of attendance—since the commencement throng does not arrive in force until Tuesday—were by no means lacking in interest. Charles S. Skilton, dean of the School of Fine Arts, gave an organ recital in Fraser Hall, Monday morning. The Phi Beta Kappa address was delivered in the evening by Professor Max Winkler, of the Uni-

versity of Michigan, who spoke on "Goethe and Self-Culture."

In the afternoon, the University base ball team defeated the team from St. Mary's College, by a score of 2 to 1.

Both for the sake of the success of commencement as a whole, and the satisfaction of commencement guests, it is to be hoped that in future years a larger proportion of those who return will find it possible to be present during the full four days.

#### TUESDAY

Tuesday has come to be known as alumni day. This year it was apparent that many more visiting alumni than ever heretofore, came upon the hill in the morning and remained until the last event in the afternoon. The alumni address,—printed in this number of the Magazine,—was attended by an unusually large audience. Justin D. Bowersock, the retiring president of the Alumni Association, introduced the speaker.

After the address, some two hundred and seventy-five alumni and their friends provided themselves with picnic luncheons-on sale in Fraser Hall-and sought shady spots on the campus where, in most instances, they grouped themselves by classes. weather was ideal-as, indeed, it was throughout all the commencement days-lacking altogether the oppressiveness which sometimes characterizes the warm days of early June.

At 1:30 o'clock, Buch's band, of Lawrence, gave a concert in Marvin grove. This was followed by a farce, presented by the class of 1907, and an induction ceremony designed to acquaint the graduates of the year with their approaching duties and privileges as alumni.

At four o'clock, a procession was formed and proceeded to McCook Field for the ball game between the seniors and the "all star" alumni team.

In the evening, the reception by Chancellor and Mrs. Strong was held in Snow Hall. It was largely attended and was a delightful occasion.

The alumni business meeting was called to order at 9:30 o'clock and adjourned a half hour later.

#### THE ALUMNI WIN A GAME

The alumni-senior ball game Tuesday afternoon drew a much larger crowd than usual. The alumni team was exceptionally strong and took a safe lead from the start. The game did not lose interest on that account, however, as there was a general feeling of uncertainty as to just how long the alumni aggregation could hold together. But they did not allow the seniors to score. In the third inning, the alumni bunched their hits and scored four runs. One of the features of the game was a muffed foul by Lon Silvers, a star of former years, who gave his support to the alumni cause from an easy seat in an automobile.

The teams were as follow:

Alumni: Arthur Relihan, 2b.,p.; Thomas McCampbell, s.s.; Joe Ramsey, c.; Adrian Sherman, c.f.; G. C. Urbansky, 3 b.; Manley Michaelson, 1 b.; Charley Ise, 1.f.; Roger Dean, r.f.; Jesse Hall, p., 2 b.

Class of 1907: E. C. Brookens, c.; Owen Smith, s. s.; Clare Bailey, p.; A. B. Purton, l. f.; Harry Rose, 2 b, p.; Charles Klauman, 3b.; Glen Bramwell, 1b.; H. F. Bush, r.f.; Elmer Sigler, c.f. Score by innings:

Seniors ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 Alumni...... 1 1 4 3 1 0 \*-10 11

The alumni team was managed by Fred Faragher. The captain on the field was Joseph Ramsey.

#### WEDNESDAY

By far the largest audience that ever attended the commencement exercises at the University of Kansas was crowded into the gymnasium Wednesday morning. The practice of sending out individual invitations was discontinued by the University this year, and a general invitation was extended through the press. To one looking at the great crowd which greeted Senator Dolliver as he was introduced by Chancellor Strong, it seemed that the State of Kansas had accepted the Senator Dolliver's invitation. address is printed in this number of the Magazine.

The address, the musical numbers on the programme, the conferring of 248 degrees, and the announcements, occupied the time until nearly one o'clock.

At the close of these exercises, those who were to attend the dinner formed in line on the campus near Fraser Hall, the alumni marshalled by classes under the

class pennants, and the band at the head of the column.

#### THE DINNER

What an assembly! Eight hundred men and women sitting down to dine together in the great room on the first floor of the new gymnasium.

As the procession, led by a band, had proceeded from Fraser Hall, winding across the campus, it had seemed impossible that so many people could get into one building, much less one room; but there were still ten vacant chairs when all had been seated at the tables. At first there was a degree of quiet, but not for long. Class yells and School yells began to follow each other in rapid succession, and then any such thing as succession was forgotten and a tumult of noise ensued.

"What's the matter with K.S.U.? We're the class of Eighty-Two!"

"Hyperbolic parabaloid;
Tangent to a helicoid;
Round ellipsoids, prolate
spheres;
We're the K. U. engineers!"

"Johnny took a bite!
Sally took a chew!
Rock! Chalk! Jay! Hawk!
Class of Ninety-Two!"

"Fine Arts! Fine Arts!
We are mighty sore!
We want a building
And a whole lot more!"

"'Rah, 'Rah, reven,
We are the leaven!
Rock! Chalk! Jay! Hawk!
Class of Ninety-Seven!"

"Wake 'em up! Shake 'em up! Seven come eleven! Rock! Chalk! Jay! Hawk! Nineteen-Seven!"

"Boom! Rock! Boom! Rock! K.! S.! U.! Rock! Chalk! Jay! Hawk! Nineteen-Two!" "Oskie! Wow! Wow! Wiskie! Wee! Wee! Oli-muck-e-i! K. U. Medic-ki!"

And so on, filling every moment between courses, if not between bites.

The dinner was served with reasonable promptness and was entirely satisfactory.

At the close of the meal, Chancellor Strong as toastmaster made a few remarks. What he said was in the nature of "straight talk" to the alumni. He showed how much the University and the value of the University degrees depend on the graduates of the institution. He urged alumni support for the things which must be brought about in the near future. Some of these things are: the raising of the salaries of teachers in the University; the securing of a permanent income by means of a direct tax; a building for the School of Fine Arts; a women's building; hospital facilities for the School of Medicine; the further unification of the educational system in the State and the affiliation of colleges with the University: and the consideration of the serious problem of duplication in the work of the State educational institutions.

E. C. Meservey, '82, responded to the toast, "After Twenty-Five Years," contrasting the conditions when he was in school and at the present time.

Genevieve Howland Chalkley, '97, discussing "Public Spirit in College Women," told of the achievements of some of the women graduates of the University,

Dr. John F. Binnie, of the medical faculty, spoke with enthusiasm of "Our Metropolitan Branch."

R. O. Douglas, '07, promised for his class loyal support of their Alma Mater and an earnest attempt at creditable success in life.

Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver responded to the toast, "Iowa and Kansas."

Three other guests were called upon for brief remarks: Senator Chester I. Long, Congressman Charles F. Scott, and W. R. Stubbs.

#### COMMENCEMENT NOTES

A. D. Pitcher, '06, had charge of the alumni barrel this year, succeeding Charles Harker Rhodes, '04, who was chief mixer in 1906. These men, though amateurs, did remarkably well. Next year a professional handler of formulae, Hamilton P. Cady, '97, of the University faculty, will look after the interests of thirsty alumni.

The attendance at the picnic luncheon was much larger than last year. It has proved a picturesque and delightful occasion.

At the dinner, Chancellor Strong called on Professor E. Miller of the class of '55 (Alleghany College), and Dr. F. H. Snow of the class of '62 (Williams), to rise and receive the congratulations of those present. They responded and were given an ovation.

The class of 1900 carried a large and handsome banner in the procession to the gymnasium, Wednesday. The members of several other classes have decided to procure similar flags for use next year. This procession will become the chief spectacle of commencement. A feature of the noise making at the dinner was the controversial yelling of the faculty and the class of '99. The final exchange of courtesies was at the end of the dinner, when the faculty made this loud announcement:

"Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty!

The faculty has had a plenty!"
And the class of '99 offered this revised version:

"Seven, eight, nine, ten!
The faculty wants to begin
again!"

The senior "medics" were the only men of the graduating classes who wore caps and gowns. They made an excellent appearance.

#### REUNIONS

Probably never before was the School of Fine Arts so much in evidence at commencement as this year. The Lawrence alumni. particularly the officers of the local organization, had made great preparations for the event, and they and their guests from out of town made an excellent showing for the School. They attended all of the commencement events in a body. Tuesday evening the Lawrence alumni entertained the visiting alumni, the faculty, and the seniors at a dinner given at the home of Professor and Mrs. Prever.

The following officers were elected for the alumni association of the School of Fine Arts: president, Maude Miller, '98; vice president, Alice Leonard, '04; secretary and treasurer, Charlotte Hodgson, '07; corresponding secretary, Abbie Noyes Wallace, '95.

The Law alumni held a "smok-

er," Tuesday evening, at the home of Dean J. W. Green. Besides the alumni and members of the class of '07, several guests were present, including members of the Board of Regents, Senator C. I. Long, and District Attorney H. J. Bone. The officers who were elected are: president, J. W. Blood, '06; vice president, J. E. Driscoll, '06; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Elder, '06.

The class of '04 held a reunion and issued a handsome printed roster of the class prepared by Caryl Dodds and Charles Harker Rhodes.

On account of the recent death of Lucius H. Perkins, the class of '77 did not carry out any of the special plans for celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, Mrs. Perkins being a member of the class. Four of the class were present, and several others sent words of greeting.

The class of '97 celebrated its tin wedding. Genevieve Howland Chalkley entertained the class at dinner Tuesday evening. Louis P. Heil sent his regrets in the form of a cake, representing in every detail a large book.

The Law class of 1906 held a reunion this year. One event of special interest was a class breakfast in Snow Hall, Wednesday morning. The following officers were elected: president, Malcolm McNaughton; vice president, J. W. Blood; secretary, Sadie Cleland; treasurer, W. H. Elder.

The class of '87 was represented at its twentieth anniversary celebration by five very enthusiastic members, who were ably assisted in the performance of the appropriate rites by a former student of those days—a "literary feller" from Emporia.

#### **NEW ALUMNI OFFICERS**

At the general meeting of the Alumni Association, held Tuesday evening, June 3, Justin D. Bowersock, president, was in the chair. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented. The election of officers resulted as follows: for president, James Owen, '93, l'95; vice president. Edward G. Blair. members of the board of directors to succeed J. W. Gleed and Cora Pierson Hopkins, whose terms expired this year, Anna Drake McClung, fa '96, and Richard Hargreaves, '02. The president-elect was empowered to appoint committees to consider the matter of affiliate membership and that of new commencement features.

At the meeting of the board of directors, held Wednesday afternoon, Frank P. MacLennan, '75, was elected president of the board and Olin Templin, '86, chairman of the executive committee. George O. Foster, '01, was re-elected treasurer, and L. N. Flint, '97, general secretary.

# THE ALUMNI

The Schools of the University from which alumni mentioned in these notes have received degrees are indicated as follows: the School of Engineering by the italic letter e preceding the year; Law, f: Pharmacy, f: Medicine, f: Graduate, f: Fine Arts, f: f: the College, by the absence of any letter preceding the year. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe, indicate the year of graduation.

Samuel M. Smith, '79, is a real estate dealer at Fort Worth, Texas.

Lucius H. Perkins, '80, died at his home in Lawrence, June 1, from the effects of a fall from the roof of his residence. His wife, Clara *Morris* Perkins, '77, and three sons survive him.

Josephine Gilmore, '88, teaches in the graded schools of Bell-grove, Idaho.

Sidney Phillips, '89, is the storekeeper for the Washington Iron Works at 1416 Thirty-first avenue, South Seattle, Washington.

Joseph Jacobs, e '89, is now project engineer of one of the largest irrigation undertakings of the Federal government, and is located at North Yakima, Washington, where he has established headquarters. He has succeeded in adjusting by voluntary arbitration a great mass of conflicting water rights on the Yakima river, in such manner as to permit the government's constructing a series of large storage reservoirs in which flood waters will be impounded and used for the general extension of irrigation throughout that region.

T. D. Leib, l'90, who for the past eight years has been practising law at Raton, New Mexico, is local attorney for the Santa Fe railroad, and has for two years

been a member of the Territorial legislature.

Eva Gill Clark, '95, has spent the past year in the University doing graduate work in Latin and Greek.

L. N. Morscher, e '96, g '99, is engaged in research work along electrical and physical lines, with a view to the practical application of the discoveries made. He lives at Enterprise.

H. A. Clark, '98, of Syracuse University, is spending the summer at the University of Nebraska, engaged in research work in optics.

W. C. Clock, '98, and Mrs. Clock, who went to Rangoon, India, some months ago, to engage in missionary work, have been compelled to return on account of the ill health of Mrs. Clock, resulting from a fall on shipboard. Reverend and Mrs. Clock are now in New York where the latter is receiving treatment in a Methodist hospital. In the course of the summer they expect to visit in Kansas, and may possibly return to India in the fall.

Alberta Winnek Coffey, fa '99, is the mother of a boy, born last January. Mr. Coffey is manager for the Eau Claire Leader Publishing company, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

James M. Pieratt, '99, is in the land business at Enid, Oklahoma,

where he has been since graduation.

Ralph W. Smith, 1'00, was married a year ago to Lottie E. Aves of Florence. He has been transferred from the weather bureau service at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to a similar position in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

John Crogan Manning, fa '01, is a pianist and a teacher of piano in Boston. His address is 246 Huntington avenue.

Alpha L. Owens, '01, is assistant in the order department of the John Crerar Scientific Library in Chicago. Her address is 3843 Vincennes avenue.

Arthur Boyle, '01, was recently promoted to the professorship of sociology and history in the State University of North Dakota. During the past year he was instrumental in effecting the combination of one of the largest church schools in North Dakota with the State university. He was married some time ago to Effie Lytle. They have a daughter one year old.

Frederick W. Owens, e'02, will teach mathematics in Cornell University next year.

Burton L. Wolfe, e'03, and Sara Divelbess of Lawrence, were married June 5. They will live at Ely, Nevada, where Mr. Wolfe is employed as an engineer.

L. D. Havenhill, p'03, has received leave of absence from his work in the pharmacy department and will spend the year in the employ of the United States pure food commission. Mr. Havenhill will have to do with the branch of the work relating to drugs. He is now in New York

city and may be stationed there permanently.

Elmer Verner McCollum, '03, g' '04, and Constance Carruth, '05, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carruth, were married in Lawrence, June 6. They will be at home after September 1, in Madison. Dr. McCollum is a member of the faculty of the school of agriculture in the University of Wisconsin. He taught last year in the Sheffield Scientific school, having received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Yale University in 1906.

F. M. Farwell, e '03, is assistant to the superintendent of the electrical department of the Duquesne works of the Carnegie Steel Company. His address is 89 First street, Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

Hettie Mossler, '04, died recently in Kansas City, after a protracted illness.

Louise Alder, '04, who was graduated this spring from a kindergarten training school in Chicago, is spending the summer abroad.

Sarah Piatt, '04, was married last month to Wilford Wheeler. Their home is in Urbana, Illinois, where Mr. Wheeler is engaged in the work of the geological survey of Illinois.

William G. Johnson, '04, has gone to New Salem, North Dakota, to take temporary charge of the Presbyterian church at that place

A. R. Stroup, e '04, is in the maintenance department of the Frisco railroad. He has his headquarters at Monett, Missouri.
Thomas B. Ford, '04, has been

an instructor in chemistry at the University for the past two years. He received the degree of master of arts at the last commencement. He has gone to the University of Illinois to take up the chemical work of the engineering experiment station.

Lesley Hill, '05, was married early in June to Dr. Thomas Evans Chandler of Boston. The wedding occurred in Lawrence. They will be at home after October 15, at 220 Clarendon street. Boston.

Roland Porter, e '05, died May 30 at Cananea, Mexico. His body was taken for burial to his former home, Clay Center.

Fred A. Gillette, 1'05, is at Hobart, Oklahoma, practising his profession.

Roger Brewster, Kansas City Medical College '05, will go to London this summer to devote special study to the subject of opsonins. Next winter he will instruct in the laboratories of the School of Medicine at Rosedale.

#### FORMER STUDENTS

Ralph Waldo Morrison of the civil engineering class of 1904 is engaged as a broker in bonds and stocks in Kansas City, Missouri. Friends of Mr. Morrison were somewhat confused as to his present occupation by a paragraph in the May issue of the Magazine regarding Ralph E. Morrison. Mr. R. W. Morrison has followed the bond and stock business continuously since September, 1904.

Robert Y. Jones, '01-'02, is now an interne in the Cook county hospital, Chicago. Dr. Jones re-

ceived his degree of doctor of medicine this spring from Northwestern University and won second place in the Cook county hospital examinations.

Merton Barnes, a former student from Rooks county, is the secretary of the Ventura Grocery company, incorporated, of Ventura, California.

Lee Charles Miller, who attended the University from Wichita in the early eighties, is a partner in the firm of Miller and Viele, farm loan and investment brokers, of Salt Lake City, Utah. The October, 1906, number of the Outing Magazine contains a story by Mr. Miller of an elk hunt in Jackson's Hole.

## ALUMNI REGISTER FOR COM-MENCEMENT WEEK, 1907

Class of '73: Flora R. Colman, L. D. L. Tosh.

Class of '74: Hannah Oliver.

Class of '76: Lizzie W. Smith, Charles W. Smith, May E. Richardson.

Class of '77: Carrie Watson, J. H. Long, Ella *Wood* Carter, Gertrude B. Weaver.

Class of '79: Alma Richardson Wallace.

Class of '80: W. H. Carruth, Frances S. Carruth, Annie O. Gilmore, Ruth Ellen Hill, Abbie C. Spray.

Class of '81: G. S. Hopkins, E. Haworth, Mina *Marvin* Wilcox, Charles F. Scott, Alice *Peabody* Sears.

Class of '82: Festus Foster, L. M. Spray, C. J. Simmons, E. C. Meservey.

Class of '83: M. W. Sterling, Cara Fellows Sterling.

Class of '84: L. L. Dyche, Clara Sciota Gilham, Cora *Pierson* Hopkins, Glen Miller, Frank Prentiss.

Class of '85: W. H. Johnson, W. Y. Morgan, E. F. Caldwell.

Class of '86: Olin Templin, Lena Van Voorhis Templin, Harriet Haskell MacDonald, Harry L. Raymond.

Class of '87: Denton Dunn, Cyrus Crane, Edward G. Blair, W. S. Jenks, Albert F. Wulfekuhler.

Class of '88: W. E. Higgins, John A. Prescott, W. T. Reed, Birdie N. Atwood, Thomas F. Doran, Mary W. Doran.

Class of '89: Frances Eddy Johnson, Frank E. Reed, Gertrude Oren Hunnicutt, A. C. Mitchell.

Class of '90: E. F. Stimpson, B. J. Dalton, Harriette *Fellows* Sterling, B. F. Fiegenbaum, S. J. Kelly.

Class of '91: M. E. Rice, Justin Dewitt Bowersock, F. H. Olney, Maude Springer Brown.

Class of '92: E. F. Engel, Edward L. Fisher, Ida Burr Bell, R. D. Brown.

Class of '93: Alberta L. Corbin, S. J. Hunter, R. D. O'Leary, Kate *Blair* Evans, Edna Jones Penfield, James Owen. Daniel Hooker Spencer, Margaret Rush, W. M. Raymond, Cora E. Becker, Lillian *Hinman* Shelley, Adrian F. Sherman, Clyde Miller.

Class of '94: Archibald Hogg, H. O. Kruse, Kate Louise Riggs, May Hotchkiss Spencer, Mrs. James Owen, L. Belle Kennedy, Arvin S. Olin, Mrs. May Phillips. Eugenie Galloo, Ralph E. Campbell.

Class of '95: R. W. Cone, Mathilde Henrichs O'Leary, Eva Gill Clark, Harriet Greissinger, Edith Haskell Burney, Sadie M. Stone, Abbie Noyes Wallace, Mrs. H. W. Hayne, Franc Fellows Stimpson, J. A. Edwards.

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Class of '05: Lulu Gardner, W. F. Faragher, Roger Dean, R. E. Gowans, Albert A. Hoffman, Eu-

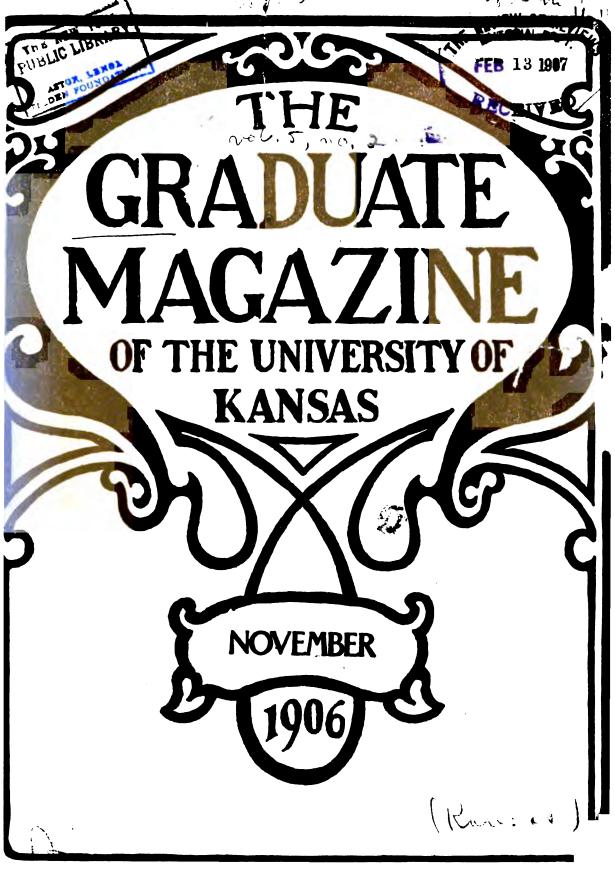
genia Winship, Lalia V. Walling, R. G. Hoskins, Ethel F. Lindner, Mildred Newman, Agnes E. Graham, Bessie Bowden, Grace Hayward, Orville Farquhassen, Vivian Roberts, C. H. Landrum, Daisy L. Hoar, Mary K. Parks, Edith M. Clarke, Earl King, C. E. Deming, Bonnie Bell, M. E. Hoar, Laura E. Kreamer, Alice Rose, H. H. VanNatta, G. E. Pees, C. D. Ise, Maude Creamer, Lena V. Miller, Etta M. Nye, Grover C. Urbansky, Henry H. Asher, John G. Woodin, M. E. Michaelson, Clara Carr, Helen Johnson, T. R. Linton, Lulu Walton, Nadine Hosford, Myrtle Sellards, Mabel Barber, Margaret Hammond, Lydia Lindsey, Constance Carruth, Zilora Gurnea.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Two additions to the list of endowment members for the year 1906-7 have been made this month:

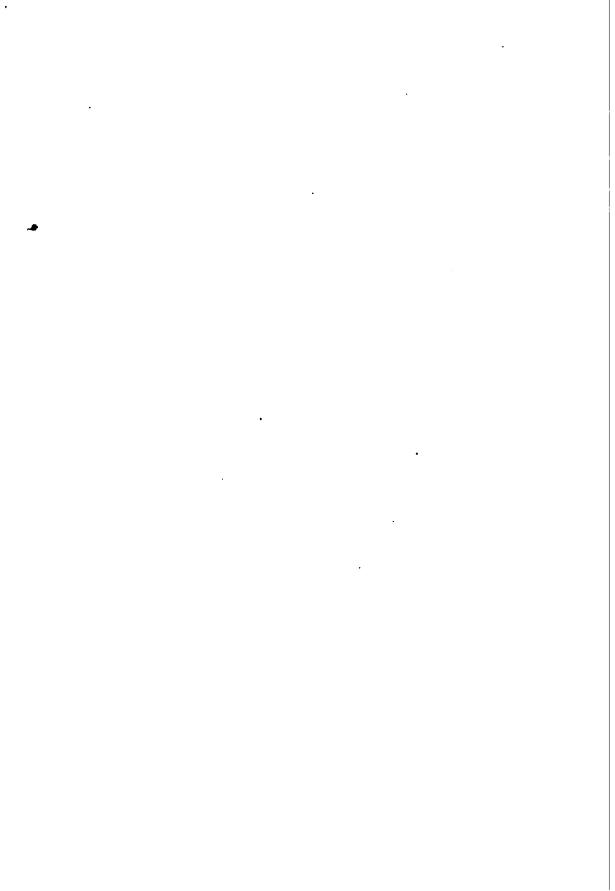
C. W. Smith, '76 Louise A. Wiedemann, fa'97



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No. 6



OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Student Journalism in the University . WILSON STERLING Editorial

## Communications

The University

The Alumni

**Books and Articles** 

of the University of Kansas

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1904, at the post office at Lawrence, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The Graduate Magazine is published on the fifteenth of each month, except July, August, and September, by the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas.

Changes of address should be promptly reported to the Secretary of the Association to insure delivery of the Magazine.

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R. D. O'Leary, '931909	Harry L. Raymond, p '861911
Wilbur Gardner, '95, 1'961909	Harlan F. Graham, '86, g 901911

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To provide funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of the association and to establish and maintain a permanent endowment fund, there has been created the "endowment membership," which involves a payment for the year of four dollars besides the annual dues.

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KANSAS

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An Academic Prophecy

Mr. Dooley on Phi Beta Kappa R. G. TAYLOR

Editorial

A Situation to Be Watched

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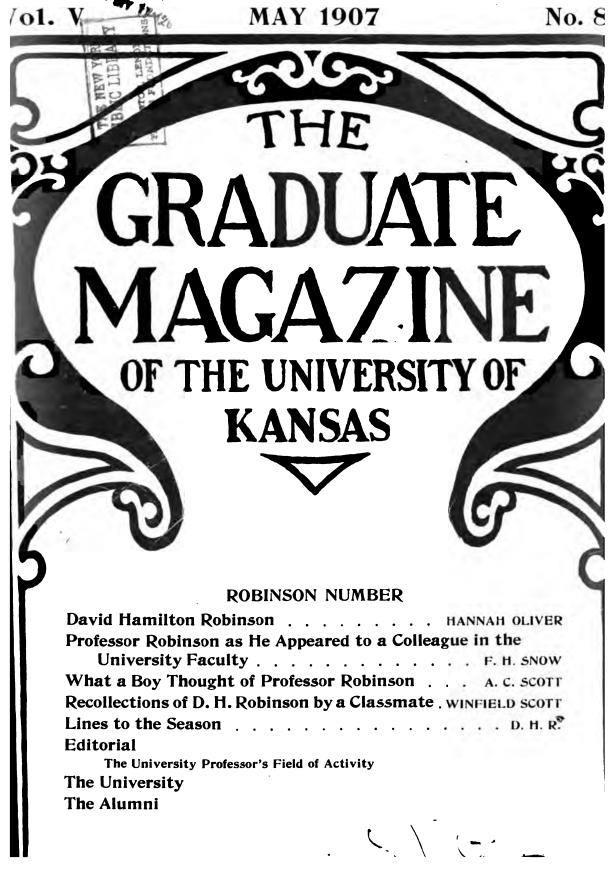
Dean, '02.

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gan, '94. Russell County: J. C. Ruppenthal, 1'95, President; Anna Gernon,

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Public Virtue and Politics . . . . . JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER

Annual Report of the General Secretary

**Editorial** 

The University

The Alumni

**Announcements and Reports** 

of the University of Kansas

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James Owen, '93, 1' '95, Cripple Creek, Colorado........President Edward G. Blair, '87, Kansas City, Missouri...........Vice President L. N. Flint, '97, Lawrence, Secretary, and Editor of Graduate Magazine 

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Wilbur Gardner, '95, 2'961909	Anna Drake McClung, fa '961912
Rose R. Morgan, '941908	Richard T. Hargreaves, '021912

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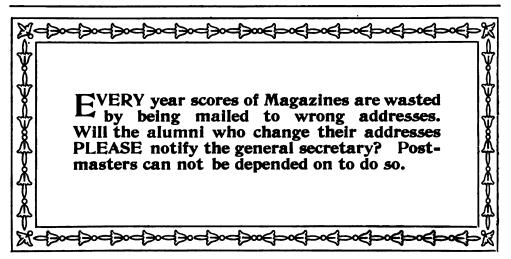
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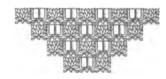
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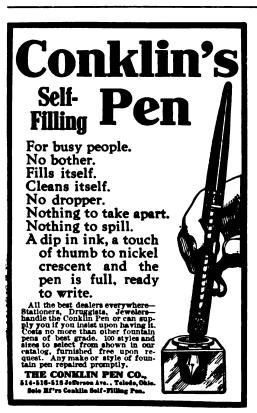
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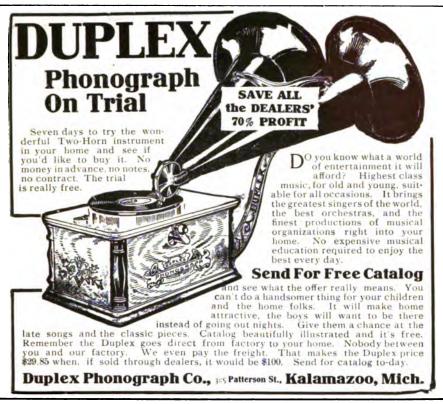
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